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BARKER & CO. TURDAY'S SALE D-HAND NEW and SEC-ITURE Auction House, 84 & 86 Ran

OAD LANDS. ER CENT

illinois, where the climate is surface dry and rolling, some very productive. All kinds of ies, and vegetables, are raised and always flud ready sale and are offered at from \$4 to \$8 perfect. No taxes until paid florall these advantages, no one ifortable home, and now is the these lands fall into second produced. Send for a map or P. DAGGY.

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Mistake to think Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urfnary, or Liver Diseases, cannot be cured. HUNT'S REMEMBY cares those Diseases, Gravel, Diseases, Incontinence or Referentian of Urine, Palus in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Excesses, Disturbed, Sieep and Loss of Appeter are cared by HUNT'S, REMEDY. Sold by all Druzgists. Van Schack, o, Western Agents. CELEBRATED THROUGH out the Union—expressed to all parts. I lb and upward. 25, 44, 80c per lb. Addres-orders, GUNTHER, Coafec-tioner, Chicago.

REUMES. The Choicest Flower PER-FIMES—all odors. Trial bottles 10c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1. A.C. Vanderburgh & Co-Bruggists and Perfumers. State and Adams—sts. ITCHAS PUFES, WIGS, Waves, ids, combs, Ornaments, sent C. B. on approval BEST AND EAPLES IN 10 JUPS ON'S. 210 Wabash-av.

KING WDER

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY MARCH 15, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES

large invoice of Neckwear, direct from London. The stock comprises all the Latest Novelties for Spring wear, including 100 dozen "Tussore" d'Joinvilles, a very desirable scarf.

Their new stock of Scarf Rings and Pins includes many attractive designs.

408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis. 69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

STANDARD HYDRAULIC

in this country, in all sizes and

W. E. HALE & CO.,

TO LEASE

For a term of years, that well-known and popular Sea-side Resort, the OTTAWA HOUSE,

stant communication, as also the neighboring Islands by ferry-steamers. Cushing's Island is one of the most eligible and picturesque seaside resorts on the Atlantic Cosat, com-prising 300 acres of land, with delightful groves drives, and walks, a considerable portion under cultivation, and a weil stocked farm. Facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing un-Facilities for bathing, boards, equaled.
The Ottawa House is a substantial brick building, at present accommodating 150 guests, and the undersigned is destrous of leasing the whole property for a term of years at a nominal rent with the view of having the premises enlarged from 300 to 500 rooms at expense of leases.

The undersigned hereby give Public Notice that they intend and are now preparing to organize an insurance Company under the name of "The Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company," for the purpose of making insurance upon Dwelling-Houses, Stores, and all kinds of Buildings, and upon Household Furniture, and upon other property, against loss or damage by it e, said Company to be located in the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Hilmois. (Signed)
N. LUDINGTON,
WM. M. VAN NORTWICK,
WM. H. TURKER,
H. WITBECK,
J. L. PITTS,
CLINTON BRIGGS,
WM. B. FERGUSON,
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JEFFERSON FARMER. The undersigned hereby give Public Notice that the

OFFICE OF County Treasurer.

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Agents for the celebrated patent, smooth surface, Boston Beiting Company's RUBBER BELTING, En-gine and Conducting Hose, Packing, etc. Leather Beiting and Lace Leather. Rubber Clothing, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS

Cor. Clark and Randolph-ats. Finest and Be Full Set, \$8, warranted. Finest Gold Fillings, 35 rate Teeth extracted without pain or danger. BUSINESS CARDS. To Owners of Real Estate

Stores and Dwellings Rented. Rents Collected, Taxes 'ald, Real Estate Bought and Sold. Incrests of non-esidents a specialty. Charges low. Eight years' experience. Highest references.

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GOLD PEN Mnfy. removed from
Briggs House to 81 Clark-st.
Stigle Peas made to order to sait
any hand. Pens re-pointed.

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LADIES, STAFFORD BRAID WILL OUTWEAR ANY OTHER

Field, Leiter & Co.

WABASH-AV

OPERA SHADES.

3-Buttons, 40c per Pair.

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ALSO

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Not only for their HIGHLY ARTISTIC STYLE, but also for their espability for DURABILITY AND ENDURANCE, have the productions of this celebrated house gained a prominence in the Fashionable World rarely attained. Very justly may it be claimed for them that THEY ARE THE PERFECTION OF THE HATTING ART.

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ARRIVED. OUR SPRING STYLES OF STIFF, SOFT, AND SILK

At HERRICK'S, 115 East Madison-st.

Special attention is called to the extraordinary ow prices of our new Spring Styles. Nobby Stiff Hats at \$2.50 and \$3. Lester's DOLLAR HAT House, 103 RANDOLPH-ST., near DEARBÓRN.
Spring Styles, \$1.
Finest, \$1.25, \$2.
Rest Slik Hats, \$3 and \$4.
Caps, 25c, 50c, 75c FINANCIAL.

U. S. BONDS.

The new 4 Per Cents on hand at and below Government rates. Full rate allowed for Called Bonds, also 5-20s of '67.
Deal in all issues of U. S. Bonds, Bonds, and choice Local Securities.
Bills of Exclange on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points. Sterling often less than New York rate. Real Estate Loans

On Improved Property in Chicago made at the lowest current rates by BAIRD & BIXADLEY, 90 Lasalle-st. CUSTOM TAILORING. YOUR

TAILOR 33 N. Clark-st.

WASHINGTON.

Randall and Blackburn Closely Watching Each Other's Move.

Both Factions Have Established Two Sets of Headquarters.

Sunset Cox Known to Be Coquetting with the Greenbackers.

The Latter Make Their Formal Proposition to the Two Leading Parties.

They Will Agree to

Naming the Persons for Whom

Democratic Senators Kept Very Lively Dodging the Office-Seekers.

Report that Minister Welsh Will Soon Resign His Position;

And that Secretary Evarts Likely to Succeed Him.

Rules Governing the Sending of Second Class Matter Through the Mails.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Blackburn's friends intend to demand a record vote in the caucus so as to prevent treachery by means of secret ballot. Doorkeeper Field, who is a candidate for re-

election, finds it necessary to deny a report that he applied for a position as Consul-General to Egypt on the ground that he was a Republican.

Egypt on the ground that he was a Republican.

SINGLETON,

of Illinois, seems to be bidding for notoriety as an uncertain element. This morning the following is attributed to him: "I am a Democrat, and was elected by Democrats. I believe in greenback currency and the unlimited coinage of silver, but the only hope of obtaining these financial retorms is in the Democratic party. Yes, of course I shall go into the Democratic caucus. Well, I am for Blackburn for Speaker, but I feel kindly toward landall. He has made a good presiding officer, but believes in a protective tariff, while we of the West want protective tariff, while we of the West want free trade." This evening he denies that he has ever said anything of the kind.

THE TWO LEADING CANDIDATES are watching each other so closely that both are running two sets of ent hotels. The Wisconsin Democratic delegation splits

on the Speakership, Brang going for Randall and Bouck for Blackburn The barkeepers say it is a dry canvass so far. DRAGGING.
The contest drags, owing to the non-arrival of

Congressmen. No more than fifty members are here. It is evident that the absence is inten-tional. There are many who do not care to engage in Speakership broils on Sunday. The Democratic House caucus has been called for Monday night. Sunset Cox continues to attract attention on account of his coquetting with the Greenbackers. He has frequent confidential meetings with their leaders. CLERK ADAMS,

in reply to an inquiry, denies that he has any intention of striking the Iowa delegation from the rolls in order to overcome the Greenback balance of power. To another inquiry he says he does not know what course will be pursued. He said to-day he had not permitted himself to be interrogated about the roll, nor had he spoken concerning it with any living soul. "I am not standing on street corners saying what I shall or shall not do," he added, "and ! should be very foolish to do so. This much will say, and that is, I have not yet commenced naking the roll up, and for the reason that I have not received all of the certificates of the

members-elect." On the contrary, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, who is supposed to represent Democratic opin ion on this question, says: "There is the law on the one side, and the certificates of election on the other. The Clerk is invested with judicial power in the case, and can decide either way; but the law is as plain as can be, in my opinion. The Congressmen were not elected in accordance with law, and if I had to pass upon the question I would decide it without hesitation. It is so plain that there cannot be any mistake. Should it be decided that the members holding certificates were not legally elected, the question will be referred to the House for

GREENBACK PROPOSITION.

GREENBACK PROPOSITION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representatives of the National-Labor party make public communication to the Republican and Democratic members-elect of the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress, which says: "We propose to co-operate with you by electing as Speaker either S. S. Cox, of New York, or James Phelps, of Connecticut; W. D. Kelley or Heudrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Greenbury Fort, of Illinois: William H. Felton, of Georgia; John M. Bright or B. C. Young, of Tennessee, each of whom, by their public record on the financial questions, has secured the confidence of our constituents, or any other member of the House of experience competent to conduct its business who, or any other member of the house of ex-perience competent to conduct its business who, by his previous adherence to our principles, has shown that in their behalf he can rise above former political affiliation."

WILL STICK.

LOUISVILLE, Kv., March 14.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Washington says: "A conference of Mr. Blackburn's friends was held conference of Mr. Blackburn's friends was held at his headquarters to night in regard to reports circulated by telegraph and otherwise to the effect that in a contingency Blackburn may withdrawand some one else be substituted in his place. The whole thing was unanimously denounced as a device of enemies, rather than the friends of Blackburn, and it was directed to be authoritatively announced that the issue was unalterably made as between Blackburn and Randali, and that if any dark horses were to be brought out it must be on the withdrawal of Randali, instead of Blackburn."

THE CLERK'S ROLL OF THE HOUSE.

A Washington telegram to the Boston Post says: "The Clerk of the House is hard at work examining the certificates and accompanying papers in cases of prospective contests, preparatory to making up the roll. He says that the certificates have been received, and in cases where they have not yet reached him he has been informed by telegraph that they are on the four cup to lotons. Slabs odd in all sizes. Finer and greater power of resistance than most marbles for treatments. Impervious to dress, examinates and all the same received, and the two completed, with the exception routs and administrative, will sporting martels, and all the same received, and the Texas and New York vacancies, for furniture, will sporting martels, and all the same received, and the Texas and New York vacancies, for insecurity of the demise of Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, and Alexander Smith, of the Twelfth, or Texas, and Alexander Smith, of the Twelf

THE NEW SENATE.

DODGING THE OFFICE-HUNTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The Demoratic Senators are discreetly keeping out of the way of the office-seekers. Senator Gordon, who has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, is at Baltimore, but only one friend her knows his address, and he mails the Scnator's letters at the cars. Two other Senators are quietly living at Alexandria; but it is expected that a quorum of the Democratic Senators will be here to attend the caucus called for to-morrow afternoon, when a committee will be ap-pointed to arrange the committees. That Committee will obtain the preferences of the Demo cratic Senators, and gratify them so far as it can

The present indications are that ex-Congressman W. S. Stenger, of Chambersburg, Pa., an adroit politician, will be elected

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, and that L. Q. Washington, of this city, who was in the Confederate Department of State, and who has since the War been the Washing-ton correspondent of leading Southern journals, will be Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. A number of the older Democratic Senators are opposed to making a clean sweep of the Senate clerks and employes, but the outside pressure is so great that it will be hard to resist it. The Senate does not propose to allow our Civil Service scruples to trouble it in regard to the appointment of new employes. Senator Beck said to-day that, if that rule stood in the way of the removal of any employe without the con-sent of the Vice-President, the Democrats will get rid of the rule in about three minutes. TO-DAY'S CAUCUS.

TO-DAY'S CAUCUS.

At the caucus of the Democratic Senators to be held to-morrow afternoon, it is the prevaling impression that the proceedings will be limited to a general interchange of views respecting the organization of the Senate. A committee will doubtless be appointed to rearrange the Committees, and report the result to a subsequent meeting of the caucus, which will take place on Monday or Tues lay. It is not probable that the nominations for elective officers will be made until atter the Committees are acted upon. This is not likely to occur before Wednesday or Thursday.

The contest for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is progressing with unabated vigor, although in some instances the sponsors of the several candidates are injuring the chances of their proteges by the indelicate methods they are resorting to in order to secure votes for them. Such things have never occurred upon any previous occasion, and the older Senators important offices.

POLK VS. HARRISON. OUR CARTER CHARGED WITH MAKING OUT FALSE PAY-ROLLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Ex-Door-keeper Polk took the first steps to-day toward going befere the Grand Jury to procure the indictment of ex-Representative Carter Harrison, of Chicago. He charges that Harrison, while acting in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, made out and certified to false pay'rolls. The District-

and certified to false pay rolls. The District-Attorney has agreed to bring the matter to the carly attention of the Grand Jury. Polk's letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 13, 1879.—The Hon. H. Walts, United States District-Attorney—Sin: The records of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service of the House of Representatives, Forty-fifth Congresse, will show that the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Chairman of said Committee, did on or about the 22d day of June. 1878, alter the records of his Committee by making out and certion or about the 22d day of June. 1878, alter the records of his Committee by making out and certifying to the pay-roll on which he placed the names of several persons, contrary to the instructions of his Committee, and in violation of Sec. 5, 438 of of the Revised Statutes; inproof of which allegation I refer to the records of said Committee, and name as witnesses the Hons. A. B. James, of New York, and W. W. Garth, of Alabama, and Mr. Halloway, Acting Clerk of the Committee.

Aside from my duty as a citizen to call your attention to this infringement of the law. I do so as a matter of personal protection, as the transaction referred to brought odium on myself. Very respectfully,

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY TAX BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the argument was commenced in the case of the Northwestern University vs. The People. Wirt Dexter made an argument for the University, and James K. Edsall, Attorney-General of the State, for the people. Consider H. Willett, County Attorney, and the Hon. Matt Carpenter will conclude the argument Monday.

MAY BE POSTPONED. There is a probability that the first-batch whisky cases, which had been fixed for argument next Monday, may be put aside for the reason that the case involving the constitutionality of the Thurman Funding bill is set down for a hearing, and will be heard if Mr. Justice Bradley is well enough.

DR. WOODWORTH'S SUCCESSOR.
Dr. R. B. Hamilton, of Illinois, now in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Boston, is mentioned as the probable successor of Dr. John M. Woodworth as Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service.

MINISTER WELSH.

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles that Mr. John Welsh, Minister to England, will shortly retire from office. Mr. Welsh has re-cently intimated to the President & desire to esign, but has at the latter's request concluded to remain awhile longer.

The report that Secretary Evarts intends to give up his establishment here has given rise to the conjecture that Evarts aspires to the British mission himself. While not interposing a positive denial to what is certainly not impossible, the Secretary's friends say they do not believe be will leave the Cabinet during President Hayes' Administration, because there is a tacit understanding among its members to serve the full term of four years. In the second place it is asserted that Evarts cannot afford to accept the offer, as he is only in moderate circumstances, and relies upon his nterest in the business of his law firm in New York for the bulk of his facome. An absence of two years from the country would, it is thought, prove highly detrimental to his busi-ness interest. His friends declare they would feel greatly astonished if he should sacrifice so much for the sake of holding a position which is subordinate to that which he now fills.

Industrious efforts are being made by the Democratic press to manufacture party capital by circulating the story that Secretary Sherman will not pay the arrears of pensions granted by Congress. Of course this absurd rumor has no foundation in fact. Sherman has said nothing which could be taken as a basis for such a story. On the contrary, he believes, and has said so. which could be taken as a basis for such a story. On the contrary, he believes, and has said so, that pensioners are among the most deserving of the nation's creditors, and that their claims should be satisfied at the earliest possible moment. The unfortunate feature of the affair is that Congress not only refused to provide the means to pay the pension agreers, but by the passage of the tobacco tax reduction measure destroyed more than one-third of the surplus revenues which would otherwise have been available for the payment of the pensions arrears. If Congress provides means the pension arrears can be paid as fast as the Pension-Office can adjust them. If Congress takes no action in the matter, and at the same time does not further impair the revenue, the arrears can probably all be disposed of within a couple of years.

Westchester, District of New York. The Clerk counts upon twelve contests—one in each of the States of Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersev, New York, North Carolina, and three in Pennsylvania. In every instance except [two,—one in Florida and one in Pennsylvania,—the Democrat has been given the seat, which will throw the burden of the contest on the Republicans."

prevent the Democrats from carrying New York State by fraud in 1880.

CARRLESS LEGISLATION.

The Treasury Department has under consideration a grave instance of carciess legislation in the new Revenue bill. Sec. 16 of that act authorizes a drawback to the full amount of the tax paid upon all tobacco exported, and directs the Secretary to pay it to the claimants CARELESS LEGISLATION.

The Treasury Department has under consideration a grave instance of careless legislation in the new Revenue bill. See, 16 of that act authorizes a drawback to the full amount of the tax baid upon all tobacco exported, and directs the Secretary to pay it to the claimants at once. The large stock of manufactured tobacco now on hand has paid the tax of 24 cents. Sec. 2,500 Revised Statutes provides that upon the reimportation of exported articles on which the drawback for taxes has been paid such tax shall be imposed as the Revenue laws provide. This tax, after the 1st of May next, will be but 16 cents. It will therefore be legal for holders of large stocks to export the whole, receive the drawback, and reimport the whole, and make eight cents a pound less expenses by the operation. Secretary Sherman thinks the authority thus given for this operation may cost the Government between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000; but at present he sees no method of preventing it. Secretary Sherman thinks that the stock that has been sent abroad will be immediately returned.

SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Sample copies of publications of the second class, which after May I will be entitled to transmission through the mails at two cents a pound, are defined by the Post-Office Department to be copies sent to persons not subscribers for the purpose of inducing them either to subscribe for or to advertise in the publication, or to agents or to persons desiring to become agents, or whom the publisher may wish to induce to act as agents, to be used by them in procuring subscriptions and advertising. Any number of copies of any number of different editions of publications of the second class may be sent at any one time as ample copies. Publishers will not be permitted, however, to use exceptional advantages given them by law by maiking as sample cooles extra numbers of their publications ordered by advertisers, or by campaign committees, or by other Descent to be sent to supplified addresses. advertisers, or by campaign committees, or by other persons to be sent to specified addresses, and apparently intended from the nature of the contents, or marked pertions thereof, to serve the business, political, or personal interests of the person or persons ordering the same. Such copies are third-class matter.

THE FOUR PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government loan since yesterday's report aggregate \$219,-

FIRES.

AT ABILENE, KAN.
TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.—A prairie fire near
Abilene, on the night of the 13th, came near
destroying the town. A high wind which prevailed drove the flames directly into the town destroying a large amount of fencing and couple of houses in the suburbs. A man named Lebold, a prominent banker. lost 7,000 bushels of corn and 10,000 bushels of wheat, which was stored just outside the city. Tile total loss of property will be more than \$100,000.

AT SHELBYVILLE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 14.—The reside of Samuel Jones was totally destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock this evening. Loss, \$1,500; insurance, in the Franklin, \$800.

AT HIGHBRIDGE, N. J. HIGHBRIDGE, N. J., March 14.—The large car-wheel foundry and machine shop of the Taylor Iron Company burned this evening. Loss heavy; fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15-1 a. m.-Indications-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley lear or fair weather, light, variable winds slight rise in temperature, and slowly falling barometer during the day.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north to west, and slight changes in temperature and barometer. For the Lake region southwest to northwest

rlight rise in temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow on Lakes Ontario and Weather, which is a superior.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on the 20th inst.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, March 14.

Tima. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Kn. Weather 6:58 a. m. 30.016 20 70 W. 12 Fair. 11:18 a. m. 30.108 22 72 W. 13 Clear. 2:00 p. m. 30.083 24 74 W. 12 Clear. 3:53 p. m. 30.083 28 68 W. 12 Clear. 9:00 p. m. 30.085 24 74 W. 16 Clear. 10:18 p. m. 30.078 23 60 W. 16 Clear. Maximum, 46; minimum, 20.
GENERAL OSSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, March 14-10:18 p.m. Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Kain Weather.

CATHOLIC PASTORAL. CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of this Dioecse, which condemns the Irish World, published in New York, as being antagonistic to true Catholic principles. He condemns labor-unions for their secrecy: forbids Catholic parents, under threats of excommunication, sending their children to public schools where Catholic parochial schools are of easy where Catholic parochial schools are of easy access; and gives the Hibernians severe reprimand for no tallowing priests to act as their spiritual advisers, and for not allowing them at all their meetings. The Bishop urges upon Catholies the necessity of subscribing to the diocesan Catholic journal in preference to all others, and repeats his order to young Catholics not to marry outside of their religious faith. His letter concludes with unimportant suggestions as to funerals, etc.

WILL NOT GO. SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A Hanford, Tulare County, dispatch says the settlers here, ejectment by the railroad company, have formed a battalion of six companies, regularly officered, mounted, and armed, to resist the action of the company. Most of the men have seen actual service, and aver that they mean business.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S REMAINS. NEW YORK, March 14.—The remains of Bay-ard Taylor were removed to-day from Govern-or's Koom, City Hall, where they have been lying in state, and taken to the special train on the Pennsylvania Railway, and borne to Kennett Square, Pa.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, March 14.—The unusually warm weather of the past week suddenly turned last night to very cold, with a saow-storm. It is believed the fruit and grain crops are badiv injured. The Wabash River is rising rapidly, overflowing the bottom lands.

FOREIGN.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Additional Incidents of the Fearful Flood in Hungary.

The Loss of Human Life Now Numbered by Thousands.

Several Other Cities and Villages Threatened with Inundation.

Many People Isolated and in Danger of Starvation.

Another Disastrous Ocean Collision on the Coast of England.

A Pilot-Boat Run Down, and Fifteen Lives Lost.

Preparations for Another Extensive In-

surrection in Macedonia. HUNGARY.

THE FLOOD. PESTE, March 14.- A large portion of the suburbs of Szegedin being below the ordinary level of the River Theiss, the water which rushed in from the higher ground behind the town, being several feet above the present level of the river, bore down on its way the high-road embankments, rusl cascades into the lower ground and in ing it with fearful rapidity. Instead of five or six hours, which it was calculated the flood would take to spread through the town, scarcely an hour and a half had passed before Szegedin lay submerged up to its present level. However, some hope is en-tertained that on account of the alarm which, for days before the occurrence of the calamity, roused the population to a sense of their danger, and gave them an opportunity to fly for refuge,

THE LOSS OF LIFE has not been very great, but the victims must, at any rate, be numbered by many hundreds, if not by thousands. Nor is the havor yet completed. Besides those swept away during that terrible night, all through Wednesday dull, fatal sounds were heard in all directions, indicating the successive falls of buildings. The special Government Commissioner says the poorer classes were ex-In many cases force had to be used to plu people from houses that were in a danger condition.

BELIEF.

with each other in relieving the distress. They are sending provisions by land and water, and opening their houses to succor the refugees. Comparatively few, however, avail themselves of the latter offer. The working classes especially prefer abiding by the nearest safe spot in town, or close to it. Thus thousands are encamped on the high embankment running along the river, which stands firm, so that the opening of this emi bankment to let the water from above and behind the town run into the river in front, could only be imperfectly carried on.

will forego his visit to Pesth to receive con-

gratulations on the occasion of his silver

wedding. He desires that the money in-

tended for his festivities shall be distributed

among the sufferers by the flood. The Em-

peror and Empress also give 40,000 florins from their private purse. OFFICIAL REPORT. PESTH, March 14.—The Government Commissioner at Szegedin reports that he was rowed through the submerged streets and found three-quarters of the town in ruins. He thinks if the water remains a few days longer scarcely 200 houses will be left standing. The Burgomaster estimates that several thousand persons have been drowned. He attributes the disaster to the indolence of the inhabitants, and to the fact that the Government Commissioners concentrated all their efforts on strengthening the dams and did not prepare the means of saving life in the event of the contingency of the breaking

of the dams. ENGLISH SYMPATHY. London, March 15-5 a. m.-The Lord Mayor of London, at the request of the Austrian Ambassador, has opened a subscription

for the relief of Szegedin. SUFFERING. A correspondent at Szegedin telegraphed on Thursday that thousands of people were starving. The correspondent passed in one of the relief boats 400 persons who had taken refuge in a church. The bost was unable to afford them any help. There were hardly any serviceable boats available. In a school-house 1,500 people had taken refuge and were without food. Large numbers of boats which were proceeding to aid the submerged city had been stopped by the storm, which had cut off communication by the river.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

VIENNA, March 14 .- The authorities at Szentes, Vararhely, and Csongrad, which contain an aggregate population of 80,000, have telegraphed to Pesth for aid. The dykes protecting them from the waters are the refugees encamped on dykes at Szegedin

London, March 14 .- A dispatch from Szegedin says that the River Naros is rising rapidly, and threatens New Szegedin. Numerous villages in the vicinity are crowded with refugees. Anarchy and confusion reign here and in the surrounding country, because of the insufficient number of troops. Several incendiaries have been summarily executed.

A dispatch from Pesthe dated Friday night, says a northeasterly storm drove the waves across the dykes protecting Csongrad, which contains 16,000 inhabitants, and the town was partially inundated. The pec



300 DOZEN Gerster Kid Gloves.

3-BUTTONS.

Colors Brown, Slate, and Opera At 75 cts. a Pair. This Glove is of superior quality, and equal to our Glove.

previously sold at \$1.25. JUST RECEIVED, OUR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF THE POPULAR WINDSOR GLOVE, In all prevailing shades, in 2, 3, 4, 6, and 10 Buttons.

"TREFOUSSE" KID GLOVES. The best Real Kid Gloves sold

This make of Glove we war-121 & 123 State-st.

in every desirable shade.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. We are in receipt of the largest and most complet stock of the best makes of English

EVER IMPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

ARCHERY, Etc.

BABY CARRIAGES. Velocipedes, Toy Carts, Wagons, etc., ever found in the entire Northwest. Styles new, goods the very est, and prices to suit the times. VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST. LITHOGRAPHERS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. LITHOGRAPHERS, 118 & 120 Monroe-st. Letter, Note, and Bill Heads, Notes, Checks, Drafts, and Receipts,

firculars, Cards, and Posters, Price List and Catalogue Covers, R. R. and Agricultural Show Cards, And every other kind of Lithographing. Samples and Estimates submitted.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. NOTICE. Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company. The Stockholders of the Battimore & Ohio & Chicago Billroad archereby notified; that the annual meeting to the election of Directors, and any other business, the belat at the office of the Company, No. 83 South State of the Company, No. 83 South A. D. SMITH, Secretary.

TO BENT. Store No. 254 Madison-st. TO RENT

FOR WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

INQUIRE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN. WANTED. Salesman Wanted hicago wholesale manufacturing house of long ing, to handle wholesale gracery trade, etc., of Re and vicinity. Largest portion of his time can Sent in Chicago.

SOTE.—We want a STAR, and only the very best ex-minered salesmen need answer. We prefer one well quainted with the city wholesale trade; give age and ferences. Address D sa, Tribune office.

OPTICIANS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building. PRICELESS Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-ples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-oce, Barometers DRUGGISTS. H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine

German Canaries, CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AQUARIA, in great variety. No. 127 Clark 4t.

NECK WEAR. Neckwear.

Open this morning a

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS. W. E. HALE & CO.'S

ELEVATORS

81 State-st., Chicago.

CUSHING'S ISLAND. PORTLAND HARBOR ME., Easily accessible, and delightfully situated, within three miles from Portland City, with which it is non-stant communication, as also the neighboring islands

term of years at a nominal country to the country the premises enlarged from 300 to 500 rooms at eapense of lessee. Responsible parties wishing to negotiate will please communicate with the undersigned on or before the 30th inst, and will be met in Portland between the lat and 15th of April, when the Island can be visited, and further particulars given and terms arranged.

This property, valued at half a million dollars, offers an excellent opportunity to hotel meu or capitalists.

THOMAS CUSHING, Managing Executor, Montreal, Casada.

CITICAGO, March 15, 1879. The County Treasurer is now prepared to sell Cook County Court-House Bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 each, at his office on Dearborn-av. between Michigan and Ellinois-sts. These bonds mature-Jan. I. 1899, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. RUBBER GOODS.

DENTISTRY. M'CHESNEY BROTHERS, Dentists

ARTISTS' Drawing and China Painting Supplies, Brushes, Wax Flower Goods, tisse Shades, etc. A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 147 State-et., Chicago.

WHO'S CHAS. LINDSAY'S
Spring Styles now ready
for inspection. Strictly first-class work. Mod-

THE CLERK'S ROLL OF THE HOUSE.

are actively repairing the damage, and may, ntes, a town of 26,000 inhabitants, is engaged in a similar struggle with the

A TERRIBLE STORM. LONDON, March 14 .- A dispatch from Szegedin Friday says a fearful storm is still raging. The vast lake around the remains of the town is tossing like the sea. The inhabitants who have not yet been taken away are crowded in the citadel and upper stories of a few frame houses, and in railway wagons. These people are fairly provided with provisions, but thousands are encamped on the dykes, and with those it is impossible on the dykes, and with those it is impos

FOUR HUNDRED CORPSES were recovered in the Village of Szeeged yes-

A correspondent at Pesth reports th waters around Szegedin subsiding.
SZEGEDIN AND ITS SUBBOUNDINGS.

SZEGEDIN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

A better idea of the disaster at Szegedin and of the causes of the inundation can be formed from an outline of the course of the River Theiss and the surrounding country. The Theiss takes its rise in the Carpathian Mountains, in the County of Marmaros. It flows westward to Tokay, thencesouthwest to Szolnok, after which it takes a southerly course until it flows into the Danube south of Titel, near the southern boundary of Hungary. The length of the river, with all its sinuosities, is said to be more than 800 miles, and the extent of country drained by it is estimated at 69,000 square miles. It receives numerous tributaries on both sides, the principal of which are the Bodrog, Hernad, Sajo, and Zagyva on the right, and the Szamos, Koros, and Maros on the left. The country for over 800 m.les along the lower part of the river is a level plain, and the river banks, which are very low, are covered with swamps, overgrown with reeds and abounding with feathered game. When the snows in the mountains begin to melt in the spring, the water rushes down the mountain sides with great violence, and the numerous bends in the river rountains begin to ment in the spring, the water rushes down the mountain sides with great violence, and the numerous bends in the river preventing the steady flow of the current, the waters overflow the banks, and flood the surrounding country. In the spring of 1845 a destructive inundation occurred, after which an association of the property-owners along the river-side was formed to devise means to avert future destruct. The channel of the river was sasters. The channel of the river was ened in several places by digging canals

along the banks to keep the water in the channel. These improvements were continued as far as Szezedin, and the present inundation is said to have been caused by the negligence of the Government to complete the improvements. Szezedin is the capital of the County of Czongrad, and is situated on the right bank of the Theiss, nearly oppole the mouth of its confuent, the Maros, which enters it a little to the north of the city. The highest portion of the city, which is itself a morass, is said to be not more than twelve feet above the low-water level, and the only precaution the Government has thus far taken to save the city from annual inundations is by surrounding it with strong dikes. On the north of the city two dikes extend from the Theiss to the Alfold & Flume Railroad, which runs north and south, and is dies. On the north of the city two dies extend from the Theiss to the Alfold & Fiume Raifroad, which runs north and south, and is also built on a dike, forming the western defense of the city. On the south are two similar dikes. On the east, and running along the river side, is another dike, upon which runs the Temesvar Raifroad, which crosses the Theiss north of its confluence with the Maros. On the other side of the Theiss, just below its junction with the Maros, is the suburb called New Szegedin, which is likewise surrounded by dikes. Szegedin, by its artificial defenses, becomes a basin, and when one of the dikes gives way the water rushes in with irresistible force and converts the city into a lake. The negligence of the Government has been most severely criticised, because the currents of both the Theiss and Maros are very rapid in the spring, and bring down large quantities of alluvial soil, which is thrown against the bendings of the rivers above the city, thus choking the stream and causing a greater overflow. An inundation of the city occurred in 1870, and in 174 the suburb of New Szegedin was submerged. The Government then proposed to change the course of the Maros, which pours inunction of the city occurred in 1870, and in 1.71 the suburb of New Szegedin was submerged. The Government then proposed to change the course of the Maros, which pours immense volumes of water into the Theiss, by cutting a canal and guiding the river round New Szegedin, and joining it again with the Theiss on the south side of the suourb. By thus leading away a large portion of water and straightening the channel of the Theiss above Szegedin, it is said that inundations could be absolutely prevented, but the project has not yet been carried out.

The loss to property, aside from the loss of oss to property, aside from the loss of

The loss to property, aside from the loss of life, it is feared will be immense, for Szegedin is an important commercial and industrial city of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It contains a population of about 72,000, composed of Magvars, Wallachians, Slavonians, and Germans. There are also large numbers of gypsies in and around Szegedin, but they contribute little to the prosperity of the place. The country about Szegedin is said to be the most fertile in Hungary, and has been called the corn store of Enrope. Large quantities of corn are raised there, and the vine is extensively cultivated. The products are taken to Szegedin, and thence down the river. There is also a brisk trade in timber. The rivers abound with fish, and the swamps with fowl and turtles. Szegedin has, besides New Szegedin, five other suburbs on its side of the river, and as four of them are protected by the same dikes, it is surmised that they, too, are submerged. Szegedin has six Roman Catholic churches and one non-union Greek church, and a large synagogue. The latter building is reported to have fallen. It has a zymnashum, high and elementary school, a Plarist College, established in 1720, and a Franciscan convent. founded in 1468; also, an institution of the Sisters of Christian Charity, a public bospital, and theatre.

Szegedin is one of the ancient cities of Hungary, and was a strong fortress in the days of the famous Mattheus Coryinus. In 1458 the Landtag was held there, and war declared against the Emperor Frederick III. In 1551 the Turks captured the city and built a fort, which they held until 1668. In 1715 Szegedin was raised to the dignity of a Royal city. From 1831 until the revolutianary leaders, Perczel, Hor, and Damyanick, and the patriots from the surrounding country flocked to it. The following year it was the seat of the Hungarian Diet, and in the summer it was stormed unsuccessfully by the Austrians and Russians. A powder magazine belonging to the patriots was blown up and the defenders evacuated the city, which was taken pos

GREAT BRITAIN. BUN DOWN AT SEA.

LONDON, March 14. - The British steamer Severn, from London to Quebec, ran down, off Dungeness, a pilot cutter, having twelve pilots and a crew of eight on board. Ter pilots and five of the crew were drowned. OARSMEN.

London, March 14.—Hanlan and traine have arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hawdon is in better condition than Hanlan. DISTILLERS FAILED.

LONDON, March 14.-Ald. Denneher & Co., rectifying distillers, of Dublin, have failed. Liabilities from £100,000 to £150,000. AN EXCITING SCENE.

London, March 14. - In the House of Con mons to-night an excited scene occurred in consequence of the announcement by North-cote that the Government did not intend to remove Lord Chelmsford from his command. Jenkins, despite the repeated intervention of the Speaker, attacked Lord Chelmsford, declaring his advancement was due to occult

FAILURE. LONDON, March 14 .- The firms of Robert Blacque, of Paris, and Philippin, Pelisier, Powell & Co., of London, connected with the South American trade, have failed. Liabilities believed to be large.

TURKEY. ANOTHER INSURRECTION.

LONDON, March 14. - According to the ac counts from Sofia, preparations for another insurrection in Macedonia are in active progress. The leaders are the Bishops of ofia and Ochrida, the Russian Chief of Police of Widin, the Bulgarian bandits Storke and Petko, two Austrian deserters, two Bulgarian civil functionaries, and an Englishmen named Cooper, who served with Gen. Tcher-naieff in Servia. The Turkish Government

is taking measures on the frontier accord-

ATHENS, March 14.-The Greek frontier uthorities have captured several armed ands attempting to enter Turkey. ENGLAND TO BUSSIA.

VIENNA, March 14 .- The Political Corresndence states that Lord Dufferin, British imbassador at St. Petersburg, has been in structed to lay stress upon the necessity of strictly upholding all the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, and declare decisively that the San Stefano provision must not be revived under any pretext whatever, England being convinced that the difficulties in regard to Roumelia could be overcome by a mixtur of vigor and moderation on the part of the

LAYARD. LONDON, March 14.-The Post has reas to believe that Sir Austin Layard will return as Minister to Constantinople the 1st of May.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 14. - Several cotton mills in the Department of the Nord have stopped or count of the depression in trade.

NEW CALEDONIA The Governor of New Caledonia telegraph hat the insurgents have submitted, and peace has been restored.

PRIZE POEM. London, March 14.—The grand prize the French Academy for poetry has been adjudged to the Communist refugee, E. Renard, ow a Professor in Louisiana.

THE IMPEACHMENT VOTE A Paris correspondent says the chief terest in yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies was whether the Government would be supported by the majority of the Left. On this point all reasonable expects tions have been fulfilled. The Governm on the rejection of impeaclment obtained majority of 40 in the Moderate Left against the Extreme Left. Such a majority leave the Ministry open to defeat by a coalition be tween the Extreme Left and Right. The order of the day pure and simple, moved by Clemenceau on the ground that the Chan ber, having refused to impeach the incrim inated Ministries, had no right to censur them, was rejected by 225 votes of the Lef to 187 of the Extreme Left and Right.

WILL PROTEST. Paris, March 14.-The De Broglie an Rochebouet Ministries intend to protest by publicly attested documents against yester day's censure.

RESIGNED. Paris. March 14.-The Soir states tha Gen. Berthant, who was Minister of Wan under the Duke De Broglie, has resigned the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

INDIA.

FINANCES! LONDON, March 14.-A telegram from Cal cutta says the Indian Government proposes in the budget to raise in India a 4} per cent loan of a nominal amount of £5,000,000, and to sell during the ensuing year £15,000, 000 worth of India Council bills at a rate of exchange calculated at 1 shilling 7 pence per

The Daily News remarks that this practi cally means a loss to the Indian exchequer of £4,000,000. It shows, however, that no tendency exists to play into the hands of the sellers of silver.

VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, March 14 .- The last accounts from Venezuela report the arrival of ex-President Blanco at Caraccas. The principal when the new election for President occurs Peace was re-established everywhere.

AFGHANISTAN.

KAUFMAN'S RESIGNATION. BERLIN, March 14.-Advices have been re ceived from St. Petersburg that Gen. Kaufman has tendered his resignation because of the failure of his Afghan policy. The report is confirmed that the Russian

are marching upon Mezv.

THE BOSNIAN OCCUPATION. PESTE, March 14.—The Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation assented to the resolution of the delegation sanctioning the expenditures for the occupation of Bosnia Accord is thus established. The delegation close their sittings on Saturday.

BURMAH. BRITISH INTERVENTION. LONDON, March 14.-A dispatch from Rangorn says it is thought the British will send an ultimatum to the King of Burmah. British troops will mass on the frontier next

ALSACE-LORRAINE, BERLIN, March 14 .- All groups of the Reichstag except the Centre have resolved to support a bill for the further organization of Alsace-Lorraine, which Bismarck is about to introduce.

> ROUMANIA. ORDERED HOME.

VIENNA, March 14 .- Advices from Bucharest are that all the Russian troops in Roumania have been ordered home.

New York Iribune.

The "oldest house in America." has been discovered again, this time by a Tribune reader who lives in Springfield, Mass. He mentions the fact because he has seen so many paragraphs and articles relating to this question. He says that in 1630, two brothers, Jonathan and Richard Farbanks, from Yorkshire, Eng., settled in Massachusetts Bay. Richard was subsequently Postmaster of Boston. Jonathan settled at Dedham, and built a family manson in 1630, a part or the whole of which is stiff standing, and, what is remarkable, was recently occupied by an aged member of the family, Miss Nancy Fairbanks, now about 84 years of age. The property has never passed from the possession of the family, and a year ago was in a good state of preservation. It was built with the rambrel roof, so characteristic of early New England. An old "tower firelock," about seven feet in length, and a set of blue china dishes, brought from England at a very early day, are still shown in the old dwelling. These facts, and a photograph of the manson were furnished to the correspondent by Prof. George R. Fairbanks, of the University of the South, at Sewance, Tenn., and Jason M. Fairbanks, of Watertown, N. Y. Prof. Fairbanks is the author of a "History of Florida." Is he quite sure that there is nothing in St. Augustine older than this Dedham house? The "oldest house in America" has been dis-

An American Dinner in Slam.

The Christmas dinner at the United States Consulate at Bangkok (Slam) was as patriotic as native dishes could make it. The bill of fare, which we have seen, is supremely American, and must have made the Americans present feel as if they were still in their own land, instead of in Indo-China, thousands and thousands of miles away. It embraced not only roast turkey, boiled corned-beef, chicken, min.e, pumpkin, and whortleberry ples, but Kennebec salmon. New York lobsters, Cape Ann mackerel, Little Neck clams, Beverley baked beans, California potatoes, Boston beas, Philadelphia tomatoes, Schenectady asparagus, California peaches, Baitimore raspberries, New Jersey pears, and Connecticut blackberries. An American Dinner in Siam.

s nothing in St. Augustine older than this n house?

SEVEN. A Delegation of Fellow-Citizens Enter the Undiscovered

The Blood-Curdling Reasons Which Induced Their Melancholy Excursion.

Country.

Ah Ben, Nunez, Pinkham, Dev lin, Gravelin, Avery, and Brown.

Miserable Confessions of the Murdering Irishmen at Rock Island.

Inspiring Circumstances under Which Testimony Is Taken at Luray, Mo.

SEVEN EXECUTIONS.

Pueblo, Col., March 14.—Victor Nunez, a Mexican, who murdered Louis Rascone last fall, ome fifteen miles south of here, was publicly executed here to-day. The drop fell at 2:10. The nurder was peculiarly brutal and atrocious, as Nunez killed Rascone to get possession of his wife, and lived with her afterwards. The execuion took place openly on the plain under the nill, and an immense crowd was present. His neck was broken by the fall, and he died without a struggle.

JOHN Q. PINKHAM.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.-John Q. Pinknam was hanged to-day for the murder of Mrs. dartin Berry, near Durham, Jan. 9, 1877 WILLIAM H. DEVLIN

Boston, March 14-William H. Devlin was anged at Lowell to-day for the murder of his wife and infant child, Dec. 8, 1877. Just before the execution Devlin said: "I thank all my all my friends to abstain from rum, and l recommend my soul to God.'

HENRY GRAVELIN. WINDSOR, Vt., March 14.-The execution Henry Gravelin will be delayed by the Sheriff till between 3:30 and 4 p. m., for a possible re prieve. Gravelin was convicted of the murder in October, 1876, of Herbert O. White, at Weathersfield, Yt.

WINDSOR, Vt., March 14.-Gravelin wa nanged to-day at 2:21. His crime was the mur ler of Herbert O. White in October, 1876. Gravelin asserted his innocence in stron erms, and said: "I feel as though I had been robbed and murdered and laid into my grave. am going out of this world forgiving, and nope the Lord will forgive my trespassers as forgive those who trespass against me." arms and legs were then pinioned, and the drop fell, his neck being broken instantly.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A Chinaman, Ah Ben, was hanged at Marysville to-day for the murder of John McDaniels at Marysville Park last November. He is believed to have committed several other murders, but made no con

AVERY AND JOHNSON Eugene Avery, alias Archie Brown, and James ohnson were hanged at Portland to-day for the murder of Louis Johns last August.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

Rock Island, Ill., March 14.—The Coroner's vestigation into the murder of Policeman Rosenfeld was continued this afternoon, "Dub lin Jack," or Cavanaugh, was first called. An entire change had come over this witness since vesterday. His brayado was entirely gone, and he made a full statement of the murder of the officer, fixing the guilt for the blows that caused his death upon Bernard Heeney, but confessing that himself and Thomas Ross were accessories. and afterwards pounded Rosenfeld with stones Bernard Heeney was called, and, when connony, con whoie of his previous statements, and, after an hour's interview with a priest, made the following confession, written in his own tongue and signed by his own hand:

signed by his own hand:

To the Honorable Coroner and Jury: I make this statement for myself. I did strike three thows. Whether they killed the man or not I do not know. Yesterday I was not asked whether I hit him or not, and to-day I did not think I was sworn. The rest of my statement is true. So far as I know. I was drunk at the time. I think three blows is all I struck. If you think they killed the man, I did at. As God is my judge, and as I expect mercy, this is all I done. Hoping for the bost, I make this my confession. Is there any need to say I am sorry. I would gladly die to bring that man back to life. God forgive me if I am the man that killed him. He knows, but I don't think I am, though I may have done the biggest part. I state this asking God to have mergy on me, for I did not intend to kill the man, as God is my judge. It was whisky and "Dublin" that did it. May the Lord have mercy on his soul, is my prayer.

After this the Coroner's jury went into secret

that did it. May the Lord have mercy on his soul, is my prayer,
After this the Coroner's jury went into secret session, and at 10:10 this evening rendered a verdict charging Bernard Heeney, John Cavanaugh, Thomas Ross, and Patrick Heeney with having willfully, feloniously, and with malace aforethought murdered Joseph Rosenfeld.
Three of these are captured, Ross only being at large.

large.

The funeral of the murdered officer occurred this morning, and was attended by the police forces of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, the City Council, the Rodman Riffes. the Fire Department, and a large number of citizens. The services were held in the Catholic Church, and were conducted by Father Mackin.

THE LATEST DETROIT HORROR DETROIT, Mich., March 14.—Intense excit.

nent still prevails in this city regarding the discovery of the female corpse, tied, gagged, and enveloped in a bag, found floating near one of the lower docks Thursday morning. The entire detective force is working with unusual vigor a the case, but as yet without satisfactory results. Hundreds of people viewed the corpse at the Morgue to-day, but there was no identification t was reported this morning that it was the body of an erratic female known as "the Spanish Doctress," who was conspicuous last fall by her difficulties with a man with whom she was living, and suddenly disappeared, but persons who knew her say they cannot positively identify the body though there is a general resemble. the body, though there is a general resemblance Search for the Doctress is being actively prosecuted. Another theory is that the woman wa nurdered in some other city, the body shipped nere, and then thrown into the river. It is believed to have been in the water several weeks out that decomposition was prevented by the intense cold. As there are no marks of violence it is thought that the victim was bound and thrown into the river while alive. The fiendishness of the crime is almost unparalleled. The authorities are making every effort to solve the

PEKIN AND PEORIA.

Springfield, Ill., March 14.—District Attor ney Connelly to-day received a letter from Mills & Stearns, of Boston, stating that they had gone before the United States Commissioner there and given bonds for their appearance here for trial April 1. They expressed their readiness to appear here at any time previous to that date should they be wanted. Their trial is set for April 6, and they have been notified to appear then. Thus ends the State's-Rights difficulty between the Federal Courts at Boston and Springfield. William A. Collender, of Peoria, one of the indicted whistylies, was brought in to-day and gave \$3,000 and for his appearance on April 23. Oscar E. doeler, of Pekin, has been appointed Government Storekeeper, and assigned to duty in the Eighth District, to succeed Frank Cassell, indicted with the ringsters.

A MISSOURI COURT.
Special Dispatch to The Tritume.
KEOKUK, Ia., March 14.—After the trying

ordeal through which she passed yesterday, Mrs. Spruce was unable to go upon the stand in the preliminary examination of Bill Young for the murder of the Speacer family at Luray, Mo., this morning. This afternoon, however she recovered sufficiently to testify, and was cross-examined by the defense. The utmost efforts of the attorneys failed to weaken her testimony in the least. She stuck to her story right straight through. Her test mony was positive and emphasie, and unless it can be impeached, or Young can establish an alibi, a very strong case will be made out against him During the examination of Mrs. Spruce, the detective who is managing the case sat near is managing the case sat near her with his hand moon a cocked revolver. He said he was bound to protect the witness. was also reported that the woman had two revolvers on her person, and the attorneys for the defense wanted her searched, but the Court refused to order the search. The testimony for the prosecution is not all in yet, and the case will occupy several days more.

CENSURED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, March 14.—The House of Comm sat till twenty minutes past 5 this morning, dis-

cussing the motion censuring Licutenant-Gov ernor Letellier, of Quebec, for dismissing the Deboucherville Government. The galleries remained crowded all night. Over a dozen men bers joined in the debate, and at times bitter personalities were used. The Hon. Mr. Mills de livered, perhaps, the best speech of to-night He argued mainly from the constitutional phase of the question, and in a calm and deliberative quoted authority after authority manner proving that Mr. Lettelier, the Deboucherville Administra had not exceeded the powers attached to his office. He concluded by refering to the dangerous precedent which would be established by the adoption of the motion, and he claimed that under its influence Lieutenant Governors could be stripped of all their power authority, and respect, and made mere ciphers The vote was finally taken at 5 a. m.: For the notion, 136; against, 51; majority, 85.

RAWHIDE VS. PISTOL.

Jollet, Ill., March 14.—A personal encount ok place on Jefferson street this afternoo tween David Weiner, a clothing merchant and H. E. Baldwin, an attache of the News, as oscure morning paper. Weiner attempted to horsewhip Baldwin on account of some scands lous article concerning him (Weiner) which late y appeared in the News, when Baldwin drew huge revolver, fired, missed his mark; and ther turned and ran, with Weiner close at his heels lying the rawhide at every jump. During the race Baldwin fired three more shots, one o which went through a window in the express office and another through a window in the building adjoining. Both parties were arrested and released on their own recognizance to ap-pear to-morrow morning. It is a wonder that none of the spectators were killed.

DISAPPEARED

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., March 14.—The story Annette Meager, published in the Chicago papers of last Sunday, charging her seduction and ruin upon her uncle, John Mager, of this city, was given to the public several months ago, and was generally credited, the girl's appearance giving force to the report. she disappeared, and Mager denied the charge and threatened to prosecute his slanderers. He continued to live here until recently. No one can now tell where he is. He has left two children in a destitute condition, who are cared for by the neighbors, but must eventually go to the Poor-House unless the returns. Great in-dignation prevails against him, especially so since the sworn statement of Annette was mad

J. C. FINLEY'S ERROR. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 14.—A Giobe-Democrat special says that J. C. Finley, of Columbus, Kan., went into the saloon of Joe Ivey, at Galena, Kan., drank considerable, became very quarrelsome, drew a pistol on some parties with whom he played cards, and finally at-tempted to shoot lvey but the latter was too quick, and shot him the neck, killing him almost instantly. Ivey geted in self defense.

SYLPH. Special Dispatch to The Tribung MILWAUKEE, March 14.-The McDonald-Sylph-Thompson habeas corpus was argued in the United States Court this afternoon. Judge Dyer reserved his decision until Monday. The case embraces the important question whether

property held under chattel or other mortgage

can be seized and held by United States officers SEVEN YEARS. CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—Isadore Roskoff, former attorney of this city, was to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years for complicity in the robbery of Dr. Noble in a bank

JAILED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—Failing to find bail, Bixby was committed to jail to-night. He spent three days trying to find bondsmen.

FAMILY QUARREL. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Marrh 14.—Robert W. Hay-den and M. W. Barber, brothers-in-law, renewed a quarrel yesterday, and the former was

CONGRESSMAN WHITTAKER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. Омана, Neb., March 14.—Congressman-elect Whittaker, from Oregon, will arrive here to-morrow morning by special train, and will at one proceed to Washington. He arrived at San Francisco by steamer from Portland Wednesday, amediately left on a special train, which is making forty miles an hour. The train consists of a locomotive, a caboose, and a Pullman car. he is anxious to reach Washington in time to be present and take part in the organization of the House of Representatives. From here he will take the regular train over the Cheago & Northwestern Railway, which will bring him into Washington Monday evening, but if a special is necessary from this point it will be furnished for him.

That "Startling Invention." The New York Times of the 13th publishes the story from the Boston Post, given in The TRIBUNE of Friday, about an invention by which

the story from the Boston Post, given in The Tribune of Friday, about an invention by which an Atlantic cable can forward from 200 to 2,000 words a minute; and adds the following:

"These statements were so extraordinary, and so important if true, that an interview concerning them was sought vesterday with Mr. Prescott, the electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Prescott had just finished reading the article in question and was weighing in his mind the possibilities of its truth of falsehood. After a careful study he said: 'The whole thing strikes me as very absurd. In the first place, I have never heard, and know nothing wnatever, of the American Cable Company, and hardly believe that such a company is in existence, in this country at least. Secondly, the sending of 200 words per minute, to say nothing of 2,000, over a cable is an impossibility, for the laws that regulate the rapidity of transmission of messages are well known, clearly defined, and as immutable as that governing the hight to winch water will rise when seeking a level. Twenty-five words per minute is the present maximum of cable messages, and I do not believe this limit can be exceeded. This statement also claims that 2,000 words can be sent per minute, and at this rate a fac-simile of one of the great London or New York daily papers can be flashed under the ocean and reproduced on the other side in tairty York daily papers can be flashed under the ocean and reproduced on the other side in tairty minutes. How many words does an entire num-ber of one of these papers contain? "About 130,000."

at least one serious error of calculation.

"It also seems to me if such a tremendous enterprise was on foot, we should have hardly had to wait and hear of it through a letter to a Boston paper. In speaking of reproducing fac-similes of papers, I should have said that fac-simile telegraphing is the slowest method of communicating by electricity and that by it ten words. licating by electricity, and that by it ten words neating by electricity, and that by it ten words per minute is the maximum rate now attainable. The statement that the Anglo Company offered £400,000, or \$2,000,000, for an invention that they would be unable to use for the want of proper electric instruments, and that, therefore, the world would have lost the benefit of this great invention if the base successful in obtaining it, is on the face of it too absurd for consideration. The whole stay seems to make consideration. The whole story seems to me so improbable that I have no idea that it is intended for anything more than a bait by means or which some speculator is attempting to extract a few thousand dollars from credulous capitalists, and as such I shall give it no further attention unless it is presented in a far different and m

CANADA.

The Kanucks Fixing Up Their Tariff to Crowd Us Out.

Schedule of the Tax Which They May Charge on Leading Productions.

Speech of the Finance Minister in Submitting This Measure.

ject of Immigration.

Views of Mme. Von Koeber on the Sub-

The Lieutenant-Governor Quebec Censured by Parliament.

THE HIGH TARIFF. Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.
OTTAWA, March 14.—The House of Commons met at 3 this afternoon, and, after routine business, the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Finance Minister, proeeded to deliver the budget speech. The orable gentleman spoke for five hours, and entered into a lucid statement of the finances of he country. He gave a history of his missi to England to negotiate the £3,000,000 loan and, considering the unsatisfactory financi position of the country, he claim terms he obtained were exceedingly favorable On his return to Canada it became nece sary to consider the whole question of the tariff Considering the magnitude and important of the work the Government had on hand, the had not been dilatory in preparing their policy They had to readjust, reorganize, and construct an entirely new tariff, baving for its object th realization of \$2,000,000 more revenue than wa collected in this year, inasmuch as the deficien tion to providing for that deficit they had to adjust the tariff with a view of meeting what has been and is to-day the declared policy the majority of this House,-protection to the industries of the country. In preparing the tariff, he said, the Government had invited parties who were interested in the general inter ests of the country, those interested in any special interests, and gentlemen of the opposit view, to discuss matters, and, up to vesterday the Government were receiving the views rentlemen in reference to the great question under consideration. He said the Government might obtain \$2,000,000 by the imposition of duties upon certain articles, and appear to give protection. They might obtain a revenue from as to give real encouragement and protection to the industries. They desire to protect, and herefore, in arriving at the propositions and conclusions he was about to submit to the House, he was convinced they would be effectual

BEAUTY OF PROTECTION. The Minister continued: It is well known by United States have been doing in the last four or five years in Canada. It is well known that, in order to find an outlet for their manufactures they have been willing to send them into this country at any price to be a little below what they can be produced for by the manufacturers of Canada. ["Hear! hear."] It is well known that they have had their agents in every part of this Dominion, seeking purchasers for their surplus goods. It is well known that their agents have been enabled, under our existing tariff, to enter their goods in the Dominion of Canada at a price much less than cost, when they ought to have paid the duty on the value of the articles in the market in which they wer purchased. It is well known that the Govern ment of the United States, in order to encoun age certain industries in that country, granted a bounty to certain manufacturers, to enable them to the exclusive market, I may say, of the Dominion of Canada. ["Hear! Hear!"] It is well known that, under these circumsta lost a very important trade that we had before 1878,—the direct West India trade. It is well known, as I stated at the outset, that the duty of 10 per cent on tea has transferred the direct trade in tea, with the advantages connected with it, from this country to New York and Boston. ["Hear! Hear!"] It is well known that, under all these circum-stances, with a high duty imposed on the agricultural products of Canada, by which we are to a great extent excluded from the markets of the United States, and with the nanufactures of that country forced into our markets, and at such prices, we could not expect success in the Dominion of Canada so long as that continued. These are some of the diffi-culties which have led to our present state of affairs. The time has arrived when it will be ome our duty to decide whether the thousands of men throughout the length and breadth o his country that are unemployed shall seek

employment in another country or find it here. THE TIME HAS ABRIVED when I think we should decide whether we wil be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water; whether we will be simply agriculturists, rai ing wheat and producing more lumber than Great Britain will require or the United States will take from us at remunerative prices; whether we will confine our attention to the fishing interests and not rise towhat we are des ined to be under wise and judicious legislation or whether we will inaugurate a policy which will say to the manufacturing interests of this country, We will give you encouragement and protec tion; we will give you our home market fo what you produce; which will say to the agri-cultural interests, So long as our neighbors maintain a Chinese wall against us, we will in ose a duty upon their agricultural products com ing into this country-we will maintain, as far as possible, for our own natural products, the market of the Dominion. I think the time has arrived when we should decide whether we will allow matters to remain as they are and result in being an unimportant and uninteresting portion of her Majesty's do minions, or whether we will rise to the position which I believe Providence has designed us to occupy, and which I believe, though 1 may be over-sanguine, which my colleagues believe, though they may be over-sanguine, and which he country believes, we can attain by adopting policy which will promote the prosperity and appiness of the people, give employment to he thousands who are unemployed, and make this a great and prosperous country, as we desire and hope it will be.

THE SCHEDULE. The proposed changes are voluminous, and occupy seven columns. Among them are the

Cotton wool and waste, free. Manufacture of cotton, from 1 cent to 3 cents per square yard and 15 per cent ad valorem. Cotton shirts, drawers, cotton bosiery, and cotton clothing, 30 per cent. Cotton sewing threads in hanks, 1234 per ent; on spools, 20 per cent. Cotton manufactures, 20 per cent. Silk, raw or rected from cocoon, unmanufac

Silk, in the gum, 15 per cent. Sewing silk and twist, 25 per cent. Silk velvets, 30 per cent. Sole leather, tanned, undressed, 10 per cent and belting leather, tanned waxed, 15 per cept; dressed and waxed, 20 per

Patent leather, 20 per cent. On all leather and skins, 20 per cent. Leather belting, boots and shoes, and leather Machine-sewed clothing, 20 per cent. Marble in blocks, not snapen, 10 per cent. Marble in slabs, not sawn on more than two

sides, 15 per cent; if sawn on more than two

Finished marble and imitation, 25 per cent. Building-stone, \$1 per ton. the rough, \$1.50 per ton

Dressed building-stone and manufacture tone and granite, 20 per cent State for roofing and slabs, 20 per cent. School slates, 25 per cent,

Slate mantels, 30 per cent. Brick for building, 20 per cent Fire-brick, 20 per cent. Fire-clay, free. Coal, anthracite and bituminous, and coke

cents per ton.

Books, printed, six cents per pound. British copyright books, six cents per pou and 1214 per cent.

Blank books, 25 per cent. Paintings and engravings, 20 per cent. Printing, 20 per cent. Pulp for paper-makers, 10 per cent. Mill board and straw board, 10 per cent. Envelopes and other manufactures of par

25 per cent. Wall paper, 30 per cent. Printing presses, 20 per cent. Type, 20 per cent.

Plates, engraved on wood or meta!, 30 Electrotypes and stereotypes, 10 to 20 pe Carriages, railway carriages, etc., 25 per cent

Furniture, 85 per cent. Corks and cork manufactures, 20 per cent. Clocks and parts thereof, 35 per cent. Picture-frames, 25 per cent.
Billiard-tables, \$22.50 to \$40 specific, and 10

Cabinet organs, \$10 to \$30 specific, and 10 p

Planos, \$25 to \$50 specific, and 10 per cent. Glass, 20 to 30 per cent. Pig-iron, old and scrap iron, \$3 per ton; other on, 10 to 17% per cent. Iron and steel wire, 25 per cen Tin-plates, 10 per cent. Castings, 25 per cent. Car-wheels, 25 per cent Wrought forgings, 20 per cent. Engines, 25 per cent. Iron furniture, 25 per cent. Hardware, 25 to 35 per cent; anchors free. of heads, \$2 each and 20 per cent. Machinery for cotton and worsted mills n nade in the country, free. Steel and manufactures of steel, 10 to 30 re

Copper, brass, etc., 10 to 30 per cent. Church-bells, free. Lead and manufactures of lead, 10 to 25 pe Tin and manufactures of tin, 10 to 25 per cent Zinc and manufactures of zinc, 10 to 25 per

Electro-plated ware, 30 per cent Jewelry, 20 per cent. Wool, unmanufactured and waste, free. Wool, manufactuers, 71/2 cents to 10 cents per pound, and 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem. Carpets, 5 to 10 cents per square yard, and 2

Jute, unmanufactured, free Manufactures of jute, 20 per cent. Oilcloth, 25 per cent. Farm animals, 20 per cent. Barley, 15 cents per bushel. Buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel. Indian corn. 71/2 cents per bushel. Oats, 10 cents per bushel Rye, 10 cents per bushel. Wheat, 15 cents per bushel. Peas, 10 cents per bushel. Beans, 15 cents per bushel. Corn-meal, 40 cents per barrel. Oat-meal, one-half cent per pound Flour, 50 cents per barrel. Barley malt, two cents per pound Butter, four cents per pound. Cheese, three cents per pound. Flax-seed, 10 cents per bushel. Fruit, green apples, 40 cents per barre Peaches, 40 cents per bashel. Hay and striw, 10 per century ad 1 " .Drso Meats, one cent to two cents per por Plants, trees, etc., 20 per cent. Seeds, 15 per cent.

Tomatoes, 30 cents per bushel. Bacon and hams, dried or smoked, 2 cents per pound; on other meats, not specified, 2 cents per pound. Geneva rum, gin, whisky, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, \$1.32 per gallon; brandy, 11.45; Old Tom gin, \$1.321/4. Carpenters', coopers', cabinetmakers', and all

Seeds in papers, 25 per cent.

Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel

other mechanics' tools, 80 per cent. Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch standard, 1 cent per pound ad valorem and 35 per cent; below No. 9, 1/2-cent per pound and 30 per cent ad

d valorem; green and Japan, 8 cents per pound Tobacco, leaf or manufactured, for excise pur poses, free; manufactured, 25 cents per pound and 12 cent ad valorem. Cigars and cigarettes, 50 cents per pound and 0 cents ad valorum.

Black tea, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent

Champagnes, and all other sparkling wines in bottles, containing each not more than a quart and not less than a pint, \$3 per dozen. THE HON. MR. CARTWRIGHT, ex-Finance Minister, took the floor and spok for two hours and three-quarters. He critised Mr. Tilley's figures and the proposed change in the tariff. He said the Government, for the sake of obtaining a temporary party triumph,

own supporters' fortunes, but, he feared, the future of the whoie country.

had utterly and hopelessly wrecked not only its

At 1 a. m. the House was still in session. IMMIGRATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, March 14.—Mme. Von Roeber, who has for a number of years taken an active part in bringing immigrants from Germany and witzerland to Canada, has been before the Parliamentary Committee on Immigration and Colonization. She explained the circumstances n which she undertook her work, saying that her object was to remove immigration from the hands of speculating shipping agents in Eu-ropean countries. Her labors were now confined to the South of Germany, Switzerland, and the Tyrol. She thought it was desirable that the Canadian Government should enter into direct relations with the European European Governments with the view of exercising proper control over immigration. She selected the district between Muskoka and the Nepessing as suitable for the Swiss, and the eastern townships for the Tyrolese, who were a shepherd people. She extressed her approval of the estabhishment of colonies of Swiss and Tyrolese in Canada. The Department of Agriculture she believed had agreed with the Swiss Government, to have a delegate sent from Switzerland to see and report to Canada, and he was expected to

come next summer.
She had endeavored to have some of the Swiss and Tyrolese come to Canada as pioneers, for Canada was an unknown land in many of the European countries. She recommended the establishment of societies for the protection of female immigration. The German Government she thought, would not object to female immigration, as there was a surplus in the country of over 2,000,000 females. Wartemburg, with its population of three or four millions of people, a very prolific race, afforded a good field for immuration. Dr. Hann, a German political economist, had promised to undertake the work in this field, if the Government of Canada provided him with a cierk to do the manual labor of correspondence, etc., while he did the controlling. She advised the continuance of advertisements at certain seasons, and the publication monthly in Continental papers of interesting news affecting Canada. She proposed returning again to Germany for the avowed purpose of encouraging female immigration, and incidentally find out such people generally as are favorable to emigration, and those who would be likely to beneficially exercise a controlling influence. The establishment of farms would be a good idea where young ferman immigrants of little means could be leaght the manual labor peculiar to Canadian farming. If a grant of land was given for such gration, as there was a surplus in the country of

Water limestone or cement stone, \$1 per ton. | a purpose, the cost to the country would not be more than \$20,000, mainly for buildings.

VARIOUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 14.—The bill introduced by Mr. Baby to amend the laws relating to promissory notes and bills of exchange pro-vides that duty of one cent shall be paid on all such notes and drafts amounting to \$25; two cents on \$50; three cents on \$100; and on every additional \$100 three cents more. Each part of a bill must be stamped according to its amount. The penalty for infringement of the law is, for

each offense, \$100.

The Hon. Mr. Tupper's bill respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Minister of Pub-lic Works, white providing for the abolition of the office of Receiver-General, divides the Pub-lic Works into two parts,—one of Works and the other of Railways, each with a responsible Minister.

Minister.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

London, Ont., March 14.—A school-teacher at Parkhill has been summioned to answer several charges of gross cruelty to punils. Among the punishments inflicted has been to draw a circle on a blackboard, inside of which the punis made to place his nose. The effect is to strain the eyes in a painful degree and cause strabismus.

the eyes in a painful degree and cause strabismus.

The Town of Sincoe has given \$10,000 for the establishment of a silk-factory at that place.

Five-dollar counterfeit notes on the National Bank of Commerce are in circulation here, to skillfully executed that several bank officers have been deceived by them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, March 14.—The Tumor of the appointment of C. J. Brydges to the Governorship of the Hudson Bay Company, vice the Hon. D. A. Smith, is confirmed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, March 14.—The Courier du Canada has a most indecent demand for a complete clean sweep in the Civil Service on the accession of the Conservative party to power, after the American fashion. It says as money is the sinews of war. fashion. It says as money is the sinews of war, patronage is the sinews of a party.

AN OLD DISPUTE SETTLED.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
QUEBEC, March 14.—The local Governmen have decided to accept the terms offered by the Montreal City Council for the settlement of its subscription to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. The conditions are under stood to be as follows: The city corporation hands over to the Government the propert hands over to the Government the property known as the Quebec gate barracks, and valued at some \$400,000, and also pays \$50,000 towards the construction of the bridge at Chandiere to connect the Government line with the Canada Central. The Government line with the Canada Central. The Government undertakes to build the depot and workshops to which Montreal is entitled within two years at the Quebec gate barracks, and to release the city from any further obligation in the matter, while the city agrees to accept the line between Quebec and Montreal, as now built, dispensing with the construction of the direct line from Terrebonne into Montreal.

A "BUSTER."

The Biggest Gun Yet.

London Standard, Feb. 25.
The War-Office and the Admiralty have been nvited by Herr Krupp to send representative to be present at the trials of a new steel gun of extraordinary size, to take place at Me extraordinary size, to take place at Meppen, in Westphalia, on or about the 15th of next month. The gun to be experimented with on this occasion is the largest specimen of steel ordinance yet made. It weighs 72 tons, with a calibre of 40 centimetres, or 15% inches. The length of the gun is 32 feet 8 inches, and that of the bore 28 feet 6 inches. The English 80-ton gun has a calibre of 16 inches, a total length of 27 feet, and a bore 24 feet long. The superior length of bore in the Krdpo gun is thus apparent, being 213% calibres, as against 18 calibres in the English gun. The material of which the Krupp gun is composed is steel throughout. The core of the graphout. our posed is steel throughout. The core of the gun consists of a tube running its entire length, as in the Woolwich gun, but open at the rear, the loading being at the breech instead of the muzle. The tube of this large weapon being of such great length, it has been made in two portions, the joints being secured in a peculiar manner. Over the tube are four "jackets," or evinders, of various lengths, surplemental by manner. Over the tube are four "jackets," or cylinders, of various lengths, supplemented by a ring over the breech portion. The gan is chambered,—that is to say, the powder-chamber has a greater dameter than the bore. The form givels for he powder or said, and the adjustment of the cartridge in the bore allows altogether an amount of space which gives 40 per cent of sir to the powder actually companies the charge. of the cartridge in the bore allows altogether an amount of space which gives 40 per cent of air to the powder actually composing the charge. The guu is grooved on the polygroove system, with a uniform twist, and the shot is rotated by means of a copper ring let into its circumference near the base. This ring, by fliing the grooves of the rifling, also acts as a gacheck, and seals the bore from the moment it is rammed into its place, without waiting for any setting up" by the pressure of the nowder gas on igniting the charge. The closing of the breech is effected by means of a sliding wedge, which passes across the bore and is there fixed. The construction of this wedge is highly ingenious and simple, one feature being that of rendering it impossible to fire the gun until the breech is effectually closed. The wedge is rounded at the back into the form of the letter D, so as to prevent the splitting of the gun by sharp angles. This modification of the wedge has made the Krupp guns much more secure than they were some years ago, when the wedge was made square at the rear.

The charge of this monster gun is to be 385 pounds of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled from shell of 1,660 pounds, with a bursting charge of twenty-two pounds of powder. It is estimated that the velocity of the projectile as it leaves the muzzle of the gun will be 500 metres, or 1,840 feet per second, corresponding to an energy of very nearly 31,000 foot tons. Calculations have been made for certain distances,—namely: at 547 yards a velocity of 1,502 feet; at 1,641 yards a velocity of 1,845 feet per second. This last range, it will be seen, is equal to 2,500 metres, the other distances given being respectively 500 metres, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000. The Med-

be seen, is equal to 2,500 metres, the other distances given being respectively 500 metres, 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000. The Meppen shooting-ground is admirably adapted for the trial of tais great gun, there being an available range of 17,000 metres, or nearly eleven miles, with a breadth of 4,000 metres. It is not likely that the gun will be fired at any great angle of elevation, or even this noble range would be insufficient. It is estimated, rather as a metre of curiestry then otherwise, that if the would be insufficient. It is estimated, rather as a matter of curiosity than otherwise, that if the gun were fired with its axis raised to an angle of 43 deg. with the horizon, it would send its projectile to a distance of fifteen miles. Great accuracy is also claimed for this weapon, as for all the Krupp breech-loading guns. At the forthcoming trials targets will be piaced at such a distance that the guns will have to be directed by other means than the visibility of the object to be hit. The largest steel guns previously made are Krupp's two 56-ton breech-loaders, one of which is at Constantinople and the other

A THREAT FULFILLED. At 12:45 this morning John Meyers, a German, 38 years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead with a No. 2 Smith & Wesson revolver. About two weeks ago John,married Mrs. Herman, a divorced womago John, married Mrs. Herman, a divorced woman with five children, but he soon tired of the
bargain, and as early as last Sunday told ber
that she would soon be not only a grass-widow,
but a full widow. They lived uonapply in
spartments over her brother-in-law's asloon, at
No. 158 West Randolph street. He had
been drinking freely in the saloon last
evening, and shortly after going up-stairs retired to a bedroom and locked the door after
him. A few minutes later the shot was heard,
and the family upon bursting open the door
found him already dead. found him already dead.

WILL OF FATHER KUNDIG. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, March 14.—The will of the late Vicar-General Kundig was filed in the Prot Court this morning. It bequeaths all of the property of the deceased, after debts and funeral expenses are paid, to the Rev. Killan Flasch, a Professor in St. Francis Seminary, and appoints bin administrator. Owing to the shape in which the affairs of the deceased Vicar-General were lett, no definite idea of the value of his estate can be formed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, March 14.—The trial of the Co. of the United States against Thomas O'Neill, one of the old whisky crooks, terminated in the United States Court to-day by a failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, after being out nearly forty-eight hours. Upon the final ballot they stood eight in layor of the plaintiff and four for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover the sum of \$60,000 on distiller's bond.

An Unique Obituary.

Quitman (Ga.) Free Press.

Died in Quitman, on the 22d inst., a colored man, name unknown. His death was caused by eating poisoned cabbages taken from the garden of the editor of this paper. Requescel in pass.

THE COUR John L. Wiison and t

Evening Jour Baxter Back on the Trade at Las

Record of Judgments, New ruptcy Matters,

Judge Moore is engaged in of John L. Wilson against the of the late Charles L. Wilson, Evening Journal. The suit is cover a half-interest in the pape since 1869. The bill was filed July, 1878, and the claim is went into partnership with terms, and so continued until the former was forced by ill-hea since then Charles has refuse share of the profits, or accou-ogoize his rights. John as he loaned Charles \$20,000, the bill was filed Charl altogether \$150,000 cash. Mrs that her husband ever entered ship with his brother John, but the former was appointed Secr to take charge of the office at one-third the net profits of Shortly after his return, in obliged to take nearly all contr account of his "unfortunate latter was finally obliged to I having drawn all that was di having also been gratuitously rily by his brother. On the complainant's side

and his sister were examined a was read, and the complain remainder of yesterday was spe testimony for the defense, a la consisted of letters between during the time the former wa gland. The evidence was not will be resumed Tuesday. Mr. pears for the defendants and Chandler & Skinner for the con THE BAXTER MANDAN

THE BAXTER MANDAM
In the mandamus case of Je
The Board of Trade, a stipular
into yesterday by the parties th
writ of mandamus should
Baxter to the Board of Tradwas filled in August, 187
set out that in October, 18
excelled from the Board for al
dealings of his firm of Mever. B
one Aurora O. Ticknor. H
brought suit for the amount e
from the firm, but Judge Booth
of the defendants, and Baxter
to be reinstated. Nothing has
ease for over four years, but in
the Ticknor case was taken t the Ticknor case was taken Court, where the decision of was overruled. This case inversion of was overruled. This case inversions as those on which Bax and was therefore decisive of tion set out this fact, and in this agreement the mand Judge Jameson.

Judge Blodgett's call of mot is continued until further no will hear a set case. For next

will hear a set case. For next definite announcement, but it will not be in court.

Judges Gary, Jameson, and motions to-day. Judge Rogers and Judge McAllister will hold not the Appellate Court vest over to 2 o'clock Tuesday after yesterday engaged in hearing it va. The Chicago Base-Ball Clut er salary accruing while Barnes. The indictment against Will wholesale liquor-dealer of the wissed by United States. wholesale liquor-dealer of nissed by United States

Bangs.

Elizabeth Clark, indicted for sion illegally, was yesterday re Jail to the County Hospital, by she having become nearly blind Judge McAllister yesterda habeas corpus cases. The fir Israel H. Morse, who was disch of the illegality of the writ un arrested. Gonrad Badke and arrested at No. 387 Clybourn picion of being concerned in two also discharged for want of third case was that of Charles been held over to the Crim charge of consufracy to defrat Greeneman induced one Joseph contribute \$250 to buy a silve Kauffman was to have a interest. They divided and Greeneman then judicion leave, but Fisk was caught befe away. His attorney tried hard Judge that there was no such in the statute as that for which arrested. The Judge, howe consider that point, and reman holding that a prima facte case out against him.

The \$100,000 trespass case of vs. Thounas Moran, which waday before Judge Jameson, to guoble end yesterday. The amount claimed by 5,000 and dict for \$20. Mr. Bushnell the a disproportionate award for ceived, and moved for finew treatments. of the illegality of the writ un

The will of the late Joseph The will of the late Joseph settler and real-extate ucaler, a Aberdeen street, was yester record and proved. The will be Susan S. Brown, as sole legate administration were issued bord of \$200,000, security be property embraces the house Aberdeen street, fifty feet front on Clark street, near Vaback to Pacific avenue; twenty street, near Jackson street, on Calumet avenue, with ne household jurniture. The pro \$100,000, with debts only to \$300.

BANKRUPTCY In the case of John H. Dan was authorized to sell the rem of the bankrupt at auction at the First National Bank of W. In the case of the Star Che Assignee (R. E. Jenkins) filed that he had sold the despe Company, representing about that he had sold the desponance of the company, representing about accounts face value to Wi \$54.50. The sale was approve A third dividend meeting wim, in the case of Raymond & ley Bros. & Co.).

George Adams, Burke & Co attachment yesterday against to recover \$1,100.

to recover \$1,100.

Richard J. Quirk commence sgainst Henry W. Martin, John A. Ellison, and A. L. a claiming \$5,000 damages.
George T. Lee flied a bill agr Sophia L. Woods, and Henry close a mortgage for \$7,000 on Evans' subdivision of Block Trustees' subdivision of the y of the N. E. 1/2 of Sec. 17, 2 THE CALL MON JUDGE BLODGETT—No annous THE APPELLATE COURT—Ad THESAN, Call then 43, Eandis City vs. Palmer: 45, Same vs. ys. Jamieson: and 47, Farwel passed case No. 7, Loewenth Decisions will probably be rene Judge Gary—158 to 461, 44 478, 480, 483, 484, 486 to 491 and 499 to 502, all inclusive. Judge Moore—Contested mo Judge Rogers—Set case 2, 3 lup. and calendar No. 82. No Judge Booth—74 to 83, incitial. Judge Moore—Contested mo Judge Booth—74 to 83, incitial. Judge Moore—74 to 83, incitial.

Under McAllister 202, 21 elcept 212. Judge Farwell - Contested to Judge Williams - Nos. 31, 8 128, 138, 956, 957, 1, 025, 1, 0 Judge Loomis - Nos. 4, 6, 1 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. No. 7

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSION VS. George Glasebrooke, \$21
JUDGE GASY—A. McCoy
\$1,038,83.—W. W. Roseberry
—Mary E. Hickey vs. John
\$150, and motion for new trail
et al. vs. Hanna Carpenter. Indicate Jameson—Omar Ba
Moran; verdiet, \$20, and motion
Cincular Court—Judge Boo

oper's bill respecting the eneral and Minister of Pub-lyiding for the abolition of General, divides the Pubparts,—one of Works and

teh to The Tribine.
such 14.—A school-teacher aummoned to answer severelty to pupils. Among icted has been to draw a school the pupil i, inside of which the pupil rose. The effect is to strain ul degree and care

v them.

ich to The Tribens.

14.—The rumor of the appropriate to the Governorship

pany, vice the Hon. D.

SPUTE SETTLED. 4.—The local Government pt the terms effered by the cil for the settlement of its Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & shops to which Montreal is years at the Quebec gate clease the city from any a the matter, while the city a line between Quebec and built, dispensing with the direct line from Terrebonne

BUSTER." ggest Gun Yet.

standard, feb. 25. ud the Admiralty have been p to send representatives trials of a new steel gun o to take place at Meppen, in

to be experimented with or largest specimen of steel etres, or 15% inches. The a 32 feet 8 inches, and that of menes. The English 80-ton of 16 inches, a total length of 24 feet long. The superior in the Kripp gun is thus 21% calibres, as against in the English gun lifet the Krapp gun is comagnout. The core of the gun running its entire length, as un, but open at the rear, the he breech instead of the muzikis large weapon being of it has been made in two porbeing sectives in a peculiar tube are four "jackets," or ous lengths, supplemented by breech portion. The gun is is, to say, the powder-chamber neter than the bore. The form the bore allows altogether an abid, gives 60 or coest of sir tually composing the charge. rooved on the polygroove different wist, and the shot is of a copper ring let into its

if the rifling, also acts as a gashe bore from the moment it is place, without waiting for any the pressure of the howder-gas charge. The thosing of the by means of a sliding wedge, as the bore and is there fixed of this wedge is highly inple, one feature being that of a slide the state of the gun until the mally closed. The wedge is highly inple, one feature being that of a slide to fire the gun until the mally closed. The wedge is the properties of the gun by his modification of the wedge upp guns much more secure me years ago, when the wedge at the rear, this monster gun is to be 335 the powder, the projectile beanell of 1,660 pounds, with a f twenty-two pounds of powated that the velocity of the leaves the muzzle of the gun s, or 1,640 feet per second, corenerly of very nearly \$1,000 lations have been made for—namely at \$47 yards a velocity of \$7 yards a velocity of \$7 yards a velocity of \$7 yards a velocity of \$1,345 feet lnis last range, it will ual to 2,500 metres, the given being respectively 1,500, and 2,000. The Merund is admirally adapted for reat gun, there being an avail-000 metres, or nearly eleven adth of 4,000 mitres. It is not in will be fire; at any great on, or even this notle range ent. It is estimated, ratherias sity than otherwise, that if the ith its axis ranged to an angle he horizon, it-would send its itance of fifteen miles. Great immed for this, weapon, as for breech-loading guns. At the stargets will be placed at sught great of the placed at s

REAT FULFILLED.

morning John Meyers, a Gerof age, committed suicide by
fin the forehead with a No. 2
a revolver. About two weeks
I Mrs. Herman, a divorced womdren, but he soon tired of the
early as last Sunday told her
ion be not only a grass-widow,
ww. They lived unnappily in
her brother-in-law's saloon, at
Randolph street. He had
freely in the saloon last
ortly after going up-stairs reand locked the door after
utes later the shot was heard,
apon bursting open the door
ly dead.

Dispatch to The Tribune.
March 14.—The will of the late
undig was filed in the Probate
ing. It bequeaths all of the
leceased, after debts and funeral
id, to the Rev. Kilian Flasch,
St. Francis Seminary, and apunistrator. Owing to the shape
irs of the deceased Vicar-Geno definite idea of the value of
formed.

DISAGREED.
Dispotch to The Tribune.
March 14.—The trial of the case ates against Themas O'Neill, bisky crooks, terminated in the

ourt to-day by a failure of the pon a verdict, after being out it hours. Upon the first ballot in layer of the plaintiff and endant. The suit was brought im of \$60,000 ou distiller's bond.

THE COURTS.

John L. Wiison and the Chicago "Evening Journal."

Baxter Back on the Board of Trade at Last.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy Matters, Etc.

Judge Moore is engaged in bearing the case of John L. Wilson against the widow and heirs of the late Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the Eming Journal. The suit is brought to re-cover a half-interest in the paper and its profits since 1869. The bill was filed on the 12th of July, 1878, and the claim is that in 1861 John went into partnership with Charles on even terms, and so continued until May, 1869, when the former was forced by ill-health to leave, and since then Charles has refused to pay him his share of the profits, or account to him or recognize his rights. John also claimed that be loaned Charles \$20,000, and that when the bill was filed Charles owed him attogether \$150,000 cash. Mrs. Wilson denied that her husband ever entered into any partnership with his brother John, but says that when the former was appointed Secretary of Legation to London he made an arrangement with John to take charge of the office at a salary equal to one-third the net profits of the business. Shortly after his return, in 1864, Charles was obliged to take nearly all control from John on account of his "unfortunate habits," and the latter was finally obliged to leave in 1869, after having drawn all that was due him, and after having also been gratuitously assisted pecuniarily by his brother.

On the complainant's side only J. L. Wilson and his sister were examined and one deposition was read, and the complainant rested. The remainder of yesterday was spent in introducing atimony for the defense, a large pare of which onsisted of letters between Charles and John during the time the former was absent in En-The evidence was not all concluded and gland. The evidence was not an concluded and will be resumed Tuesday. Mr. J. N. Jewett appears for the defendants and Messrs Goudy, Chandler & Skinner for the complainant.

In the mandamus case of James Baxter vs.
The Board of Trade, a stipulation was entered into yesterday by the parties that a peremptory wit of mandamus should issue to restore Baxter to the Board of Trade. The petition was filled in August, 1874, and Baxter set out that in October, 1872, he had been expelled from the Board for alleged fraudulent dealings of his firm of Mever, Baxter & Co, with one Aurora O. Ticknor. He subsequently brought suit for the amount claimed to be due from the firm, but Judge Booth decided in favor of the detendants, and Baxter therefore asked to be reinstated. Nothing has been done in the case for over four years, but in the meantime THE BAXTER MANDAMUS CASE. to be reinstated. Nothing has been done in the case for over four years, but in the meantime the Theknor case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the Court below was overruled. This case involved the same grounds as those on which Baxter was expelled, and was therefore decisive of it. The stipulation set out this fact, and in accordance with this agreement the mandamus was issued by

ITEMS. Judge Blodgett's call of motions for new trial

Judge Blodgett's call of motions for new trial is continued until further notice. To-day he will hear a set case. For next week there is no definite announcement, but it is probable he will not be in court.

Judges Gary, Jameson, and Boo'h will hear motions to-day. Judge Rogers submitted cases, and Judges Moore and Farwell divorces.

Judge McAllister will hold no court to-day.

The Appellate Court yesterday adjourned over to 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They were vesterday engaged in hearing the case of Barnes vesterday engaged in hearing the case of Barnes vs. The Chicago Base-Ball Club, a suit to recov-er salary accruing, while Barnes was sick. The indictment against William Matthel, a wholesale liquor-dealer of this city, was dis-missed by United States District-Attorney

Bangs.

Elizabeth Clark, indicted for drawing a pention illegally, was vesterday removed from the fall to the County Höspital. by Judge Blotgett, the naving become nearly blind while in jail.

Judge McAllister yesterday heard three theas corpus cases. The first was that of Israel H. Morse, who was discharged on account of the illegality of the writ under which he was arrested. Conrad Badke and Annie Rebasch, arrested at No. 387 Clybourn avenue on suspicion of being concerned in two robberfes, were nicion of the regular player, d—n her, 'b bitterly exclaimed the Judge, violently flinging his exprising cigar into the guiter. "She'il throw you every time you make a 'barlee' upon her, mark my words,' and I was glad to see her in such bad shape. It was a tough layout for beginners, but old-timers like us had no trouble in placing our bets upon the table,—no, not the slightest. picion of being concerned in two robberies, were also discharged for want of evidence. The third case was that of Charles P. Fisk, who had been held over to the Criminal Court on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. He and one Greeneman induced one Joseph F. Kauffman to contribute \$250 to buy a silver mine. In which Kauffman was to have a one-twentieth interest. They divided the money, and Greeneman then judiciously took French leave, but Fisk was caught before he could get way. His attorney tried hard to convince the Judge that there was no such crime mentioned in the statute as that for which Fisk had been arrested. The Judge, however, declined to consider that point, and remanded the prisoner, holding that a prima facie case had been made out against him.

The \$100,000 trespass case of Omar Bushnell

The \$100,000 trespass case of Omar Bushnell 18. Thomas Moran, which was on trial Thursday before Judge Jameson, came to rather an iguoble end yesterdar. The jury divided the amount claimed by 5,000, and returned a verdict for \$20. Mr. Bushnell thought this rather

The will of the late Joseph E. Brown, an old settler and real-estate uealer, residing at No. 59 Aberdeen street, was yesterday admitted to record and proved. The will leaves his widow, susan S. Brown, as sole legatee, and letters of administration were issued to her under bord of \$200,000, security being waived. The property embraces the house and lot No. 59 Aberdeen street, fifty feet front; fifty feet front on Clark street, near Van Buren, running back to Pacific avenue; twenty-two feet on State street, near Jackson street; forty-tour feet on Calumet avenue, with notes, money, and household jurniture. The property is valued at \$100,000, with debts only to the amount of \$300.

BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of John H. Daniels, the Assignce was authorized to sell the remaining real estate of the bankrupt at auction at the front door of the First National Bank of Wilmington.

In the case of the Star Chemical Works, the Assignee (R. E. Jenkins) filed a report stating that be had sold the desperate debts of the Company, representing about \$6,000 of open accounts face value to William Brooks for \$4.50. The sale was approved.

A third dividend meeting will be held at 2 p.m. in the case of Raymond & Gillingham (Hadley Bros. & Co.).

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Richard J. Quirk commenced a suitin trespass sainst Henry W. Martin, George Pomeroy, John A. Ellison, and A. L. and Francis Hale, claiming \$5,000 damages.

George T. Lee filed a bill against John L. and sophia L. Woods, and Henry K. Elkins, to fore-lose a mortgage for \$7,000 on Lots 22, 23, and 24. Evans' subdivision of Block 25, in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the W. 14 and the W. 14 of the N. E. 14 of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

THE CALL MONDAY.

A of the N. E. 4 of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—NO announcement.

THE ALL MONDAY.

THE ALL MONDAY.

THE APPELLATE COULT—Adjourned to 2 p. m. Tassday. Call then 43, Bandle vs. Robinson; 44, City vs. Palmer; 45. Same vs. Sandy; 46, Same vs. Jamieson; and 47, Farwell vs. Hardy; and Passed case No. 7, Loewenthal vs. McCormick, Decisions will probably be rendered at 2 o'clock.

JUDGE GART—158 to 461, 465, 467, 468, 470 to 478, 480, 483, 484, 486 to 491, 493, 493 to 497, and 499 to 502, all inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 2, 336, Brandt vs. Galler, and calendar No. 82. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set Case 2, 336, Brandt vs. Galler, and calendar No. 82. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE MOORE—24 to 85, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—202, 210 to 215, inclusive.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—202, 210 to 215, inclusive, except 212.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. S1, 83, 90, 99, 102, 118, 128, 138, 956, 957, 1, 025, 1, 072, 1, 074, 1, 080.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. No. 7 on trial. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Warren Springer vs. George Glasebrooke, \$213.93.

Judge Gary—A. McCoy vs. Royal Hill, 16.38.83.—W. W. Roseberry vs. Same, \$187.50.—Mary E. Hickey vs. Joan Williams; verdict, 1150, and motion for new trial.—Nelson Decoyer et al. vs. Hauna Carpenter. Fred A. bryan. Administrator of Job Carpenter, Fred A. bryan. Administrator of Job Carpenter, Geogased. \$401.79.

Judge Jameson—Omar Bushnell vs. Thomas John; verdict, \$20, and motion for new trial.

Cheuir Gourt—Judge Boorti—Caspar Schewing vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; which, \$6,000, and motion for new trial. F. A.

Taylor vs. George F. Harris and D. F. Parkhouse; verdict, \$25. JUDGE McALLISTER—Richard Ondes vs. Michael Levi; verdict, \$200, and motion for new trial.

A KENTUCKY JUDGE.

Buckeye Reporter.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The Judge is a short-waisted, broad-shoul dered, red-faced gentleman, with black, curling hair, slightly tinged with gray, and dark, piercing eyes, that look like black beads floating in little pools of hot, simmering mutton tallow For many years he has been one of the shining lights of the Kentucky rural Bar, and also one of

The Astonishing Story that He Told to

the most expert seven-up-players in the Commonwealth. "What is your opinion, Judge, of the recen outrages in Kentucky, such as have been per-petrated in Breathitt County and other portions of the State?" asked the reporter.

"Outrages!" exclaimed the Judge, in a tone of indignation; "there have been no outrages of indignation; "there have been no outrages, sir, in the Commonwealth that I am aware of. Some of our people have been indulging in their ordinary amusement of pistol and rife practice, and a few casualties may have resulted from the sport; but I must really say, sir, that I have received no intelligence of outrages."

"Have there not been a number of men killed in family disputes and other broils in Kentucky recently?"

"Of course there have, and why not? Some body's got to pay for the fun. We Kentuckians are not organized like you people, nor have we the same methods of entertainment. You have the same methods of entertainment. You have your theatres, your operas, and your zoological gardens to afford relaxation to your care-burdened minds; but we're lucky if we see a circus once a year, and a negro-minstrel troupe has never been seen but once in my judicial district. I was very much struck with an extremely philosophical verse that was sung by one of those untutored darkies at that entertainment," continued the Judge, "and it impressed me as so clearly accounting for the difference in color between the races that I made a memorandum of it. It ran, I think:

De Lord made de cullud man.

De Lord made de cullud man, He made him in de night; He made him in a hurry, An' forgot to make him white.

But, as I was remarking, our amusements are few, and we have been obliged to refine them down to an expert use of firearms, which are always handy, and for their comprehension impose no great strain upon the intellect. Oh, we are playful—we are giddy, perhaps. We love plenty of outdoor exercise, and a little pistol practice, occasionally, and if a manufacture of the strain of t

pose no great strain upon the intellect. Oh, we are playful—we are giddy, perhaps. We love plenty of outdoor exercise, and a little pistol practice occasionally; and if a man or two should fall here and there, once in a while, you must not think snything of it. It's our way, you know—our way of amusing ourselves; but we don't mean any harm—we don't indeed."

Reporter—I have heard, Judge, that you were present when Judge Nickerson, of Cahtah County, was killed by Col. Gashleigh, of Boyd, at the Double-Cross Racetrack?

Judge Pewterbaugh—Yes, I was there; it was a long time ago. Judge Nickerson was going up into the State to commence his circuit, and I was going up with him to urge a claim. I had against the State for fees. Gashleigh was the State Attorney in Nickerson's district, and happened to fail in with us as we were riding along. We had to cross the Double Cross Racetrack on our way, and, as there was a race announced, we concluded to stop and see it. As we were sauntering about the barnyard of the tavern in the evening, looking at the fine horses and cattle gathered there. Col. Gashleigh discovered an old-fashley of fare layout in a pile of driftwood which the landlord of the tavern had taken from the river, and, picking it up and running his eye over it to see that the cards were all represented, said: "See here, Judge, what do you say to having the old man"—meaning the landlord—"popen a 'snap' for us on this layout? We might be able to skin him out of a couple of flyers."

"I'll go you," was Judge Nickerson's quick response, "but I doubt whether old Gaberiunzie will open for us." Well, we went to see Gabe, the landlord, and he said he had both checks and cards, and would open up at once a snap of \$20 on the old, abandoned layout, which he immediately dud. It was the worst-looking cardboard I ever saw in my life. It was a spade layout, and was so faded that an inexperienced player would not have been able to distinguish one card from another. The ace looked like a half-eaten blackberry, and the King pres

nair-eaten olackberry, and the king presented the appearance of a monarch that had been exploded by an overdose of dynamic. All that was left of the Queen was that little rosey-posey which she always carries in her hand, part of her gorgeous yellow belt, and a nose and mouth that gave an unusually sinister, expression to the card. "The Queen is always the deadly enemy of the regular player.

our bets upon the table,—no, not the slightest.
We knew where the cards were every time.
The cards that Gaberlunzie produced to defit the game with were not satisfactory, as they had evidently been marked, so Judge Nickerson, in order that our sport might proceed, produced a pack of pasteboards from his saddlebags, which were approved by all, and the game commenced. We all changed in four dollars ablece, if my memory serves me, and having won two dollars on the first three turns I drew out, which action of prudence on my part, I am satisfied, greatly exasperated Gaberlunzie. Judge Nickerson had been "sizing up" to me, and had consequently lost two dollars, and, following up his bad luck, lost his next two bets. He had now only a few checks left, and he put them all on the ten, coppered. dollars, and, following up his bad luck, lost his next two bets. He had now only a few checks left, and he put them all on the ten, coppered. The Judge happened to have his attention distracted from the game by some minor incident for a moment, and Gaberlunzie having made a "turn," and shown a losing card that had a good many spots on it, he demanded pay on the ten. The dealer insisted that the card turned was a nine-spot, and not a ten, and showed him the card, the nine of diamonds, but the Judge was hot, and would not believe him, and, drawing his revolver, shot bin in the left shoulder. With this Col. Gashleigh, who had alsobeen losing,—playing a profound system, entirely his own,—seized the pack of cards, and commenced counting them. The Colonel demonstrated the fact that Judge having secretly taken them while playing the Colonel a friendly game of seven-up for \$1 a game, and forgotten all about the circumstance when he handed the deck to Gaberlunzie. This discovery opened the Colonel's eyes as to the cause of his repeated failures to secure "game" against the Judge, and he was so enranged at the thought of having vainly waited so often to catch a ten in their little games, that he shot and killed the Judge without a moment's hestation.

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the horrorstricken reporter. "And what became of Col. Gashleigh!"

"What became of him?" echoed the Judge, as if surprised that such a question should be asked. "Why, he never was arrested. A man in Kentucky who will 'snake' ten-spots out of a seven-up deck of cards ought to be killed, and, I may say, generally is."

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George Adams, Burke & Co. began a suit by attachment yesterday against Joseph B. Hull, to recover \$1.100.

NOT SYMPTOMS, BUT THE DISEASE.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication.

toms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitin how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorders of the bowels, urmary affections, and other maladies are not palifiated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

A Governor's Reception.

Lake Cuy (Menn.) Leader.

There was such a jam that the guests were compelled to fall into line, from the lower rooms, much the same as an "army post-office string," and march up in twos to the parior above. One of the Senators, who does not live a thousand miles from this region, was among the first to pay his respects to the Governor, and then started down-stairs. Meeting a score or two of the other members of the Legislature, they were astonished to see that he wore write kids, and, in the greatest concern, asked him if it was necessary to have white kid gloves. He renifed, "Why, of course! You fellows don't expect to go up there and shake hands with the Governor and his suit without kids, do you! Why, fall out, men, and rush down and get gloves, of course!" So they all slipped out of the procession, lost their turn, and formed a procession on Third street, in search of kids, instead of up towards the pariors. It was after 9 o'clock, all the dry goods stores were closed excepting two, and into these the forgetful members crowded. What a bonanza for these two stores! The honorable gentlemen found a lot of 50 eent kids, which the generous storememoers crowded. What s obsains for these two stores! The honorable gentlemen found a lot of 50-cent kids, which the generous store-keepers—out of consideration for their olight—furnished at \$4 per pair. The joke was so good that it leaked out just a little, though the Soions

MANTFESTLY INSANE.

Trial of Frank Donahue for the Murder of Eustace.

The Jury Agree that He Should Be Sent to Elgin.

The case of Frank Donahue, charged with the murder of Martin Eustace at Irondale, on or about the 16th day of January last, was taken up yesterday morning at the Criminal Court. Mr. A. S. Trude appeared for the defense, and said before the case was begun that the defense would be insanity, though the trial would cove the ground of murder, that Donahue might not have the accusation hanging over him in case he should desire to run for Alderman at any time in

The usual amount of time was consumed in the impaneling of a jury, which, as accepted, was composed of the following men: R. A. Williams, Thomas Flynn, Philip Moser, J. W. Toner, A. B. Jongans, A. D. Hall, Isaac Johnson, Daniel Flanders, Charles S. Gregory, Bernard Hugbes and Thomas Luce.

PRELIMINARY TALK.
State's-Attorney Mills, in opening the case for the people, said that the plea would be insanity,-not emotional insanity, but insanity originating from and the results of long-contiqued disease. The attention of the jury was specially called to the evidence, which would not be the baseless and fabricated testimony used to establish the false doctrine of emotional insanity.

Mr. Trude replied, saying that it was the wish of the friends of the prisoner that he be confined in an insane asylum and there treated: that Donahue was insane; that he had become insane from childhood diseases and drugs administered to cure those diseases. And here Mr. Trude branched out into one of his very interesting and minute theories of the different degrees and stages of mental disorder.

The first witness was JOHN CONNOR, living at Irondale, and a laborer by profession. Witness knew Eustace nine years, and knew that be was now dead. During January witness lived in the same boarding-house as Eustace—
the Hoxie Avenue House. On the morning of
the 16th witness heard a disturbance, put on his
clothes and went down-stairs from his room to
the dining-room. Eustace came in covered with
blood, and dressed in shirt and drawers, and sat
down moaning. Donahue came in and said:
"I told you I would murder somebody." Witness ran for assistance. When he returned five
minutes later he saw Eustace's dead body lying
on the floor in the hall, and saw wounds in his
neck and head.
Upon the cross-examination witness said that
one night about two weeks prior to the killing
Donahue had come to the boarding-house crying and calling for his brother, and saying that
some men at the mill where he worked were
going to throw him in the furnace. Witness repeated his former testimony, and added that
Donahue had not, to his knowledge, drank anything for three weeks before the killing. He
had sage him about two weeks Christmas, unlived in the same boarding-house as Eustace-

thing for three weeks before the killing. He had seen him, about two weeks Christmas, un-der the influence of liquor.

had seen him, about two weeks Christmas, under the influence of liquor.

MRS. ANN FALVEY.

the wife of the Hoxie Avenue House, said she knew Eustace. He was visiting at her house at the time of the killing, which took place upon the third morning of his stay. Witness had see Donahue and Eustace together the night before the tragedy. Eustace went to bed that night at 9 o'clock, and Donahue about 10 o'clock. They slept in the same room in different beds. About 4:39 o'clock the next morning witness heard a screaming and scuffle, and she got up and got a light. She went out and gave the light to John Connor. She heard Eustace scream: "The heart is dragged out of me." Eustace walked down stairs covered with blood. Frank Donahue came afterwards. Did not see the knife in Donahue's hand. While she was standing about six feet from Donahue, that person drove a knife into Eustace's neck and throat. The deceased was at the time sitting in a chair, and appeared to be weak from the loss of blood. Donahue said to her, "You seem to be excited this morning. Mrs. Falvey," and then washed his hands in a pail of water, wiped the blood from the blade of the knife, and went up-stairs. He soon came down again with his hat and coat and went out. Witness was so excited and scared that she could not even scream. Upon the cross-examination, witness said that all she knew of the cause of Donahue's leaving his place was a rumor that the boss at the mill was going to throw him into the furnace. When Donahue came down-stairs John Connor said to witness, "See what Frank has done"; and Donahue said, "I told you I

furnace. When Donahue came down-stairs John Connor said to witness, "See what Frank has done"; and Donahue said, "I told you I would kill somebody." When Donahue cut Eustace in witness' presence he gave no explanation of his conduct. He walked up and down the room for about a minute and then, when he seemed to take a notion, he hacked deceased in the neck, throat, breast, and body till life was almost extinct. The he walked away quietly. Donahue was in the habit of walking about for half an hour at a time with his head down, and he seemed to be despondent. He was irregular in his liabits, especially as regarded his meals. he seemed to be despondent. He was irregular in his habits, especially as regarded his meals. Witness knew of strife between Donahue and his victim, though the former bad said that if Eustace bothered him he would "fix" him. Eustace had a nervous twitching of the muscles of the left cheek, and frequently showed his teeth. That was the reason why Donahue had made remarks about trouble.

OFFICER EDWARD CROSS, found Eustace's dead body at the house. After searching the house he went out towards South Chicago, and in a shed, not far from the scene of the murder, he saw Donatue, who had a pocket-knife covered with blood in his hand. Witness said: "Hailoa, John," and Donahue said: "I suppose it's no use kicking this time, as you have got the best of me." He threw down the knife, which witness put in his pocket. Donahue said that he would not stay with witness if he (Donahue) had a revolver. "If I had a knife I would cut you into forty pieces." Donahue told witness that he was going to kill somebody else for calling him a ——, and others for threatening to put him in the furnace. He was going to kill his brother for "going back on him," and refusing to speak to him at the boarding-house. Witness did not know whether or not Donahue was drupk at the time of arrest. He made no resistance to arrest.

The prosecution declared their side of the cas o closed, and

losed, and

JAILER CURRIER

was put upon the stand in behalf of the defense. was put upon the stant in beam of the derive.

He testified as to his varied experience with insane people, and gave it as his opinion that
Donahue was insane. He went for days without eating, and had tasted food but little for a
whole week. He allowed no one to come near whole week. He allowed no one to come hear him, and repanued silent without speaking to any one for sometimes three days at a time. He tore his bedfortnes to pieces, and acted so that the Jailer was afraid to let him out of his cell with the other prisoners. He was afraid that he would kill himselfor somebody else.

MARY MULLEN,

a single woman, was sworn. She was a sister of the mother of the accused. She had known Frank for many, many years, and thought that he was sane up to the time he went into the army. When he came back from the service he acted queerly. While Frank was in St. Louis army. When he came back from the service he acted queerly. While Frank was in St. Louis he was afraid that somebody was going to habr him. Donahue sometimes said that he was a sprit, and wondered why he could not die. Again he imagined that he was the only living person on the earth, and that all others were spirits. Witness was sometimes obliged to put him in care of the police, she was so afraid of him. He had said when he came back from the army that a mule had kicked him in the head, and he thought that he would never recover.

The Court then adjourned till the afternoon. When the brisoner was brought into court at the beginning of the afternoon session he resisted the bailiff when that functionary fried to seat him near his counsel. Another bailiff took hold of his left arm and Frank struggled a little, and then flopped down into a chair and burst into a flood of tears, from which he could not be dissuaded. He kept up a simper throughout the afternoon proceedings.

BUGH DONAHUE,

BUGH DONARUE,

Brother to the prisoner, was first sworn. He testified that he had not seen Frank for eight the head in the head he had not seen frank's vagater ries and his halinchations over the idea that all the world had conspired against him; that the bosses at the rolling-mills wanted to burn him in the furnace and the men wanted to hang him.

Frank had told witness that there was a crowd after nim, and he had made the same statements to the officers at a police-station where he had asked for a highly's lodging and protection from the crowd. The morning of the killing witness saw the accused at trondale. Frank had a kind in his hand at the time. He looked hike a crazy man. Witness left him that morning the at Irondale, and went to his home to get some money to get his bro her out of town, and when he went back to give him the money he

was gone. The next time be saw him he was in jall, and once there he had tried to strike witness through the bars. Witness thought that Frank's troubles were to outgrowth of a private disease which he had, and from a bruise on the head received in the army.

DR. G. P. CUNNINGHAM DR. G. P. CUNNINGHAM
testified that he had examined Donabue, and
had found the evidences or positive mental
disease. He was, in witness' opimon, insane
at a time anterior to the murder, at the time
of the murder, and was insane now. Mr. Mills
asked several questions about the new disease
called "emotional insanity," but Mr. Trude
objected on the ground that the Stevens case
was not on trial.

was not on trial.

Dr. F. Henrotin, ex-County-Physician, swore that he had examined Donahue and had found on his head a contused wound that might cause mental disorder. He was of the opinion that the prisoner was incurably insane and an unsafe

Dr. H. M. Lyman testified to the same facts in different words, and said that his attempts to draw the prisoner into conversation had failed, because of the latter's utfer failure of compre-

DOUBTLESS INSANE.

The defense declared their case closed. Mr. Mills then addressed the jury, saying that he was satisfied that Frank Donahue, the prisoner at the bar, was now insane, and was insane when he took the life of Martin Eustace. He was satisfied that the jury should find a verdict in accordance with that view of the case, provided that the prisoner be confided in the State Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Trude said that the defense agreed to such a disposition of the case.

The Court mstructed the jury that insanity was established beyond a doubt, and that they, the jurymen, might rise in their seats and deliver their verdict if it was in accordance with that view. DOUBTLESS INSANE.

view.
The jury rose and found that Frank Donahue was guilty of the act as charged in the indict-ment, and that he was insane at the time of the

commission or the crime, and was now incurably insane. The verdict provided for confinement a insane. The verdict provided for confinement at Elgin till cured.

In the morning session of the Court Donahue sat quietly and looked about him with no particular interest on his face nor intelligence in his expression. The only evidence of his knowledge of passing events was a bright red flush which covered his features. At the opening of the afternoon session he was as violent as the partaker of a jail dinner could be, and when the case was closed and the bailiff fain would lead him back to the cell in the jail, he became obstreperous. He refused to move, and a gentle pushing only excited him the more, and started his tears afresh. He struggled so hard that before he had been gotten out of court six men found holding him no easy task. They were finally obliged to pick him up bodlly and carry him away.

him away. OHIO POLITICS.

Importance of the Coming Campaign Connection with the Revolutionary Designs of the Democrats—The Republicans Who Are Prominently Mentioned for the Governorship. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—I am astonished

to learn, from conversation with a number of Ohio Congressmen who have made flying visits to their homes during the short recess of Congress, that they consider the coming campaign in this State so very important as they do. All the State campaigns will be significant, and they will fight over again the issues made by the Rebel Congress. But in Ohio the parties are so very nearly equal in numbers, there have been so many instances wherein the country has been disappointed at the result of elections, and experience has demonstrated so often the peculiar effect of the election of the year preceding the Presidential contest on that great struggie, that all look upon it with interest. There are many things entering into the coming struggle here that make it much more interesting than usual. In the first place, the State has been Democratic for a season; and that party has persistently mismanaged every-thing they have put their hand to. The people are heartily sick of this rule, and will without doubt rise en masse to sweep the party from

Said a prominent Republican of this city to me, recently: "I believe there will be a more lively contest this fall than we have known for many years, and I shall not be disappointed if we poll a majority of at least 40,000. I am just as certain of victory if the right candidates are put in the field, as I and that we shall enter the

ton of the Democratic Congress by which the extra session was precipitated peculiarly revolutionary. Said Gen. Gertleld:

"It is no less a revolutionary measure than that of 1861. I never telt this so much as now that I have got home hare and had time to contemplate a little. In 1860 they said: 'If you don't let us dictate who the President shall be, we will break up the Government.' Now they say: 'If you don't rethove all safeguards to elections, so we may elect a President by fraud, we will stop the wheels of Government; we will do by law what we failed to do in the last decade by force.' It is simply the effect of the accession to power again of the old Southern Democracy. They stand between the people and the people's money, and say it shall not be used for its legitimate purposes unless they can have their way. If they carry out their, threats, the Government must stop. And the Republican members, standing shoulder to shoulder, will do all in their power to prevent the dangerous legislation, even if the terrible result does come. The people should understand this. They should see the dangerous character of these men, who are now in the majority in the highest legislative hody in the county; and They should see the dangerous character of these men, who are now in the majority in the highest legislative body in the country; and, when they do thus understand them, their repudiation cannot but follow swiftly and surely."

The speculations in regard to candidates for Governor still go on, and the results, so far as anything definite is concerned, are as far off as ever. The decision that the Republican Convention shall be held in Cincinnati is thought to be a victory for the Taft interest, although he will meet considerable opposition in the northern and central portions of the State. The argument presented against him is, that he refused the nomination two years ago, and would only accept it now as a stepping-stone to the Senate or something of that sort. The people say that they want a man who is good enough to carry the State, and willing to accept the Governorship for what there is in it, and not as say that they want a man who is good enough to carry the State, and withing to accept the Governorship for what there is in it, and not as a means. The public always dislike anything that looks like a "put-up job"; and for that reason the Taft movement will meet opposition. From what can be gathered, it would seem that Republicans are pretty unanimous in the belief that Gen. Garfield should be made the next United States Senator from Ohio, and they don't want to see anything that would serve to stand in his way. Taft, however, although falling terribly in the elements of a stump-speaker (which is a considerable drawback this year), still possesses some decided elements of strength. He will be decidedly acceptable to the Beatty element of the party, and will harmonize the O. A. U. anti-Catholics with the party at large. He can carry Cinemath, probably, as against Bishop. But, on the other hand, there can be but little doubt but it is a movement in the direction of Grant, and certain of the party deplore this, and will oppose it.

Foster is still a strong candidate, and would make a much better canwass than Taft ever could. Foster is a line speaker, and is very popular. He would make the best Governor the State has had for many years.

There is a general feeling, however, that the party should by no means quarrel about candidates, but that any good man who is well known all over the State will be able to carry the State or President, and thus make the Lieutenant-Governor Chief Executive of the State, has made the selection of a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship assume much importance, and the best men in the State are understood to be willing to accept the second place, in anticipation of a possible advancement.

be willing to accept the second place, in anticipation of a possible advancement. Mr. Gladstone says that the worshiping esti-mate which Mr. John Stuart Mill formed of his

wife's powers was inintelligible to those who had known her, until it was remembered that she was simply the echo of his own voice. She repeated to him his own thoughts and his own conclusions; and he took them, when they proceeded from her lips, for the independent oracles of truth.

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Music, 191 and 193 State-81.

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Docks and Yargs.
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Quiet Home For Ladies During Confine to take coarge of body and the Hon. Amos precipitated peculiarly revolutionary. Said Gen. Garfield:

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OST—A NOTE FOR \$100, PAST DUE, SIGNED by one Hansbrough, payment stopped, with other papers of no value to any one but owner; \$5 will be paid for the return of same to this office.

F.

OST—OR LEFT IN WABASH STREET-CAR, 6

D. m. Thursday, thy confaining four oil paintings on satin, set in lace. Any one returning same to 556 Wabash-av. will be editably rewarded.

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McVicker's Theatre Madison street, between Dearborn and State. En-ragement of Rice's Surprise Party. "Horrors." Af-ernoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

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Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. En agement of Lotta. "Musette." Afternoon and even

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagen of C. W. Barry. "Broken Fetters." Variety Oli Academy of Music.

Helsted street, between Madison and Monriety entertainment. Afternoon and evening. Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Madan anderson, the Pedestrienne.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

A bill has been passed in one branch of th Indiana Legislature allowing barbers to ply their trade on Sunday. If this should b come a law there would be no longer one day out of seven when a man was in no danger of being talked to death.

The members of the DE BEOGLIE and ROCHEBOUET Cabinets propose to enter a protest against the vote of censure passed on Thursday by the French Chamber of Deputies. It is denied that the Chamber, having refused to impeach, had the right to censure

The new tariff schedule adopted by the Canadian Government was yesterday submitted to the House of Commons by the Fi nance Minister. An increase has been made throughout, and the experiment of protecting home industries by the prohibition of imposts from the United States seems to have been the policy had in view by the

The annual report of the Chicago Commis sioner of Health shows that the mortality for 1878 was less than that of 1877, and, what is still more remarkable, less than during any year since 1871. Considering the steady increase in population during the past eight years, the decrease in mortality makes a islation is the exact equivalent of two-thirds assertion that Chicago is the healthiest large

Out of all the murderers in the County Jail awaiting trial or sentence there is one at least-and perhaps at most-who does not deserve hanging,-Frank Donahue, who killed the poor old paralytic at Irondale last January because he fancied the unfortunate cripple was making faces at him. The evice submitted at the trial yesterday was such as to leave no doubt that the prisoner was at the time of the tragedy and now hopelessly insane.

General sorrow and regret will be occasioned in Chicago at the news of the death in Washington yesterday of Dr. John M. WCODWORTH, Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service. Dr. WOODWORTH was a resident and for many years a practicing physician and surgeon in this city, and was held in high steem by an extended circle of friends and acquaintances in and out of the profession of which he was an honored member.

The result of the Democratic primaries held yesterday for the election of dele to the Convention to-day has been to leave the outcome as to the head of the ticket very much in a muddle of doubt and uncertainty. Apparently Carter Harrison has a majority on the face of the returns," but there is no telling what changes the "bar'l" may produce before the Convention comes to a vote. The only thing that is certain is, that whatever ticket may be nominated will be

ership contest is the throwing out of well-baited hooks by the Greenback Congressmen in the shape of a formal ition to unite with either old parties in the support of but two Republicans. The name of Cox heads the list, and for the first time in his life this inconsiderable demagogue ases some prominence as a possible candidate of a Der noeratic-National coalition.

gaged in setting up the pins for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago his old foe, ex-Doorkeeper Pork, is setting up the pins to secure the indictment of the man who caused his downfall. He has brought to the notice of the District-Attorney at Washington, with a view to an inquiry the District Grand Jury, some alleged facts regarding Mr. Harrison's doctoring of the pay-rolls as Chairman of the House Committee on Civil-Service Reform. Polk has always claimed that he was made to suffer for the sins of the Democrats, and has promised to have his revenge all in good time. It would seem that the good time has about ar-

cratic Congress of the Election-Supervisors aw, it is said the Republicans of the New York Legislature will pass a law for application in that State precisely similar in plan and scope to the Federal law, their object ng to prevent the repetition in 1880 of the enormous election frauds of 1868 by which the New York State Electoral vote the enormous election frauds of 1868 by out either to employes or creditors of the future will be powerless to star up dis-which the New York State Electoral vote the Government. The interest on the content in the Balkan Peninsula; but with was stolen from Grant. It would be inter-

esting to know what the Democrats would do in such a case, and whether the Dem eratic Governor of New York would feel called to interpose his veto to prevent the proposed interference with the natural and inalienable Democratic right to repeat, stuff ballot-boxes, and doctor elecon returns. The doctrine of State's-Right could cut no figure, and Democratic oppos tion to the measure would have to be fessed as arising from a determination to brook no restriction of a time-ho privilege.

There is a bill pending in the Legislatur

prepared and proposed by Mr. CARTER, to abolish the legal machinery of indictment of criminals by a Grand Jury, and the substitution of trials upon legal information by the State's Attorney. The law contemplates that every person accused of crime shall have a preliminary investigation of the facts (unless he waive the same), and, when committed or held to bail, the State's Attorney shall thereupon, if in his judgment the evidence and circumstances warrant, file an in-formation in which he shall charge the person with the crime in non-technical, but in terms so clear and specific that the prisoner shall understand with what he is charged. Any errors or mistakes in the information may be corrected at any time by the Court. This system is adopted in Michigan, and works well. The proposed bill makes a comprehensive and sweeping reform of the proceedings in criminal prosecutions, reducing the pleadings, as has been done in England, to short, concise, matter-of-fact statements free from all unnecessary words, but distinctly stating the criminal act of which the party is to be tried. We do not know how far this bill has any chance of passing into a law. Its merits as a reform of criminal practice are sufficient to com-mend it to ninety-nine out of every hundred intelligent men not criminals and not at torneys engaged in the defense of criminals If the bill accomplished nothing else than the reduction of the criminal code to a law for the prosecution of crime and the punish ment of those guilty of crime, it would be the most beneficial law enacted in this State for many years. The abolition of the Grand Jury system is allowed by the Constitution of this State, and its abolition will hardly be seriously regretted except by those who are interested in the protection of crime. If its authorize the other reforms in the criminal code for which this bill provides, then the reform will be cheaply brought by getting rid of the cumbersome, costly, and almost useless Grand Jury system.

THE PARTY OF REVOLUTION.

in order to justify the action of the Repub icans of the last Congress in refusing to be iragooned into consenting to the repeal of certain statutes by threats of withholding appropriations for the ordinary expenses of Government. Tacking propositions for in-dependent legislation to appropriation bills is a confession that such proposed measures cannot be adopted in a constitutional manner. To complete the smallest act of legis-lation the affirmative consent of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President is essential. It is the constitu tional right of the House of Representatives to originate revenue bills, and that of th Senate to amend or revise them. But after ooth Houses have come to an agreement the President may interpose his veto, and the veto is effectual until overborne by a two thirds vote in both Houses. Thus the constitutional power of the President over legis only when majorities in both

Houses are in accord with the President, or when two-thirds of both Houses are in accord with each other, that radical measures of legislation can be legitimately and constitutionally adopted. It is thus that the Constitution affords powerful protection to the rights of the minority. And as the Constitution is the act of the people, it must be presumed to embody their exact will as to the checks it impose upon legislation. Hence the absurdity of enator Thurman's assumption that the House of Representatives, more than the Senate or the President, represents the will of the people. In choosing a majority of Democrats to represent them in the House of Representatives in 1876, the people willed that the power vested by the Constitution in the Lower House of Congress should be confided to the Democratic party, -this and nothing more. At the same time the people willed that the power vested by the Constitution in the Executive should be confided to the Republican party. But even if TILDEN had been chosen President, one check upon partisan legislation would still have remained. the Republican Senate. Nor could it have been urged, in that event, that the people desired to confide to the Democratic party absolute control of the Government, but failed of their desire on account of the peculiar character of the enate organization. The people themselves have provided that their will can be expressed only through certain prescribed constitutional methods. They formed the Constitu-

tion, and in it provided for its amendment and they have not so much as hinted a desire for the amendment of its provisions imposing checks upon legislation. It follows from this analysis that an attempt on the part of one branch of the Legislative Department of the Government to force its political views upon the other two branches, or of two branches to force their political views upon the third branch, by tacking independent propositions of legislation to the regular appropriation bills, is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. And a violation of the spirit of the Constitution is destructive of its letter, because its letter is necessarily confined to broad generalization from which its spirit must be deduced and applied to the administration of the Government. To illustrate : The Constitution provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." Suppose the first House of Representatives convened under the Constitution had neglected or refused to "originate" a revenue bill? The Government of the new Republic would have died of inanition,starved to death! The Constitution pro vides that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appro-priations made by law." Suppose one House of Congress persistently refuses to conser to the passage of any appropriation bill? The existing revenue laws being in force the revenue might be collected so long as Government officials would consent to work without pay. The Treasury would overflow with money, but not a dollar could be paid

would go to protest. The army could not be paid, and would have to be disbanded. The Indian annuities could not be paid, and the Indians would massacre the frontier settlers. The navy could not be paid, and its ships would rot at the wharves : not a vessel could put to sea for want of supplies. The Courts would fall in pieces of their own weight, the operations of the machinery of justice would be suspended, and criminals against the laws of the United States would go free of trial and punishment. Finally, through the withdrawal of the right of disbursement of public moneys, the collection of the revenue would cease altogether. The importer would land his merchandise without fear of molestation at the hands of the customs offi cer, for there would be no such officer : and the distiller would put his highwines on the market without fear of the Internal Revenue Collector, for that officer would long since have retired in disgust. And yet the letter of the Constitution would not have been violated. It would have been allowed to rot merely like a worthless piece of parchment, to lie unused like a last year's almanac,robbed of its life and spirit by the willful neglect of the people's representatives in a single branch of the public service to abide by their oaths to uphold and support it.

But to precisely this course the Democrats of both Houses of the last Congress bound themselves during the last hours of its clos ing session. In voting to refuse the ordinary appropriations for the conduct of the Government, they voted to destroy the Government. Their refusal to vote appropriatious absolutely essential to the continued existence of the Government was a refusal to per form their sworn duty, and consequently equivalent to an act of revolution. The act was of the same character as that of the Southern Representatives in Congress who, in 1861, deserted their posts to commit overt acts of rebellion. So far as the Democrate of the Forty-fifth Congress are concerned, they did their utmost to stop the wheels of Government, and hence to disrupt the Govrnment. At the moment of the constitu tional dissolution of that Congress they said by their votes to the President chosen by the people to administer the Gov-ernment: "We decline to furnish you with supplies even at the peril of Govrnmental dissolution, and we know that it is beyond the power of the Congress of which we are members to recall the act, for it dies to-day." To discover the nature of a given political course it is only necessary to trace it to its logical conclusion. For the onsequences of the original act those who ommitted it are morally responsible. Hence the Democratic party as represented in the last Congress is responsible for an attempt to destroy the Government by the process of forced dissolution through lack of supplies with which to administer it. This responsibility cannot be shifted to the shoulders of Republicans. Democratic members of Concress, equally with Republican members. vere bound by their oaths to provide for the continuance of the Government, irre-spective of all other considerations. The Republican members offered to pass the ppropriation bills; the Democratic memers refused, except upon a certain condiion. This condition, under the circum stances, was a threat of revolution, because

The Democratic party is, by the record tolay, the party of revolution. If the Demothe same attitude as that maintained by the Forty-fifth Congress, the Democratic party

Republicans were not and could not be

bound by their oaths to vote for the repeal of

a statute which their judgment a proved, while Democrats were bound by their oaths

to vote the necessary appropriations for the continuance of the existence of the Govern-

nent they had sworn to support and up

nust and will suffer hopeless shipwreck. THE DIVISION OF BULGARIA. In view of the recent diplomatic negotia ions between England and Turkey as to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, the new uestion of the division of Bulgaria assumes inusual interest. It is apparent from the orrespondence of the two Powers that England has been seriously exercised concerning the determination of the Bulgarians, north and south of the Balkans, to achieve their unity, though Russia, at first seeming to favor this unity, has been singularly reticent of late, considering that she has made herself the champion of the oppressed Christians, both in Bulgaria and Roumelia, while crafty Austria, suspicious of future troubles in this direction, has sent her agents into Macedonia with the view of investigating the possibilities of securing the large strip of territory between Novi-Bazar and the Ægean Sea. The recent ction of Russia, while it has been a mystery to England, has been a cause of such indignation among the Bulgarians that they have openly threatened to throw themselves into he arms of Austria.

A well-informed correspondent of the Lonlon Times, writing from Tirnova, sheds coniderable light upon the change of feeling of Russia, in some suggestions which he makes, why Russia is willing to allow the Turks to garrison the Balkans. He shows that the Province of Roumelia will have a militia that s hostile to the Porte, and that the fighting opulation of Bulgaria and Roumelia, both stile to the Porte, so long as the two provinces are separated, will outnumber the rmy which the Porte can mainfain upon the Balkans. If the Turks could not rally upon any point after the Russians crossed the Balkan Mountains a year ago, how can they expect to do so, or even escape being crushed when they are obliged to fall back through a ine of armed and disciplined enemies? in case of an invasion from the north the Turks should advance towards the Danube t would only make their position worse, be cause their lines of communication would be greatly extended, and in case of defeat their retreat through a hostile population in their rear would be attended with fearful disster. The assertion of some critics that the Turkish population in Roumelia will counteract the Christians, and that the officers of the militia, being Turks, will hold it in check, this correspondent pronounces to be a fatal delusion. On the other hand, he asserts that the Christian Government will make it so uncomfortable for the upper-class Turks that they will be glad to get out of the country, while the peasants do not care who rules them so long as their families and their cattle are unmolested. From a strategical point of view, therefore, he declares that the Turkish occupation of the Balkans is a misake, and that the Russian Generals know it, and are willing the garrisons should go there to be crushed at some future day between the upper and lower millstones of Northern and Southern Bulgaria. Further than this, he believes that the Russian Government i not favorable to Bulgarian unity, because that once accomplished, "the IGNATIEFFS of

nsatisfied longing for national unity, Russia will always have tools at hand with which to arouse the Bulgarians by promising them their unity and the emoval of the Turkish garrisons from their lopely perches on the Balkan summits." Another suggestion which this corr

ent makes, and one which the logic of events indicates may yet be accomplished, that the only hope for Turkey in Europe lies in making the central point of her frontier at Adrianople, with a line of strongly-fortified positions protecting each flank towards the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, which is substantially the frontier that would have been established had the Treaty of San Stefano been carried out. He claims that the twenty-two redoubts of Adrianople can be held by 40,000 men for a long time sgainst half a million of the best soldlers in Europe, and, if this frontier-line should prove untenable, a retrograde movement, owing to the nature of the country and the lines of communication, would concentrate their forces upon the hights of Tchataldja, no matter how badly the retrograde move ment was conducted. If these hights could not be held, Constantinople would fall. There is all the more force in this corre spondent's remarkable letter from the fact that the recent war shows no recuperative power upon the part of Turkey. Other European Powers after great wars have recovered, some of them very rapidly, as in the case of France after the recent German invasion, and Russia after the Crimean War, but Turkey is hopelessly broken. If she is to remain a an independent Power in Europe, the smaller her limits the more strength she will have. The position of Russian diplomacy seems to be to maintain for the present a masterly inactivity, and, as England secured the Treaty of Berlin, to let England look after its execution, while she (Russia) evades any responsibility in the matter of the Bulgarian divis ion. If unity is accomplished, it accomplishes one of the principal ends which Russia con tended she was fighting for, namely, the deliverance of the Christians from Turkish oppression. If it is prevented, it must be prevented by England, and this throws the esponsibility upon England of siding with the Turks against the Christians, and reopen-ing the troubles which led to the recent

SUSPENDING ANIMATION.

In the last issue of THE TRIBUNE was print ed a remarkable story of the success of Signor ROTURA, a scientific gentleman of New South Wales, in suspending animation. It appears that the Signor has discovered a subtle South American vegetable essence that has the ower of perfectly suspending animation and that the trance continues until the ap olication of another vegetable essence re tores the circulation of blood and the wheels of the body go round again. In his first en periment, the Signor was troubled by the effects of the warm climate, which caused de composition to set in though the subject was not dead, so that his goods spoiled or his hands. This was remedied, however by reducing the temperature of the body in freezing chamber so that the subject re mained in its inanimate condition very com-fortably, and when it was waked up by saturation into a warm bath, so that the temperature was restored to blood heat, it was not shocked by finding its extremities in

rigorous state of decomposition.

There is nothing new in the idea of Signor ROTURA'S process, for Friar Laurence produced the same effect upon Juliet with his distilled liquor, and so deceived the headlong Romeo with "the borrowed likeness of shrunk death " that the latter stispended his animation altogether with the powerful poison procured from the apothecary "in tattered weeds and overwhelming brows." Friar Laurence's process also had the advantage over Signor ROTURA's that the victim did not have to be frozen and then thawed out. Juliet awoke herself "as from a pleasant leep." Nor is it any secret that skillful operators have suspended animation in certain parts of the body by freezing them when they wish to perform operations upon those parts. Some of the lower cold-blooded animals, like frogs and eels, freeze without the slightest inconvenience or danger to life. There is no record, however, that any operator has had the courage to freeze the whole body of warm-blooded animals. Signor ROTURA himself has not yet experimented upon a human subject, probably because there is no human being who cares to take the chances of his poison and refrigeration. He has confined himself to cattle, sheep, dogs, cats, and hogs, with what he claims to be the most successful results. If his claim is substantiated, the process of course will be of great commercial value to farmers and stock-raisers as it will enable them to freeze their cattle sheep, and bogs, send them to Europe in large quantities, and thaw them out when they arrive. Those which do not entirely rally will still be good meat for the market, and those which do can be sent to pasture, provided those who unload them do not handle them after the manner of baggage-smashers and break off a leg or crack their ribs.

The most important feature of the Signor' discovery is the possibility that it can be plied to human beings. Considering this possibility, however, there is one contingency which the Signor will have to meet and overcome. Let us suppose that a man, 45 years of age, tired of his own generation and the present modes of life, should desire to project himself into the future one hun dred or a thousand years to see how thing will be be managed in those far-off days When he wakes up, will he still be 45 years of age, or will be be 145 or 1.045 years, as the case may be? Or will he, when the ordinary time comes to die, say twenty-five or thirty years hence, die without knowing anything about it, and go to a better world in a frozen condition? Suppose some old lady, going on 70, should take a fancy she wants to go to the next Centennial, and consent to be packed away in a freezing champer until that time. When she wakes up and starts for Chicago, will she be a brisk old lady of 70, or will she be a withered old hag of 170 or thereabouts? Suppose Mr. TILDEN, in his insane determination to be Pres ident, should decide to run in 1980 and employ Signor ROTURA to congeal him, carefully lay him away in a Gramercy Park refrigera tor, and make arrangements to thaw him ou an hundred years hence, would he then be hobbling old man of 67, or will he be 167, with not enough left of him to make a good chalk line? And again, dreadful thought, suppose the people about Gramercy Park should let the ice all melt off, or should forget to thaw him out, or decide that if wouldn't pay to do it! For long periods of time it is vidently an uncomfortable process until all contingencies are provided for, but for short spells it ought to come into very general use For instance, a person afflicted with a tempestuous mother-in-law might freeze her up, with instructions to thaw her out when he

was gone. A young couple in tight finding it impossible to get along, could practice the most rigid economy by laying up for a few years on a shelf, locked together in an icy embrace. Little pleasure parties, wishing to go to Europe and avoid the discomforts of the tossing sea, could freeze up in New York and thaw out in Liverpool, and save expense by going as freight. Parties afflicted with book-agents and lightning-rod men, or bores of any other description, could catch one of the tribe, freeze him, and stand him up in a corner as a warning to the rest There is no end to the applications that might be made of this "big thing on ice," but evidently Signor Rorusa must remove the contingencies to which we have alluded and many others before any considerable number of people will consent to be frozen

THE SOUTHERN GRABBERS. There have been a good many evidences of the fact that the main purpose of the South in seeking control of the General Government is to open the doors of the Na tional Treasury to sectional grabs. There is no longer an excuse for a "Solid South in the pretense of "Home Rule," for the latter condition is and has been for two years thoroughly assured to the Southern States : indeed, "Home Rule" is so firmly established that the laws and even the Constitution of the United States are violated under the toleration and sanction of the State Governments. Supremacy in the General Gov-ernment is not sought by a sectional South as a means for securing any measures of political justice, for it urges only the old issue of State-Sovereignty which was defeated on the battle-field. But the Southern whites feel that, by close communion among themselves and assisted by the class of Northern Democrats who cherish the tradition of submission to Southern dictation, they may seize the bulk of the offices, enjoy most of the emoluments, and vote themselves vast sums of money out of the National Treasury for sectional improvements and trumped-up claims. The remarkable unanmity with which the Southern politicians and press have supported the proposed Texas & Pacific and the Mississippi Embankment ubsidies, whether geographically located or not located so as to enjoy the benefit of such donations, is an evidence that the Confederates are making common cause in this gigantic raid on the Treasury, and that it is the hope of spoils which binds them so closely together. The savag attacks made by Southern members on Gen. BRAGG, in the last Congress, when he dared to proclaim himself and a large faction of Northern Democrats against Rebel claims. shows a disposition to make war upon Democrats as well as Republicans whenever the former evince a disposition to interfere with

the Southern grab-game. A job in the closing hours of the ast Congress, put into the Sundry Civil bill by the Democratic majority in the House, further illustrates the greed of the South and the willingness of the doughfaces to pander to it. This was an tem of over \$71,000 voted to the State of Georgia, which consisted mostly of comound interest, reckoned on \$26,000 sinc 1842. The \$26,000 was itself interest on a claim which Georgia made on the General Government for fighting the Indians; the sum of \$94,000 had already been paid, which was more than the principal. The claim was, in fact, no claim at all, as Senator CHANDLES explained, and the United State Government had only paid these demand previously in recognition of a patriotic purpose on the part of the States that had aided in the suppression of Indian hostilities for claim, which had long been paid, but the combound interest, that Georgia was after, and the Democrats insisted upon this factitious system of accumulation, which would bank rupt a Government with a gold-mine for its vaults. The payment of this spurious claim shows that the South is willing enough to admit, and even to insist, that the United States are a nation whenever there is question of suppressing an outbreak in which the Southern whites do not take part, or in paying the cost of a foreign or Indian war, r in voting subsidies for any sectional job south of Mason and Dixon's line, however devoted it may be to the doctrine of State-Sovereignty when it is desired to nullify the United States laws. This Georgia steal is but a small foretaste of what is to come when both House and Senate shall vie with each other in advancing Southern claims upon the docket, and there is now a precedent for allowing compound interest on all Rebel

THE LATEST DEMO-CONFED. FRAUD.

The desperation of the Democratic managers to repeal the only law on the United States tatue books which affords any protection against frauds in National and Congressional lections, is well illustrated by the proposiion that the Clerk of the House of Repreentatives shall exclude the entire Iowa delegation from the organization of the House, as a means for assuring Democratic control. The Iowa delegation consists of nine members,-seven Republicans and two Greenbackers. If this number of the Opposition be omitted from the roll-call, the Demo-Confeds will have a clear majority, and will be reasonably safe from any combination among a few of their own number to act independently of the caucus. They could then proeed to elect a Speaker favorable to the policy of nullification, and secure such an rganization as would stand firmly by the cheme to cut off supplies unless the Presient will consent to sign their bill repealing he National Election law and guaranteeing

mmunity for frauds on the ballot-box. The roll of the House is in charge of the llerk, whose duty it is to make up the list of orima facie members, and only such memers can take part in the work of organizing the House. The enrolling of members is inended to be merely clerical work; otherwise would not be intrusted to the Clerk. It may be actually within the power, but it is altogether outside the function, of the Clerk o undertake to determine who are and who are not entitled to seats. The Constitution provides that each House shall determine its wn membership. It is a flagrant outrage herefore, for a mere clerk, in making up th oil, to assume to admit or exclude upon his own judgment; it is simply his duty o enter the names of those who pre sent themselves with proper certificates of election, without any regard to any contests or the allegation of any conditions vitiating the election. In the case of the Iowa dele gation, the Clerk of the House would assume to construe and determine a law of the na-tion, and also the law of Iowa, if he should omit from the roll those gentlemen who hold heir certificates of election from Iowa.

There is a United States statute require that Congressional elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in

a constitutional provision that the Congressional election shall be held in October. Th question was raised long before the election of last year whether or not Iowa was exemp from the operation of the United States statute, and, after being thoroughly can-vassed, it was decided that Iowa could elect in October. This was done, The election was fair and regular in every way, and probably the result would have been no different had it occurred four weeks later; if the later date had made any difference it would have been in the defeat of the two Greenbe and the election of Republicans for the entire delegation.

The present Clerk of the House—Grong

M. ADAMS—is a facile tool of the Demo crats, but it is hard to believe that he would be willing to assume so grave a responsibility as to the exclusion of a whole State delegation of nine members who were openly and fairly elected, simply because they do not belong to the party which he represents; and it would be a curious instance of Democratic inconsistency if tha party, devoted to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, should thus order an insult and indignity to one of the chief States in the Union by excluding its entire delegation Congress because it had (perhaps) technically conflicted with a United States statute. If ADAMS shall dare to attempt this outrage it will not be he, but the party that dictates i whom the country will hold responsible. It will be an exhibition of partisanship altogethe unparalleled in the history of the country, and t will be a striking warning of the dangers of a Demo-Confederate oligarchy in the control of the National Congress. ADAMS will do this, if at all, under the promise of reelection to his position as a reward for his crime, -for the act will be nothing less than a high crime,—and he may find his punishmen in not being re-elected, for the Democrats after accomplishing their purpose, will seel to transfer the responsibility from the party to Adams individually. If this conspiracy to exclude the Iowa delegation shall succeed, it will serve to increase the resentment at th North against the bulldozing policy of the Demo-Confederates, and help to election of a Republican President and Congress next year; if it shall fail, it will be rom lack of nerve and not through any change of heart, and the very suggestion of he scheme puts another blight upon a party that seeks power by cunning, fraud, vio ence, intimidation, and revolutionary

OUR NATIONAL SURPLUS.

The particulars of the foreign trade of the year 1878 are astonishing, even to the most anguine Americans. Prices of breadstuffs nd provisions were much lower in 1878 than they were in 1877. Nevertheless, the aggregate value of the domestic products exported eached the enormous sum of \$748,648,622. This was for the calendar year ending Dec. 31. The total value of the imports was only \$443,305,600, and the excess of exports or balance to our credit, was \$305,343,028 The highest balance to our credit in any previous year was in 1877, when the surplus of exports over imports was \$140,656, 112. These figures are purely on merchan dise account. Herein we find the stability of our financial condition. With a cas balance to our credit during 1877, there has been no danger of any demand on us for coin remittances abroad. The figures are really remarkable. The following show the balances for each month for the callenda

years 1877 and 1878: Balance in Balance favor of against U. S. U. S. Balance Balance in favor of U. S. \$33, 539, 829 \$1,755, 205 \$34,088,707 U. S. January . . . \$ 26, 814, 667 February . . 16, 460, 849 1, 738, 176 636, 389 4, 725, 685 2, 416, 070 3,471,652 15,508,339 17,731,155 28,113,501 39,751,122 \$305, 600, 028 Net bal. . \$140, 056, 112

A comparative statement of the exports of ome of the principal items of domestic productions during the same year, as compared with those of 1877, will be of interest, as showing where this increase comes from.

LIVE STOCK.

Here are some of the items :

BREADSTUFFS.
1877.

Barley ... \$ 2,079,875

Bread and biscuit ... 700,000.
Indian corn ... 43,524, 739
Indian-corn meal ... 1,249,559
Oats ... Rye flour... Wheat Wheat flour ... 67, 089, 508 21, 537, 302 Farina and other prepared food.... 815, 287 1,942,640 COTTON AND PROVISION COTTON AND PROVISION 1877.

Bacon and hams. \$ 43, 934, 084
Beef, fresh 5, 244, 668
Lard. 33, 476, 228
Preserved meats 5, 094, 605
Oysters. 319, 095
Mowers and reapers 808, 154
Beer in bottles 85, 363
Un manufactured cotton 157, 163, 865 1,044,427 160,999

182, 931, 332

The value of our surplus of exports over imports is equal to a million of dollars for each business day in the year, and with this money we are calling back our bonds and other forms of debt, the interest on which now remains at home, instead of going abroad. The economy enforced after 1873 by the destruction of credit in that year, and the abandonment of protection by the manufacturing industry, and the production of goods for sale in competition with the goods of other nations, revolutionized our former foreign trade. We began at once to produce surpluses for sale, and the story is told in the figures of the actual sale of surplus product equal to a million of dollars per business day of profit in the year 1878. This began in 1875. and has been continued through 1876, 1877, and 1878, and, by adhering to cash values, sound money, and national economy and peace, the United States will rapidly grow into a creditor nation, and, instead of being a perpetual borrower, will become a lender to the producers, merchants, and nations of other lands.

The French crisis has passed without leaving behind it any fears of violence or disorder, and the Ministry, sustained by the vote of the Assembly, retains its place. The report of the Electoral Commission in favor of the impeachment of the DE BROGLIE and ROCHEBOUET Cabinets was defeated by the large vote of 317 to 159, though a concession was made to the Radicals by passing the order of the day, namely, "That the DE BEOGLIE and ROCHEBOUET Cabinets, by their culpable schemes, betrayed the Government they should have served, and that the Chamber delivers them over to the judgment of the nation," by a vote of 240 to 154 The impeachment resolution was a most extraordinary proceeding, and one which has the first Tuesday after the first Monday in never before characterized a representative November, except in those States which have Government, unless it be in Mexico,

where past Ministries whose had expired, and who forever out of public life, have been pe ished for political policies. The order of the day that was passed, however, was not out of custom or practice. It was simply a vote of disapproval, tantamount to censure. The Radicals have met with a temporary check in their design to overthrow the pres ent Conservative Government, but it w not be in accordance with tradition or senti ment if they do not seize the very first op-portunity to renew the assault and to hand over the control to the Ultras.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, who was Speaker of the ast Congress and who will probably be chosen Speaker of the extra session, was born in Phila-delphia and is 51 years of age. He received an academic education, and before he became a polititian he was engaged in mercantile pur-Representatives for the past sixteen years, being first elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and olding his seat ever since. His district (the Third) is composed of the Third, Fourth, Pitth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Wards Sixth, Eleventh, I wenth, and the could warm of the City of Philadelphia. He is a man of medium hight, brown hair bespangled with gray, a little bald, wears glasses, and altogether the presiding officer of the most noisy and diso bedient deliberative (?) body in the world RANDALL is no great shakes, and hardly up to the average standard of his illustrious predecessors. He no doubt aims to be impartial in the chair, but he is such an intense partisan that his judgment is warped out of line by his political affiliations and pref out of line of his political admirations and pref-erences. He is not only a thorough partisen, but he is a demagogue that is constantly looking forward to his own preferment. He has the victous habit of arguing points of order with members on the floor, or a dozen of them as once, while "confusion worse confounded" reigns around. With all his faults and defects as a parliamentarian, and his chronic habit of playing into the hands of his political associates or the floor in his rulings upon questions involving party polities, RANDALL is much superior to BLACKBURN, who has all of RANDALL'S bed The Greenbackers in Congress who have

been trying hard to muster members to hold the balance of power and orga the House at the extra session are dor calculating upon the prevalence of the old cus tom that the successful candidate for Speaker must have a majority of all the votes cast. The Fiatists figure up twenty-two member certain, with a prospect of getting others, and with the hope that they can hold the halance of power. This is on the theory that they can hold all their own lunatics; that several sick Democrats will be unable to attend and that the Republicans will support no on but a man of their own party. But even in such a case the Democrats may conclude to depart from the custom requiring a majority of all the votes cast to be necessary to a choice, and adopt the plurality rule. precedent is found for such a departure in 849, in that remarkable contest over the Speak ership of the House between the Hon. Ronne WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia. The opened on the 8d day of December, a on the 22d, after sixty-three ballots had been taken. Before the last ballot was ordered a resolution was adopted that, at the next trial in order to secure an organization, a plurality should be sufficient to elect. At the last balloting Mr. Cobb received 102 votes out of 222, and stood 100 for Mr. WINTHROP, 102 for Mr. Com and 23 scattering. Cobb and Wintheop be-longed to different parties, whereas RANDALL and BLACKBURN are both Democrats.

The New York Tribune has a most amusing editorial on the "God Forbid" business, called forth by the excited appeal of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitutionarist on behalf of Jefferson Davis. "This adjuration," remarks the Tribune, "is used in the slap-dash way which no doubt seems orcible to the writer, but is entirely incompre ensible to any one else. 'Snall JEFFERSON pardon for that, and in a bondsman's key?" and then he pulls his adjuration on the startled reader like an abrupt horse-pistol. 'Foroid it, Almighty Gop! . . . This is language that indicates excitement; the kind of language that a man uses in a bar-room-where appeals to the Deity are most common just before he throws a tumbler." But in a bar-room appeals to the Deity are more common after the tumbler is thrown, and it should be the care of those on our side of the house to see that the complinent is not returned. If oaths would only sell for a cent apiece, the South would have no further occasion to complain of ill-treatment of poverty to the Deity or any one else.

Some of the newspapers print a list of the six passed special sessions which, as a matter of history, is worth preserving and putting in scrap books. Correspondents who are on the point of writing to the newspapers for information on the subject will please take notice: tion on the subject will please take notice:

First—1797—Special session called by John
Adams, to meet May 15, 1797, to provide for the
threatened French war.

Second—1837—Special session called by Marrix
Van Buren, May 15, 1837, to meet Sept. 4, 1837,
to provide for fluancial exigencies. [The banks
suspended May 10, 1837.]

Third—1841—Special session called by William
Henry Harrison, March 17, 1841, to meet May
31, 1841, to consider the revenue and finances
of the country. This was a change of parties and
policies.

of the country. It is was a change of policies.

Fourth—1856—Special session called by FrankLIN Pirice, to meet Aug. 21, 1856 (three days
after adjournment of Congress), to provide appropriations for the army on account of Indian wars.

Fifth—1861—Special session called by Arraham
Dincoln, April 15, 1861, to meet July 4, 1861, to
provide for the Civil War emergency.

Sixth—1877—Special session called by R. B.

HAYES, to meet Oct. 15, 1877, to provide appropriations for the army, the bill having failed to
pass.

The statement that a new catalogue is in preparation for the Public Library is good news. Heretofore the classification has been arbitrary and confusing; and it has been impossible at times to find designated books in any of the dehem. Supplements have been added to the catalogue, and still the want has not been sup plied. No one has been more conscious deficiency in this respect than the excellen Librarian, Mr. POOLE, who has been embarrassed almost from the start by a plentiful lack of funds. It is to be hoped that, as the Council is becoming more totally is becoming more intelligent, he may never again be reduced to such shifts as have been necessary in consequence of the cross prejudice and injudicious stinginess of past City Govern-

The efficacy of good Kentucky Bourbon whis ky is being proved at Washington in the contest for Speaker of the next House. Jos Black BURN keeps a prime article on draft for the use his friends at Willard's Hotel, while his Pennsylvania opponent, RANDALL, is conducting the side of the campaign on strict temperance prin ciples. We greatly fear that BLACKBURN best understands the average Democratic app and that his method of electioneering more popular of the two.

Mr. HALSTEAD remarks that dear old Uncle IMMY WILLIAMS-by which familiar title the Governor of Indiana is meant—has "no more back-nerve than a mud-turtle," and "no more backone than a dish-cloth." This the Governor gets for calling an extra session. But he ought to have some credit for the way in which be scolded the Legislature. There is not one Governor out of the whole thirty-eight who would use plainer language than Blue Jeans did in his

ALEXANDER STEPHENS, never having been married, has a streak of sentiment in his poor little body; and that is probably why he pro-posed to call his new \$4 coin "Stella."

A postal-card correspondent says: "There is daily paper published in Bloomington called the Pantagraph. What does the title mean or

signify?" It means an instrur on a reduced or enlarged draughtsmen. As applied to it would mean a newspaper that matter of other papers in a As the Pantagraph is not remarespect, its name is not descripateristics.

The Presidential itch seems to Mr. BAYARD's spine, which ha out just when we were assure He sees that the Democracy President by fraud, or not at a to be President. For this reas support the repeal of the Fede and insist on witholding appro President signs the bill. It is as hard work to find o

bogus telegram about Jim Kr as it is to find out whether or n about the cipher dispatches. I gram business bids fair to dev the great paying industries of ought to be taxed and made to the Government, the same as bacco manufacturing.

JOE BLACKBURN has a very the support of the "Solid Sou not be overlooked. Jon's Statut Joe did, and fought it out the bitter end. He is a typical it is ungrateful for any ex-Con any real love for the "Lost Control of the Statut N his support of the support of t to give BLACKBURN his supp fice in the nation. The Milwaukee Sentinel occa special telegram, and is as pro hen with one chicken. The

at San Francisco on his arri World, and straightway it app on the item—not knowing the The able-bodied men who as by "managing" the woman the newspaper reporter who they say, to blackmail them. is that the able-bodied man

that Gen. GRANT was to bave

have added the offense of del to those of cruelty and impos JIM BLAINS opened the las gress by hugging Joe BLACK is preparing for the extra se "Ole Virginny." When he said nothing about his gran Mother of Presidents, not of she is therefore no mother of

Gov. PRESCOTT, of New Ham bly gauged the popular fee fronting Senator WADLEIGH. of another man than WADL the State in the Senate durin can only be regarded as an aff and tried public servant. The New York Sun remark some other Republican is pr dent, the sooner the untamed.

strikes out from the should the Democrats want a Rep they have only to insist on programme which they have n Gen. GARFIELD, in the part a favorite actor in the Wes they say that the issue of the

containing the names of h in the number thereof sold several days. At the extra session of C that Gov. POUND, of Wiscon appropriated in twenty-seven

slough, bayou, and mud-hole of the Eighth District. The Pittsburg Post is anxio Davis after he is dead. Post to gratify its curlosity

duce JEFF to shuffle of the As soon as the next House to impeach. And yet Bill's and SEWARD at the last ses

pently successful. The Stalwarts were first-cla war-times. If there is goin attempt at revolution we she the few Stalwarts we have

If JOB BLACKBURN ever go let out of his left leg he can the late unpleasantness to Mayor HEATH has an opportoffice with special credit by wextravagant items in the Ap

Combination patent-lock s mand in Arizona hereafter. is going to settle in that Ter. If Ennis has the proverbi

may still come out ahead. KEENE must lay that bog

PERSON O'Leary's favorite lap is Mr. Clara Morris

Poor Mr. O'Leary! The early circus catche fence for circus posters.

We believe that Ma bigger man than O'Leary. The man who bows to

street-car will get hit twice, O'Leary is recovering. of good walking, or rather w Si o king of Archbisho the Buffalo Express belie

Joseph Cook says Bost of grog-shops. But pray A woman in London

for drunkenness. She sho If it is true that Ben l private life, we fear private

We have just seen our married to a beautiful lad onesome to-day. Lord Dufferin will gel

Russia. It is better to be a l Governor in Capada. We believe that Sens can make 2,700 grammat

A Texas paper calls I own black spider." This is him a Texas tarantula. Miss Clara Morris will

on the number of blows wheelitor of the Dramatic New Mr. George L. Brewer. four wives. He appears to of John Young, of Salt Lake The train of Louisa M

thirteen feet long, and, corgia railroad, it's always Let us see your tongue it looks bad—very bad. Ye your skin is dry; your sk and if you beat the Chicago peril of your life.

who had life, have been pen s. The order of sed, however, was not stice. It was simply a overthrow the presment, but it w ith tradition or sentioize the very first opessult and to h

who was Speaker of the of age. He received an past sixteen years, being rty-eighth Congress, and since. His district (the the Third, Fourth, Fifth, at shakes, and ssors. He no doubt aims chair, but he is such an nly a thorough partisan that is constantly looking

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quence of the cross prejudice nginess of past City Govern-

good Kentucky Bourbon whis-

at Washington in the contest

ication has been arbitrary

is going to settle in that Territory. If Ennis has the proverbial Chicago wind, he msy still come out ahead.

KEENE must lay that bogus telegram to his

PERSONALS.

O'Leary's favorite lap is the downy lap of

Mr. Clara Morris is a great emotional Poor Mr. O'Leary! He is not dead, but

The early circus catches the most boardlence for circus posters.

We believe that Madame Anderson bigger man than O'Leary. The man who bows to Mrs. Cetywayo in a treet-car will get hit twice.

O'Leary is recovering. There will be plenty good walking, or rather wine, in him yet. S o king of Archbishop Purcell's trouble, the Buffalo Express believes there's millions

Joseph Cook says Boston has eight miles grog-shops. But pray tell us what is a grogwoman in London has paid 200 fines

or drunkenness. She should not get sober so

If it is true that Ben Butler will retire to rivate life, we fear private life will not be what it

We have just seen our old friend the Duke married to a beautiful lady, and we feel sad and

Lord Dufferin will get \$50,000 a year in Russia. It is better to be a Dufferin Russia than a rnor in Canada.

We believe that Senator John A. Logan can make 2,700 grammatical blunders in 2,700 A Texas paper calls Ben Butler "hell's own black spider." This is equivalent to calling

im a Texas tarantula. Miss Clara Morris will put no restriction on the number of blows when Freddie tackles the

editor of the Dramatic News. Mr. George L. Brewer, of New York, has four wives. He appears to be the Eastern branch of John Young, of Salt Lake.

The train of Louisa Margaret's bridal dress thirteen feet long, and, like the trains on a corgia railroad, it's always behind.

Let us see your tongue, Mr. Rowell. Ah! It looks bad-very bad. Your pulse is sluggish; your skin is dry; your stomach is out of order; and if you beat the Chicago man it will be at the INCREDIBLE.

matter of other papers in a small space, or expanded the news by elaboration or padding. Accounts of the Pedestrian As the Pantagraph is not remarkable in either respect, its name is not descriptive of its char-Craze in New York City. The Presidential itch seems to have settled in

> Statement that 20.000 People Paid \$1 Apiece Yesterday.

Presence of Senator Blaine with Sweets for the Sweet.

the great paying industries of the country. It ought to be taxed and made to pay a revenue to Continuance of Seemingly-Disin genuous Talk About Ennis Government, the same as mining and to-Winning.

the support of the "Solid South" that should Discovery that a Ring of Speculators Will Rake in the Money. any real love for the "Lost Cause" to refuse to give BLACKBURN his support for the third

Character All the Afternoon.

Score at 1 a. m., Friday: Rowell, 428; Ennis, 407; Harriman. 390.

NEW YORK, March 14.-Nothing seems to bate the widespread public interest in the con test at Gilmore's Garden. The town has gon wild over it. Despite the circumstance tha would naturally have lessened the enthusiasm the enthusiasm has increased, and to-day was more manifest than ever. The price of admission was raised to \$1, but the crowds to-day were quite as large as previously. Eminen citizens have enrolled themselves among the visitors, and this afternoon Senator Gen. Ben Ewing, and Senator Jones, of Nevada appeared in Harriman's box. As the big Yankee lad, who was vainly relied upon to keep the bel in this country, was born in Maine,

had a basket of flowers for him, but worn out Harriman was asleep, and the hon-orable visitors did not wait his wakleaving the flowers to be presented later by a pretty miss. It is estimated that \$20,000 were received at the door to-day. This, with \$18,000 taken in Thursday, and \$28,000 on the first three days, brings the receipts from entrance money alone to over \$60,000, aside from the last day's probabilities According to

that the gate-money was to be divided as agreed upon between the pedestrians, this would make something like \$25,000 for the winner, \$15,000 for the second man, and \$10,000 for the third, after paying expenses. In case the third fails to cover 450 miles, the winner would pocket threefourths of the whole amount. This was the public understanding,—that, for once, the walkers were running their own match, and would reap the reward. But now it appear that this contest is one more game of

The Times says, at least, that there is excellent authority for saving that neither man will receive anything like the sums named. Sport ing men laugh at the fdes. It is claimed that an army of speculators entered into an arrangement with the pedes-trian to furnish the necessary capital, bear all the expenses, and guarantee to each man who should cover 450 miles a certain sum, said to be \$5,000. In case of failure to make 450 miles, omething was still to be paid. The speculators

TO POCKET ALL THE REST. In this case they have been highly successful, and will realize handsomely from the wonderful excitability of our public. Had these facts been known earlier, possibly the receipts these charges are true, it was a very neat bit of by-play, this afternoon, when Rowell offered, in case he won, to give the third man

Ennis duplicated the offer.

ROWELL made 25 miles, Ennis 23, and Harriman 22. Rowell left the track at 9, on the completion of his 384th mile. He was suffering severely from a bad chafe. His blistered feet were also attended to, and he ate a hearty meal. After a rest of over an hour he reappeared, looking

much freshened, and resumed his interminable ENNIS stopped for breakfast at 9, and returned to the track a few minutes before the Englishman. He looked fresh as a daisy, and stepped off with a

quick, springy gait that drew forth a storm of pplause from all around the amphitheatre

had been plodding at a very fair pace, looking much less distressed than on Thursday. His eye was brighter, and his color better. At this time the score stood: Rowell, 385; Ennis, 358; and Harriman, 347. At 7 Harriman left the track for an hour's rest. When he returned his gait was slow and pain-ful, and his general appearance much distressed. Ennis left the track for a rest of twenty-eight minutes. Rowell snatched an orange from the hands of his trainer and broke into a run, which he kept up until he finished his 400th mile, at 1:31:05, amid the wildest enthusiasm. Having thus thirty-one miles between his score and that of Ennis, he retired for Hardly had Rowell disappeared dinner. when Enuis appeared, and was followed by Harriman, who again limped painfully for a few rounds before resuming his machine-like stride. Ennis was apparently as fresh as when he started, and at once fell into a quiet, elastic

ROWELL returned to the track, limping badly, at 2:44:45, after an hour's rest, but his feet soon resumed their functions, and he began his old jockeying tactics olishman's lead five miles while the latter was recuperating. Ennis retired at the end of his 385th for poor Harriman, who was limping painfully, and looking more distressed every minute. This finished his 410th mile, and put thirty miles betwen him and Ennis, left the track. Rowell's retirement was the signal for Ennis' reappearance. He looked much refreshed, and started off without any suspicion of a halt in his gait. After a

few laps, he BROKE INTO A RUN, amid tremendous applause, and kept going until the end of his 382d mile, which he made nile of the match. Shortly before 8 o'clock to night the excitement culminated in such a scene feet apparently pained him badly, was bob-bing along behind. Harriman foolishly mades a grand spurt and tried to prevent Ennis from passing. The Chicagoan, however, had a few reserve links, and let them out. For

and the applause, which had been loud and sus-

high kev.

"Well," he replied, "I'm pretty delicate.
don't think I ever felt worse in my life."

"Dector, what do you think of his cond

rolled around and around the vast hall, making the timbers shake. For three laps the race continued, and then Rowell, with a laugh, gave up the contest, and dropped into a run, amid wild cheers and derisive yells. O'Learv then remarked that he had something to say to the representatives of the press on the subject of the rumors of his having been drugged, which were flying about town on Tuesday.

"They are without the slightest foundation, he declared. "If my own mother were living the lard blass her soull she couldn't have Ennis went another lap at the same racing gair, with Rowell in a trot at his heels, and then fell

wild applause, and then withdrew. Four min-utes later Rowell followed his example. At this time Rowell was 25 miles ahead, the same relative distance as the night before.

At 1 o'clock the score stood: Rowell, 428 miles; Ennis, nearly 407—a gain of four miles;

Harriman, 390. HARRIMAN IS BEING TREATED WITH ELECTRIC SHOCKS, and in this way it is noped to keep him up to

Rowell a close rub to-morrow. one of Harriman's trainers charge that the other trainer has drugged Harriman.

as he had done during Tuesday night, but his pace was very slow, except during two or three feeble spurts, which were like the efforts of drowning man to surmount the waves. It had been evident to every critical spectator that he been evident to every critical spectator that he had broken down and was fast weakening. He hardly walked a single yard without swerving from side to side, his steps describing a zigzag course. Those who did not understand his condition expressed the opinion that he was intoxicated; but the majority of the crowd were respectfully silent toward him, remembering his former achievement, and mourning the fall of the great pedestrian. During his gallant efforts to gain a little upon his average they were produced in words of cheer; but he neither looked to gal of words of cheer; but he neither looked to ight or left, nor smiled. Some said in a rather oud aside:

loud aside:
"Do you see that look on his face? It's as if he saw nothing at all that's about him."
"What do you suppose is the matter with "I don't know, unless he has crooked his el-

the situation. Said Al'Smith, his backer;
"If we can only keep him on the track we shall by no means despair; but, I tell you, O'Leary is no longer O'Leary. He is a brokendown man. Why, he hadn't walked 100 miles before he had gone all to pieces. He, don't step like he used to. If you were to see him you would be surprised. When he went out to the Hot Springs he was really sick. He had a terri-Hot Springs he was really sick. He had a terri-ble cold, and I feared and so did others that he ble cold, and I feared and so did others that he was going into a rapid and consumptive decline. You must remember that it is only three weeks ago that he came back. He was not in condition. He is thin. His legs are not half so big as they were. He hadn't the flesh to carry him through, let alone the vital force. He has not nad time to recruit his bealth, which, after an attack like his, would take at least six weeks or a month; "

a montin."
"Yes," said one of his trainers, "he looks like a skeleton. Had he been the man that he was once he would have led those other men by twenty miles on the first

av."

"It's an unequial contest," said Mr. Smith,
"and the public will find this out before it is
through. I knew that from the beginning and
it was through my advice that O'Leary refrained from betting a large sum of money on
his own success. He had deposited \$3,000 in
the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times to be
used against \$6,000 which was offered on the
other side. I went to Mr. Curtisand persuaded him not to allow this money to be bet, and so I saved Dan a good little sum."

"When did you come to the conclusion that O'Leary was destined to fall away from his old

"The moment that I saw him after he got

"Do you think that Mr. O'Leary was as well trained as it was possible for him to be? Gould any different preparation have altered this result which you tear?"

"Oh, no. Everything has been done that could be done: but the man is literally worn out. It was only an hour or so ago to-day that he said to me while Bill Curtis was here: 'Al,' says he, 'my walking days are over. I know that; so what's the use.' It has been impossible to control him. Since Monday—you have observed it yourself—he has left the track at short intervals, and each time he has wanted to

ie down on his bed and go to sleep.' NO HOPE.

At this stage of the conversation O'Leary ame into his house again and threw himself on his bed. There was despondency in his every movement, and he appeared more like a sick movement, and he appeared more like a sick and petulant child than a great pedestrian. His small eyes were sunken still deeper into his head than on Tuesday night, and they were slightly bloodshot, while his cheeks were coloriess and waxen in appearance. After a couple of minutes of coaxing on the part of Barney Aaron, his chief trainer, and Al Smith, he stepped hack upon the track, but there was no animation in his face, no hopefulness in his movements.

movements.

"Ah," said Barney, "we've got him agoing again. That's over with, anyhow, till he comes

ourage and nothing else."

"What has he eaten?"

"He hasn't taken any nourishment that would

stay on his stomach since Monday morning. He has had nothing but beef tea, and very little of that has done him any good." THE CHAMPION OUT OF THE RACE.

His arms swing out in the old time style, and his stride became tremendous, while his eye for the moment seemed, to brighten up with a new fire. But it was very brief. During his 216th mained away 15 minutes, and the second time 15m. 30s. At 3h. Im. 20s. he left the track for the last time, saying that he felt very sick. The position of the contestants then were approxi-

His voice was weak and it was pitched in a

tion?"
"It could not be worse," was the response.
"The doctor's advice is to determine whether he shall continue to walk," said Al Smith.
"He has eaten nothing but beef tea, oatmeal, and crackers," said the doctor, "and his stomach has refused to retain even these, which are by no means the sort of food to put life into a man."

"is there any chance of his recovering from this attack sufficiently to continue the walk? What advice do you give to him?"
"I advise him," said the doctor, emphatically, "to go straight home and take care of himself. It he does not he will be a dead man on next Saturday night." First-Class Contractors in Every Department.

Something About the Construction and the Parties Engaged in the Work.

Beauty and Utility Combined

stock of millinery, notions, and fancy goods.

in the imposing front was furnished by Boldenwick & Henne, the well-known contractors,
whose office, yards, and saw-mills are located
at Nos. 192 to 212 Harrison street. They also
furnished the stone for the Fullerton and Wallace Buildings adjoining, as well as for the
residence of Perry H. Smith, and they are now
working on what will be known as the Crozer
Building on Wabash avenue, between Madison
and Monroe streets. The character of the work
awarded to this firm is ample proof of their
standing as reliable contractors. THE CUT-STONE

in a building of this character might be called the bone and sinew of the structure, and it is of vital importance that it should be of the best possible description. This excellence was secured by giving the contract to the Union Foundry Company, corner Dearborn and Fitteenth streets. The unusual facilities for turning out the heavy columns, beams, girders, ornamental capitals. etc., required in all large buildings give the Company almost a monopoly of this class of work. They have been called upon for the iron-work in a majority of the first-class blocks in the city, and the recently-completed Singer Building owes much of its solidity and blocks in the city, and the recently-completed Singer Building owes much of its solidity and beauty to the superior character of the work furnished by the Union Foundry. The ironwork which they supplied for the new Custom-House received the special commendation of the ommittee of experts who inspected the buildcommittee of experts who inspected the build-ing during the early stages of its erection, and in their report to the Secretary of the Treasury they pronounced it the best of the kind they had ever seen. The specifications for the Williams Building called for good work throughout, and in the character of the iron-work it is second to no structure in Chicago, or in fact in the West.

THE ROOF. M. W. Powell & Co., 174 LaSalle street, were awarded the contract for roofing. This firm have been in the roofing business for the past twenty-eight years, and have furnished the roofs for all the leading hotels and many of the best business blocks in the city. It is needless to add that the work was entirely satisfactory to the architect and the owner of the building.

The contract for the glass, amounting to about \$10,000, was placed in the hands of James H. Rice, 80 and 82 Adams street, and the large plates were imported by him direct from France. It is a fact worthy of notice that Mr. Rice is now importing a large amount of French glass, which places him in a position to offer great inducements to the trade, both in quality and in price. THE PAINTING AND HARD-WOOD

finishing were executed by Messrs. O'Brien Bros., contractors for painting and dealers in paints, oils, and glass, No. 367 State street. The character of the work was such as to call forth the repeated commendation of Col. Shipman, the architect, who pronounced it one of the best jobs he had seen. Messrs. O'Brien Bros. are your engaged in a number of elegant dwellings. now engaged in a number of elegant dwellings for Messrs. J. V. Clarke, R. L. Tatham, F. S. James, and other capitalists.

THE HEATING AND VENTILATION

was a subject to which a great deal of care and attention was given, and the contract was finally awarded to Messrs. John Davis & Co., Nos. 75, 77, and 79 Michigan street. The system employed was designed and perfected by this firm, and it has proved eminently satisfactory in all the prominent buildings in which they have supplied the heating apparatus. Messrs. Davis & Co. have for years made a specialty of this department, and their system of heating has received the highest indorsements from architects and builders for the perfection of its practical working. practical working.

work in this building was something that could not be slighted or intrusted to incompetent hands, and the contract was accordingly given to Chicago's veteran plumber, E. Baggot, No. 197 Madison street. Mr. Baggot in this work was particular to guard against any possibility of escaping sewer-gases, and all the wash-stands, closets, etc., in the building are trapped and ventilated on the latest improved plan known as the C. W. Durham system. It will be remembered that the plumbing, gas-fitting, and ventilating in the elegant new dweilings of Dr. Brooks and George L. Dunlap was intrusted to Mr. Baggot, and in every case his work is remarkably successful.

MODEL BUSINESS BLOCK.

Such Is the Williams Building, Which Now Graces One of Our Leading Thoroughfares.

Perfection of Detail Secured by Employing Only

The beauty of the architectual designs of s Chicago is a constant source of wonder to all visitors, and the "Business Palaces" of the Garden City have indeed a world-wide reputa tion. Chicago can without doubt to-day boas of a more ornamental and better class of bus ness blocks than perhaps any city in the world A building which attracts attention here, and is conceded to be one of the finest in Chicago must, therefore, be something unusually exce ent both in design and construction. Such building is the recently-completed block at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Mon-The perfect adaptability of the design for the purpose intended, and the careful attention given to every detail of the constructio from the foundation to the roof of this splen did structure, make it in every respect a model building. The public in general have but little idea of the labor involved in the erection of such a block, or the variety of interests represented, and some knowledge of the individuals and firms who contributed to the result will there-

for prove interesting.

It has a frontage of 120 feet on Wabash avenue and 170 feet on Monroe street, and the entire five stories are occupied by the wholesale firm of O. R. Keith & Co. with an immense

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.

Col. S. V. Shipman, the architect and superintendent, has in a happy manner succeeded in supplying a clean-cut, elegant example of street architecture, thoroughly substantial in construction and convenient in all its appointments,—a good, common-sense building and one which has elicited the universal commendation of our people. Col. Shipman's ability, good judgment, and integrity as an architect are not only shown by his works, but attested by those who have availed themselves of his services. He needs no introduction to the people of Chicago, as he has prepared the plans and superintended the construction of so many of the finest buildings, both of a public and private character, in the city and throughout the West.

THE BRICK-WORK.

In a building of this description the character of the mason-work is one of the most important features, and so it is not surprising to find that this work was given to C. A. Price & Co., No. 87 Washington street, one of the oldest and most reliable contracting firms in Chicago. They have been in business here since 1848, and their work can be seen on every street in the THE BRICK-WORK. their work can be seen on every street in the city. Their superior facilities for handling jobs of this kind is shown by the fact that their estimate for this building was some \$400 below any other bidders, and every specification of their contract was carried out to the letter.

THE PLASTERING AND STUCCO work, which attracts the attention of every visitor to the building, was furnished by Daniel Connell, Room 1, 87 Washington street. The conneil, Room 1, 52 washington street. The superior workmanship in this line shows for itself, and needs no special commendation. Mr. Conneil has had a large experience in this line, and the fact that he was awarded the contract for this job, as well as for so many of the finest private residences in the city, is the best

SEWERAGE.

Bad sewerage is ruinous to any building, no matter how elaborate the architecture or how substantial the materials, and the contracts in this department were therefore given to E. Flanedy, No. 195 Lasalie street, whose twenty Flanedy, No. 195 Lasaite street, whose twenty years' oractical experience in sewer-building enables him to do the work in the most satisfactory manner. By his improved methods of trapping, all offensive odors and deleterious gases are completely shut off. Mr. Flanedy uses only the best Ohio glazed sewer-pipe, and on all questions connected with sewerage his opinion as an expert is sought after by architects and builders

THE PLUMBING AND GAS-PITTING

every case his work is remarkably successful.

PIRE- AND BURGLAR-PROOP VAULTS.

The vaults in this building were constructed with unusual care, and the doors, which are of the celebrated S. H. Harris make, are pronounced by all experts as some of the best in Chicago. Mr. Harris, by the way, is fast recovering from the recent fire at his place, 23 and 25

Randolph street, and he is now filling orders as usual at 23 and 24, directly opposite.

usual at 23 and 24, directly opposite.

ELEVATORS.

The architect and the owner of the building were agreed on the necessity of having good elevators, so that no lives should ever be sacrificed or even endangered by defective hoisting apparatus. After a thorough and careful examination of the merits of all the different styles, the Standard Hydraulic Elevators, manufactured by W. E. Hale & Co., were finally adopted. The Hale elevators were demonstrated to be not only superior to all others in the absolute safety of their construction, but also the most economical in their working, and, as they do not depend on uncertain steam-power, they are at all times ready for use. At the suggestion of Mr. Williams, extra cables were added to each of the three elevators in the building to guard against the possibility of any of the cables becoming weakened by constant use,—a danger too often ignored by property-owners.

FIRE-TOWER AND FIRE-ESCAPE.

The architect and the owner of the building to guard against the possibility of any of the cables becoming weakened by constant use,—a danger too often ignored by property-owners.

FIRE-TOWER AND FIRE-ESCAPE.

The most noticeable feature about the building is the absolute protection against fire which is secured by the Elithorpe & Haas Fire-Escape and Hydraulic Fire-Tower. This tower was fully described and highly commended in the recently published report of Fire Marshal Benner, and it has secured the unqualified indorsement of all the leading architects and insurance directors in the country. Its introduction and first practical working in the Williams Building marks a new era in the progress of subduing fire and protecting property.

The Carpenter work

was awarded to David Coey, 777 and 779 State street, whose work is so favorably known that

were furnished by the Brown Bros.' Manufactur-ing Company, corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, whose work is now used wherever per-fect light is required in basements or vaults. THE WIRE WORK

THE WIRE WORK
for the building was furnished by the Enterprise
Wire-Cloth Company, Kiely & Voss proprietors,
199 Clark street, the only firm in the West who
can produce this class of work. THE IRON SHUTTERS were furnished by H. J. Berry, 138 Lake street, whose work in this line is unsurpassed.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ADRIAN, Mich., March 14.—Charles Ingerso in old citizen, was taken ill at Jewell's hardware store this morning and died in a few mi utes. Heart disease. He was born at Stamford, Conn., in 1811, came to Adrian in 1837, was a prominent builder here in early days, and for some years an active fireman in New York City.

Tobacco and Bread. Boston Correspondence St. Paul Proneer Press.
I was surprised, recently, on being informed by a prominent tobacco-merchant that where \$1 was spent for bread in this city \$8 were spent for tobacco.

HOSIERY.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.,

North Clark and Erie-sts.

CARSON, HOSIERY!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. Choice Novelties of French, British, and German manufac-ture now in stock and daily open-ing. Our importations being larger and more complete than usual, and our styles and prices

Ladies', Misses', or Men's Hosiery. Ladies' Plain Colored Hose, extra long, "full fashioned," Silk Clocked, fine qual-

ity, 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, instep embroidered, extra long. "full fashioned" (exclusive designs). 50c.
Ladies' Colored Balbriggan Hose, hand embroidered, plain colors, extra long. "full fashioned" (exclusive designs), sl.25.
Misses' Plain Colored Hose, extra long, "tull fashioned," 30c.

Misses' Plain Colored Hose, extra long, "full fashioned," elaborately embroidered on ankle (exclusive designs), 90c. Men's Unlaundried Shirts, made from "Wamsutta" Cotton, 3-Ply Bosoms and Cuffs, 65c.

ORDERS BY MAIL will receive prompt and careful attention. If goods are not sat-isfactory on examination, they may be re-turned and money will be refunded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. America, and the Only Book of Its Kind in the English Language.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY! M. BLANC'S GRAMMAR OF

The reader must not be deceived by the title 'Grammar.' It is not a book of dry technicalities, it is an essay lively in style and glowing with real art enthusiasm and philosophy. Its study will not only enable the traveler abroad to enjoy treasures of art, but will teach what to procure at home for the adorning of one's house."—Portland Transcript.

Any one who will attentively study this book will certainly have gone a long way in his preparation for thoughtful and intelligent art criti-cism."—New York Tribune. One of the richest volumes ever sent to our table. Rich in the refining and ennobling topics of which it treats, rich in the thoughts and solid information which a novice or amateur may gather from its well-written paragraphs: rich, in a word, in everything which makes a book attractive."—Providence Press.

A Norse-Land Story. By the great master of Norwe gian fiction, JONAS LIE. Translated by Mrs. OLE BULL. 12mo. Cloth, \$1. Jonas Lie is a Novelist of very marked gegius. In the Barque Future he draws an alto-gether new and hitherto unknown phase of life within the literary horizon."—North American Review.

THE PILOT AND HIS WIFE. "Most absorbingly interesting."-Scribner's

JUST PUBLISHED. WIT AND HUMOR. MARSHALL BROWN. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50. 340 pages of good, hearty, healthy fun.

One of the richest and raciest volumes we have ever seen."-Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

The best collection of lokes we have seen.

Bright and sparking, and running over with fun or
every page."—Inter-Ocean. Sold by all Booksellers, or will be sent, pre-paid, on receipt of price, by s. c. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers,

GRAIN MACHINERY. GRAIN MEN AND MILLERS About to build or repair will find it to their advantage to send for our price and descriptive lists of Warehouse Engines, Patent Iron Conveyors, Belting, kivet kie-

Now Open.

Super Stout and Fine, full reg., at 200, \$2.25 per doz.

25c, \$2.75 dozen. Striped Hair Lined, full reg., 25c, \$2.75 dos. Novel Styles in Imported Half Hose in . hundred different lines.

BOYS'

Solid Colors, Hair Lined Striped Half Hose. 25c, \$2.75 doz.

Super Stout and Fine, 25c, \$2.75 doz. Brown Mixed, full reg., 25c, \$2.75 doz.

Paris Lisle, Unbleached, \$1 pair.

Guarantee styles not shown elsewhere-over 300 to select from. CHILDREN'S

Solid, Pink and Blue, 25c pair. Fancy Stripes, 25c pair. Full Regular Stripes, 35c. Solid Colors Emb'd, 50c pair. Best Imported, 35c and 50c pair.

Largest and Finest Assortment of Hosiery in the country. New Goods received weekly from Foreign Ports

Chas. Gossage & Co.

KID GLOVES.

TWO BUTTONS,

25 cents!

In Light Shades for Misses

Eleven sizes, from 4 to 62

PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT



The above cut partially invastrates the new method of effecting a RADIOAL and PERMANENT cere of Nasal Catarrh and Catarrha Deafuess. This preatmost Thoroughley CLEANSS, and then medicates the POSTERIOR NASAL CAVITY, and every sudicer has learned or will learn, by experience, that no other method will cure post-masis catarrh.

Dr. WILLIAMSON, the inventor (late Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New York), is now in Chicago, and desires all interested to examine and judge it upon its merits.

It cures for the very simple reason that it goes right to THE SPOT. The instrument cason that it goes right to THE BPOT. The instrument classes from winin onewards first removes RVERT FAR HOLE of servicion the proper remedies THEN Southed CHEAN infrace effect, necessarily, a rapid cure.

The operation is served be and cashy performed. All interested are invited to call and examine the instrument and witness its operation, free of charge. Its East Madison-st., daily, from 9 to 1. Send stamp for pamphlet.

NAVIGATION OPEN. Goodrich Transportation Co.

Are receiving and shipping freight semi-weekly for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Luding-ton, Maniatee. For Grand Haven & Muskegon.

GROCERIES.

Groceries bought at the Hong Kong Tea Co. will be delivered in Lake View on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Wagons leave store at 1 p.m. The most complete stock, and lowest possible prices.

C. JEVNE 110 & 112 Madison-st.

SELF-ACTING ALEXIS. AskYourShoemaker To show you APFEL'S PATENT SELF-ACTING ALEXIS. The nicest shoe made.

GEO. APFEL

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the un-dersigned, under the name of Gulibert & Clissold, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, James Gulibert assuming the liabilities and continuing the Printing Business at 188 Madison-st.

e next House. Job BLACK-ne article on draft for the use illard's Hotel, while his Penn-RANDALL is conducting en on strict temperance prin y fear that BLACKBURN best average Democratic appetite, thod of electioneering is the remarks that dear old Uncle -by which familiar title the ana is meant—has "no more l-turtle," and "no more back-sh-cloth." This the Governor

extra session. But he ought dit for the way in which he lature. There is not one Gov-

whole thirty-eight who would age than Blue Jeans did in his TEPHENS, never having been reak of sentiment in his poor that is probably why he pro-new \$4 coin "Stella."

orrespondent says: "There is a lished in Bioomington called What does the title mean or

signify?" It means an instrument for copying on a reduced or enlarged scale, used by draughtsmen. As applied to a public journal it would mean a newspaper that condensed th

Mr. BAYARD's spine, which has suddenly given out just when we were assured it would not. He sees that the Democracy must elect their

President by fraud, or not at all; and he wants to be President. For this reason alone he will support the repeal of the Federal Election law,

and insist on witholding appropriations till the

It is as hard work to find out who sent the

bogus telegram about JIM KEENE's wheat sale

as it is to find out whether or not Tilden knew about the cipher dispatches. This bogus tele-

gram business bids fair to develop into one of

JOE BLACKBURN has a very strong claim of

not be overlooked. Joe's State did not secede,

but Joe did, and fought it out on that line to the bitter end. He is a typical last-ditcher, and

it is ungrateful for any ex-Confederate who had

The Milwaukee Sentinel occasionally invents

at San Francisco on his arrival from the Old

World, and straightway it applied for a paten;

on the item-not knowing that THE TRIBUNE

had printed such a suggestion three months ago.

The able-bodied men who are making a living

by "managing" the woman Anderson will

opfer a great favor on the public by naming

the newspaper reporter who has attempted, as

they say, to blackmail them. The presumption

have added the offense of deliberate falsehood

JIM BLAINE opened the last session of Congress by hugging JOE BLACKBURN, and now he

is preparing for the extra session by burging

Ole Virginny." When he embraced Jor, he

said nothing about his grandmother, but then

she was not a Kentuckian. Virginia is the

Mother of Presidents, not of grandmothers, and

Gov. PRESCOTT, of New Hampshire, has proba-

bly gauged the popular feeling in that State

fronting Senator WADLEIGH. The appointment

of another man than WADLEIGH to represent

the State in the Senate during the extra session

can only be regarded as an affront to a faithful

The New York Sun remarks: " If GRANT OF

some other Republican is preferred for Presi-

dent, the sooner the untamed Southern element

strikes out from the shoulder the better." If

the Democrats want a Republican President

they have only to insist on the revolutionary

Gen. GARFIELD, in the part of Cininnatus, is

a favorite actor in the Western Reserve, and they say that the issue of the Clevetand Leader

containing the names of his cows and calves

and the agricultural probabilities of an increase

in the number thereof sold very largely for

At the extra session of Congress it is said

that Gov. Pound, of Wisconsin, will get \$27,000

appropriated in twenty-seven quarter hours for each and every river, run, brook, trout-stream,

slough; bayou, and mud-hole within the limits

The Pittsburg Post is auxious to know what

the Republican newspapers will say about JEFF

Davis after he is dead. The only way for the

As soon os the next House is organized, BILL

Springer will be looking about for somebody to impeach. And yet BILL's effort with HAYES

and SEWARD at the last session was not emi-

The Stalwarts were first-class public men for

war-times. If there is going to be another attempt at revolution we shall have to nurse

the few Stalwarts we have left, and train up

If JOE BLACKBURN ever gets that Union bul-

let out of his left leg he can send it as a relic of

the late unpleasantness to some antiquarian

Mayor HEATH has an opportunity to go out of

office with special credit by vetoing some of the

Combination patent-lock safes will be in de

nand in Arizona hereafter. Senator PATTERSON

extravagant items in the Appropriation pill.

duce JEFF to shuffle of the mortal coil.

rogramme which they have marked out.

she is therefore no mother of BLAINE's.

to those of cruelty and imposture.

that the able-bodied managers referred to

special telegram, and is as proud of it as an old

President signs the bill.

bacco manufacturing.

office in the nation.

Scenes of the Most Exciting

hen with one chicken. The other day it heard that Gen. Grant was to have a great reception

EXCITEMENT.

SENATOR BLAINE

THE GENERAL BELIEF,

THE SPECULATORS.

\$500 if he failed to score 450 miles, and when From 1 a. m. till 10 this morning

Meantime, HABRIMAN

gait that augured well for ultimate success. of dogging Ennis, who had decreased the Ennile, looking more used up, and Rowell went continued until 5 o'clock, when Rowell, having

in eight minutes and three seconds, the fastest as the garden never before witnessed. The band struck up a lively tune, and Ennis at once darted forward at a sace he has not equaled in walking since the match begun. Rowell, whose

part of a lap there was A MAGNIFICENT RACE. The pace was killing, and Harriman dropped it, but Ennis kept going until he had gained another lap on the plodding pacer. He again passed Rowell amid a storm of the wildest applause. This was more than the little Englishman could stand, and he went after his tormentor. The most exciting struggle of the contest then took place. Both men strained every nerve, the one to get away, and the other to

keep up. The spectators became a mob of howling lunatics. WAVE AFTER WAVE OF APPLAUSE

into his ordinary pace.
At 9:41 Enuis completed his 400th mile amid

make the 450 miles. Between 1 and 2 Ennis began to trot. He was

ooking well, and evidently means to give To complete the sensations of the contest, O'LEARY WEAKENING. New York Herald. March 13.
O'Leary did not leave the track so frequently

bow too often."
This kind of talk, however, was very erroneous. In O'Leary's cottage there were sad faces
among his friends and attendants. Every one of them felt a certainty of the untoward result of his noble struggle; but they spoke with all the cheeffulness they could bring to bear upon the situation. Said Al Smith, his backer:

back from the Hot Springs. I didn't want to back him, but we sometimes do things against judgment for the sake of friendship and a pride in the man who has so long deserved over confi-"Do you think that Mr. O'Leary was as well

hort intervals, and each time he has wanted to

again. That's over when, as just on once more."

"He's as easily discouraged," resumed Mr. Smith, "as if he were a child."

"How long did he sleep this morning?"

"About forty minutes. At 7 o'clock he beat Rowell on a single mile. That shows the pluck in him. The man has been walking on pure in him.

Indeed the courage of Daniel O'Leary was simply wonderful. The worse became his con-dition the more desperately he tought to keep the track. Every once in a while the wish seemed to occur to bin to give some cyclence to one friends that he was conscious of their cheer-ing sympathy, and then he would "spurt" man-uily for a lab or two smid deafening applause. One of these brilliant efforts came in on his nile he retired thrice. The first time he re-

"CROOKEDNESS" DENIED.

the Lord bless her soul) she couldn't have aken better care of me than the friends to whom fintrusted myself. They have been com-oletely wrapped up in my welfare and my she

whom thrusted myself. They have been completely wrapped up in my welfare and my success in this match."

"I have urged O'Leary," said Mr. Smith, "to do 450 miles if it lay in his power, because he would then be entitled to a large amount of money. But he says he can't do it if the world should depend upon it. I know, and O'Leary knows, that the man who wins this match will be the richest pedestrian in the world. With such a prize before our eyes we would not be likely to consent to any irregular proceedings."

"No," said Dan, "there hasn't been any misuse of confidence at all. I would have given it up long ago if I had not known that hundreds of my friends believed that I could yet win the race, and I did not want them to suffer any loss. But now, you see, when I know that I cannot do it, and that the louger I stay on the track—such is their confidence in me—the money will they risk on my work, I think it is my duty to withdraw."

"O'Leary's interest and my own," said Al

withdraw."

"O'Leary's interest and my own," said Al Smith, "are identical. We both are deeply concerned. Dan himself is convinced that his walking days are over."

"I don't think," responded O'Leary, "that I ever shall walk as I have done."

"The whole case is," continued the backer, "that he's worn out—he's worn out. When he came in that last time I felt very much like erring." erying."
"Well," put in the champion, "I had nothing

"Well," put in the champion, "I had nothing to give me strength."
"Only think," said the doctor, "of a man walking 216 miles on an empty stomach."
"And he had 235 miles more to go before he could claim any of the gate money! He is forty-five miles behind now, and he could not have accomplished the rest of it by Saturday might to save his head."
Dr. Taylor recommended the application of a mustard plaster to O'Leary's stomach. Another physician who was present counted his pulse at physician who was present counted his pulse at this time and found it to be eighty-eight. He was much inclined to talk and seemed a good

"I'd give \$500," he cried, "to any of Row "I'd give \$500," he cried, "to any of Row-ell's rivals to keep the belt in this country." His sunken eyes, which now had a filmy look, brightened up, and he made an earnest gesture. "Doctor," said the reporter, "to what do you attribute O'Leary's present state of health?" "I think that he was not sufficiently recuper-ated after his sickness and the fatigue of his previous match. Since he won the Astley belt O'Leary has walked eleven matches. His trip to the Hot Springs was a mistake. When I O'Leary has walked eieven matches. His trip to the Hot Springs was a mistake. When I heard of it I said immediately that it would injure him. You see it took the flesh right off of nim. Then the atmosphere in this Garden is so execrable that that alone would make an ordinary man sick. It is simply rank poison—as bad as arsenic. At every breath he got a mouthful of dust, smoke, and stale air. During the Campana walk he spit up quarts of blood."

Barney Aaron lifted Jup; some ot the bedclothing and revealed a red stain on the wall, showing where O'Leary had expectorated.

"Do you think, Doctor, that he will ever be

"Do you think, Doctor, that he will ever be able to walk as he has done heretofore?"
"He says himself," sa! Barney Aaron, "that he's worn out."
"If he will take the best of care of himself," returned Dr. Taylor, "antil the lst of Occober, I think that he can go to Europe again and bring back the belt "with him. You know Weston got old, and the older he was the better he became. When he was at O'Leary's age he couldn't do one-quarter of what he can now."

Do you think, Doctor, that be will ever be

Barney Aaron's last words to the reporter on his leaving the cottage were:

"The Hot Springs has killed him!"

About two hours after the above conversation O'Leary approached the scorers' tables and informed them that he had withdrawn from the match. He received framy sincere expressions BNNIS. And how is all this long week's work coming out! One thing does stand out as, at least, out? One thing does stand out as, at least, highly probable: that Ennis will go as far the last three days of this week as he did the first. And what did he do the first? Why, 255 miles. Well, twice that makes 510 miles. Will that win the race? Barney Aarob savs 480 will. The best vet done in public, anywhere is O'Leary's 519 by 8 Saturday evening, when he beat Weston. But if 510 will not make Ennis win, if his record goes for anything, he will run enough on Saturday to make good his 520 at least. A man who skates 150 miles in a day, who has walked 100 miles in nighteen hours and who runs as easily as Ennis eighteen hours and who runs as easily as Ennis and looks as fresh at this late day will do ugly and looks as fresh at this late day will do ugly work on his last day when the great task draws so near its end. He will have one thing in his favor, too, which from appearances thus far Rowell certainly cannot count on—he need not, as has been darkly hinted here to-night, fear pepper in his eyes, as the Englishman possibly may. But if on Saturday evening he is anywhere near the front he will, as the Beaverwycks did at the Centennial when they were dead used up, still manage to beat the London Rowing Club by eighteen inches. Some of the Rowing Club by eighteen inches. Some of the

Rowing Club by eighteen inches. Some of the yells in this house this week have been almost appalling. No man who has watched these racers would hesitate a moment with his answer if he was asked who would win were the race suddenly extended to fourteen days in all, or till next week Saturday night.

It would be Ennis' race beyond all manner of doubt. No long that no surker change of the property It would be Ennis' race beyond all manner of doubt. No lame feet, no sunken cheeks, this sturdy, splendid man ran as lightly last night as half the mile men in the Scottish athletic meeting on this very track the other night. That he will run hard on Saturday is well nigh dead sure. That Rowell's lame foot will go far toward ending his chances by then seems equally sure. If Harriman's stamha will only belie his looks, if he only did do 500 recently, as said, and so can do it now, if he is inbetter condition than he was on Monday, then he should win this race. But Ennis is built by Nature for sterner work than he, and in a terrible battle like this. work than he, and in a terrible battle like this where—worst of all—one can't get decent sleep, his great vitality and thoroughly proved staying powers are sure to stand him in excellent stead.

However prejudiced the public may have become against corporations, there is always that in every reliable and well regulated institution which commends it to public favor. This fact is brought forcibly to notice by a review of the fifteenth annual statement of the Continental Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. In spite of the various influences which have affected business during the past year, the surplus of the Continental has been materially increased, while its entire conduct has been of that nature which indicates care and skill in management and a determination to serve their constituents. There is an air of stability about Connecticut institutions which indicates sound integrity, and the Continental is a striking example of this principle in all its conduct and affairs. No man can afford to place the solemn interests of those dependent upon him in the hands of unreliable or unworthy managers, and a hands of unreliable or unworthy managers, and a just discrimination as to the enaracter and quality of the institutions is not only his privilege, but a most urgent duty. After an examination of the mainer in which the Continental does its business during a somewhat extended sojourn in Hartford, the writer feels fully justified in stating that the Continental is worthy of the confidence of all who have availed themselves of its privileges or are contemplating so doing. The headquarters of this Company for the Northwest are at No. 48 Clark street, where the business is conducted by an experienced and combusiness is conducted by an experienced and com-petent management. In view, therefore, of the above facts, it may be confidently asserted that the Continental Life-Insurance Company of Hartford holds a position among the insurance companies of the land entiting it to particular consideration and attention.

DUNCANSBY, Miss., March 3, 1879.—To the Editor of the Charleston News and Courier: Please deny on my authority that I was present at a ball given to Gen. Sherman at Jacksonville, Fla. I would certainly have avoided meeting the man who was guilty of the crueity of burning Columbia, and the cowardice of denying it. Yours truly,

Diphtheria in Hungary. Hungary in some parts has been scourged with diphtheria for two years. In a single town of 20,000 inhabitants 2,125 were recently attacked, and 927 of them died. Vienna is also troubled with the disease.

FIRE-TOWER AND FIRE-ESCAPE.

THE CARPENTER WORK

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very attractive, we invite inspec-tion on the part of any desiring good value in

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Balbriggan, full reg., at 25c, \$2.75 per dos. Solid Colors, Clocked, Card., Navy and Seal

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WORTH \$1.00,

and Young Ladies.

94 STATE-ST. CATARRE REMEDIES.

LAKE NAVIGATION

STEAMER ALPENA Will leave WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 19th inst, and thereafter every other day. Office and Docks foot tichigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

Manufacturer and Patentee, 17 North Clark-st.
N. B.—Manufacturers wishing license to make this
thoe can obtain reasonable terms by applying to

Chicago, March 1, 1879. H. R. CLISSOLD.

for Girls.

A Little Job of Temperance Printing at a State Institution.

The Grangers Fixing Up a Fearful Cockle-Bur Act for Themselves.

Forty-nine Sections of the Drainage Bill Passed Upon by the House.

Tabulated Statement of the Taxes Charged Against the Railroads.

A Lobby as Tenacious as Sindbad's Old

Man of the Sea, THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., March 14.—Immediately on the opening of the Senate, this morning, Senator Dement asked unanimous consent to take up Senate bill 164, which allows the Comsioners of the Penitentiaries, with the Gov ernor, to change the districts which send their convicts to the prisons. The bill was read a econd time and so amended as to place Mo Lean County in the Northern District.

Senator Muon then presented a petition pray ing that a law be passed making it an offens shable by fine for any person to invite nother to "take a drink."

Senator Hunt, from the Committee on Judicoary, reported the House Drainage bill No. 376, as a substitute for the Senate Drainage Committee's bill, and moved that the latter be

aid on the table. Senator Talliaferro opposed the motion, and Senator Joslyn wanted a committee of five ap peinted by the Chair to whom both bills should

The bill was laid on the table, and then both bstitut e and the original bill were referred to a select committee of five.

EPIZOOTIC. Also the bill making it an offense punish able by a fine, not exceeding \$100, for any person to knowingly bring into this State any domestic animal infected with contagious. disease, and

ommended that it pass. GARNISHMENT. Also, the bill which has passed the House

ending the law of garnishment by increasing the exemption to \$50, with the following important amendment by the Senate Committee: Provided. That, where the debt sought to be re-covered was contracted in another State, the orig-nal defendant or debtor shall be allowed the same exemption as is allowed by the laws of the State where the debt was contracted. POP GOES THE WEASEL.

POP GORS THE WEASEL.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of allowing the Southern Insane Hospital at Anna \$66,000 for expenses for the year commencing July, 1, 1879, and the sum of \$90,000 per annum thereafter, \$5,000 for "needed improvements," \$1,000 for improvement of grounds, \$3,000 for new kitchen, \$2,500 for water supply, \$1,000 for removing an old barn, and \$1,500 for extending a sewer.

Also in favor of allowing \$30,000 for ordinary expenses of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, \$3,000 for necessary improvements, and \$500 for Sewerage.

Also a bill appropriating \$76,000 for the first year, and \$80,000 for the second year, for the ordinary expenses of the Central Hospital for the learness Lacksonville for the next two

years, \$3,000 per annum for repairs and improvements, and \$500 for library.

Also a bill appropriating \$20,000 per annum to the Eve and Ear Infirmary' \$1,500 for repairs, and \$1,000 for furniture. also a bill appropriating \$12,000 for State

Senator Artley reported back the bill to re-peal the Vagrant act without recommendation.

Senator Artley reported back the bill to repeal the Vagrant act without recommendation.

AN ENTERING WEDGE.

The bill to provide an Industrial School for Girls was then taken up out of its order, as a number of ladies were present who were anxious to know the fate of the bill in the Senate.

Senator Mayborne moved to strike out the third section. He said he must oppose this bill as it now stood. He believed it would furnish meddlers and busybodies with both occasion and authority to interfere with the family relations, and, with a bad jury, that common thing in the courts of the day, and a little spite work, children could be taken from parents wrongfully and great wrongs perpetrated.

Senator Johnson warmly supported the bill. It was a praiseworthy charity, and he could not understand how the Senator from Kane (Mayborne) could be so shocked at this late effort to have to the bill.

Senator Mayborne spoke again in opposition to the bill.

Senators Ford and Joslyn favored it.

Senator Moffitt said he believed such a law as this would do more for the welfare of society than all the benal institutions in the State.

Senator Merritt opposed the bill. He said that, though it asked for no appropriation now, the institution, if established under this bill, would appear here next time asking for an appropriation.

propriation. Senator Southworth spoke in favor of the pro-

Senator Southworth spoke in favor of the proposed school.

On motion of Senator DeLaney, debate on the motion to strike out was closed, and the motion to strike out was lost.

Senator Jones offered an amendment providing that the expenses of conveying any person to such school be paid by the county from which such person was sent, which was adopted.

The roll was called and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 26 to 13.

DEAINAGE COMMITTEE.

DRAINAGE COMMITTEE.

The Chair announced as the Select Committee on Drainage Senators Joslyn, Talliaferro, Munn, Dearborn, and Archer.

SLREPING-CARS.

Senator White then called up Bill 116, to regulate charges on sleeping and diving cars, and it was ordered engrossed to a third reading.

Senator Artley will introduce a bill requiring all articles manufactured in Penitentiaries to be stamped plainly, showing such fact. LIENS.

Senator DeLaney introduced a bill this morning, providing for the enforcement of mechanics' and material men's itens, the principal features of which are as follows:

and material men's itens, the principal features of which are as follows:

SEC. 1. Every mechanic who shall be employed by an original contractor, every sub-contractor and his employes, and every other person who shall, with the knowledge and consent, expressed or implied, of the owner or lessee of any lot or piece of ground, or his agent, do any labor or furnish any materials influiding, altering, repairing, oeautifying, or ornamenting any house or other building, or appurtenances thereto, on such lot, or on any street or alley, and connected with such ouilding or appurtenance, shall have a lien for the value of such labor and materials upon such house or building and appurtenances, shall have a lien for the value of such labor and materials upon such house or building and appurtenances, and upon the whole lot or piece of and upon which it stands, to the extent of the right, title, and interest of the owner or lessee therein at the time of the making of the original contract for such house or improvement, which lien shall be indefeasable, and no legal relation between the owner or lessee and any first, second, or third contractors shall be considered as agents of such owner or lessee in the employment of labor and purchase of materials for such building or improvement.

Sec. 14. Whatever right or estate such owner had in the land at the time of making the first contract may be soid and the proceeds of the sale applied to the bayment of lens allowed. If any part of the premissis can be separated from the residue and soid without damage to the whole, and if the value thereof is sufficient to satisfy all claims in the cause, the Court may order a sale of that part. All sales under this act shall be made as other sales under decrees in chancery, and the same right of redemption of real estate from sales under judgments and executions at common law.

SEC. 15. Upon the filing of the petition in any case under this act, the Court may, upon application, appoint a Receiver to take possession of the building and lot pen

collect the rents, and account for the same to the Court as often as required by the Court, and the same shall be applied, under order of the Court, to the payment of the claims allowed, and if the Court deems it for the best interests of the claimants it may decree a sale of a nortion of the premises and a renting by the Receiver of the remainder of the premises, and in general the Court nay, in its discretion, exercise such control over the premises as will be for the best interests of the parties, and may, if advisable, order a sale of the building to be removed from the ground, or may order the resting of the building until the rents have satisfied a portion of the claims, and then order a sale of the property to pay the balance.

The bill further provides for the giving of a bond by the Receiver.

It is a somewhat anomalous thing to see the members arise reverently in their seats on the opening of the session, every morning, and, with bowed heads, listen to the divine petition of the priest called upon to pray for them, and, mmediately after the benediction is pronounced, set themselves to work on all manner of mercenary and corrupt schemes and jobs for the own aggrandizement and in opposition to the interests of the people. The Thirty-first General Assembly is dressed in the garb of respectability, but a more selfish and corrupt body of men never assembled in the State, probably, and the sooner its session comes to a close the

better for the people.

AN EXPLANATION CALLED FOR. As an instance of the unjustifiable manner which the State institutions are run, it may be stated that the anti-license members of the General Assembly are a little hot just now over a matter which has been brought to their at-tention, and which has been investigated. Some time since a circular was prepared and printed by Miss Frances E. Willard, sent to every member of the General Assembly, and circulated at large through the State.
The impress on the envelopes and paper shows that the stationary was furnished by the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville. Inquiry shows that the printing was done at that inst tution also at the expense of the State, and that the postage was supplied with which to circu-

late the documents from its treasury. The

whole job of printing, stationary, postage, etc.,

COULD NOT HAVE COST THE STATE LESS THAN \$150. What the anti-license men want to know is by what authority this State institution is engaged in running a temperance bureau with the money raised by a tax upon their the money raised by a tax upon their own property, and appropriated by the Legislature for another purpose. Mr. Cremer, of Peoria, questioned Dr. Gillett, the Manager of the institution, upon the subject recently, much to that gentleman's evident embarrassment. He finally claimed that Miss Willard paid him for the job, which statement nearly all the members on the minority side of the House beg leave to doubt. They labor under the embarrassment, however, of not being able to prove rassment, however, of not being able to prove that statement to be absolutely untrue, as it is an easy matter to manipulate the books, atten-tion once having been called to the job.

this morning reported a substitute for Frew's Cockle-Bur bill, which is as follows:

A substitute for a bill for an act to destroy cockle-burs and marsh-mallows, or "velvet-weed?"

SECTION 1. But consoled by the

weeds" and mass mass, or ververweeds and the second of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That no owner of any improved lands, or any tenant thereof, shall permit any cockie-bur or marsu-mallow (also known as "velvet-weed") to grow thereon till the same shall begin to ripen into seeds; but that all such persons or corporations shall cause the same to be completely destroyed and removed from such premises each year before any portion thereof shall have ripened into seeds; provided this act shall not apply to lands that overflow. SEC. 2. The Commissioners of Highways in

control of the highways, spall each year destroy any cockle-baror marsh-mailow growing in their streets or highways before the same shall have ripened into seed, and shall make complaint against any person or corporation violating the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Whoever violates this act shall be guilty of a misdemeathor, and, after five days notice, given by any one to destroy any such cockle-bur or marsh-mailow, and failing to do so as aforesaid, shall be fined during the year 1879 not less than \$3 nor more than \$5 for the dirst offense, and for the second offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$10; but during the year 1880 whoever violates this act shall be dined not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for each offense after such notice, and whoever violates this act after 1880 shall be lined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for each offense after such notice.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall knowingly permit any of his domestic animals to carry cockle-burs on to the

his domestic animals to carry cockie-burs on to the premises of another shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$10.

SEC. 5. Any person may make complaint before any Justice of the Peace for a misdemeanor in violation of this act, and one-half of the \$5 shall go to such person, if requested, while the other half shall go to the school fund; but, if the informer shall not claim his portion, then the whole shall go to the school fund of the district where the defendant resides.

On verterdard, if he reasons are accounted the

On yesterday C. H. Frew appeared before the Committee on Agriculture and offered the above as a substitute tor his own bill, and asked the Committee to adopt it; which was done accordingly. It appears that the farmers are strongly in favor of this bill to exterminate cockle-burs and marsh-mallow.

PRINTING.

This morning the Special Committee appointed to investigate the delay in the public printing reported that Mr. Ghering, the Public Printer, had stated that he had taken the contract cheaper than he could do the work for, and that he had asked them for \$200 above his contract price. The Committee recommended that the money be paid him, and the report was adopted by the House. This is another evidence of the present system of letting public contracts to irresponsible parties, and at a lower price than any honest man can afford to do them. Good and responsible bidders are driven out of the field under the present system of contracts. PRINTING. contracts.

Mr. Clark, of Cook, this morning introduced a resolution authorizing the Houses of Correc-tion to make contracts with towns and villages for the care of town and village prisoners. A section of the bill also provides that Houses of Correction shall have the benefit of a portion of e money received for licenses for the sale o

Following is the tabulated statement of the mounts charged upon the tax-books of 1878 against the several railroads in Illinois, compiled by the Auditor of Public Accounts under

Names.	Tax of 1878.	Back Tax.	Total Due.
Balti., O. & C	\$ 4,750.68	\$	4,780.68
Believ. & El'do.	(1,307.59		1,307,50 28,252,58
Cairo & St. L	6,558.95	26, 693, 63	28, 252, 58
Cairo & Vinc	11,827.90	44,800.40	56, 628,30
Carb. & Sha't'n	1,367.71	**********	1,367.71
Chi. & Alton	112,890,22	135, 7:28, 40	248,618/64
Chi., Bur. & Q.	202,603.94	6, 255.37	208, 859.31
Chi., Dan. & V.	8,937.75	3,983.41	3,983.41
Chi. & lowa	6,812.30	7.090.31 25, 238, 30 -	16,037.06
Chi., M. & St. P.	10,827.34	962.93	32,050,60
Chi., M. & W	564.51	523.19	11,790.27
Chi. & N. W.	80, 478.03		80, 478.03
Chi. & Pacific.	4,824.32	614.48	5,468.80
Chi. & Paducah	9,774.22	17,823.01	27.597.23
Cnl., P. & S. W.	4, 143.32	10,870.96	15,014.2
Chi., R. 1. & P.	116, 154.08	********	116, 154.08
Chi. & Springf.	10, 150, 98	867.19	11,018.15
Chl. & South'n	2, 102.08	*******	2,102.08
Chi. & Ill. Sou.	52.24	*******	52.24
Chi. & Ill. kiv.	1,321.82		1.321.82
Cin., Laf & C. Coal V. M. Co.	2,868.20	*******	2,863.20
Coal V. M. Co.	780, 23		780.23
Dec., Mat. & S.	1,496.49	5,983,77	7,490.26
E. St. L. & Car.	9-7.73	*******	987.75
Ev., T. H. & C.	507.37	956.35	1,463.72
Gal. & S. Wis G. T. M., M., T.	501.93	*******	501.93
Grayv. & Matt.	1,624.14	5.90 .00	8,664,74
Han. & Naples.	4,368,83	531.75	2, 155, 83
Hav., Ran. & E.	1,010.88	9,487,50	13,856.33
lilinois Midia'd	9,716.62	42, Ued. 61	1,327.60
Ill. & St. Louis.	4, 270, 24	44,000.01	51,809.23
Ind., Bl'n. &W.	19,500,34	89, 333, 09	10 833.43
L. B. & W. Ex.	2, 452, 24	19,003.02	21,455,26
Ind's, D. & S	6,072.00		6,072.00
Ind's & St. L	24, 455, 49	65, 480, 83	89, 9:6 32
J. N. W. & S. E.	1,939.19	1,916.18	3,855.37
Joliet & N. Ind.	2, 180, 53	1	2, 180, 53
Laf., B.& Miss.	5, 333.67	12,913.69	18,247.36
Lake S. & M. S.	13, 248, 78		13, 248.78
L., N. A. & St. L	749.53	11,080,08	11,829.61
Mich. Central	10,668.85		10,668.95
Ohio & Miss	41,564.82	237.062.70	278, 627. 52
Paris & Danv'e	7,764.03	37, 109, 63	44,873.06
Pekin, L. & D.	4, 782.67	9,361.75	14, 144, 42
Peoria, P. & J.	7,414.49	4, 363. 15	11,777.64
Peoria & Sprin.	1,421.04	*******	1,421.04
Pitt., C. & St. L.	11,319.90	******* 1	11,319,90
Pitt. Ft. W. & C.	19,797.93		19,797.93
Rapids City	122.89	*******	122.89
R. I. & Mer. Co.	1,572.98	15, 459.85	1,572.98
R. I. & Peoria.	8,075,40	15, 439.85	23,535.25
St. L., A. &T.H.	11,626.79	*******	11, 626, 79
St. L., R. I. & C. St. L., V.&T. H.	19, 562. 75	95, 6%. 33	129,052,18
St. Louis & S. E.	33, 365, 85 17, 970, 06	61, 104, 41	79, 074, 47
Spring. & N. W.	2,086.68	4, 132, 80	6,319.48
Syc. & Cortland	275.14	1, 104,00	275.14
Toledo, P. &-W.	19, 203, 37	11,123.06	30, 326, 42
U. K.&Tran.Co.	230.70	11,123.00	236.70
Waliash	44 415 77	08, 456, 30	142.872.07

Wabash, C.&E. Western Union W. C. Ma& M. C. 98.31 Totals.....\$987, 704. 11 \$1, 112, 276. 78 \$2, 089, 980. 89 THE DRAINAGE BILL, which was made the special order for to-day, several days since, came up this morning at 10:30 o'clock for discussion and amendment. This bill was introduced by the Drainage Committee on Feb. 7, 1879, ordered to a first reading, and printed for the information of the House. It is numbered 378.

tions, and will probably undergo considerable modification before arriving at a state of perfection satisfactory to the majority of the members of the House.

The House held two sessions to-day for the purpose of considering and amending the bill, which is lengthy and somewhat complicated, and contains sixty-six sections. At 2:30 o'clock the discussion of the bill was resumed.

Mr. Matthews, the champion and projector of the bill, was kept busy defending its humerous sections from the pernicious amendments which were showered down upon it and explaining its provisions. After passing forty-nine sections, or that portion applying to levees and drains combined, the further consideration of the special order was postponed until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Price, of Lake, the House o'clock.
On motion of Mr. Price, of Lake, the House adjourned to 5 o'clock p. in. on Mouday.

THE LOBST.

For some time past the House and Senate have been crowded with all sorts of loboyists and dead-beats, much to the detriment of public business. Some time since Mr. Herrington, of Kane, introduced a resolution of a rather sarcastic character inviting the crowd of lobbyists. tic character, inviting the crowd of lobbyists, with mock courtesy, to the privileges of the floor. The resolution was adouted by the House in the same spirit of assumed gravity with which it was offered. This afternoon, for the purpose of giving the tramps and hangers on about the General Assembly another broad hint that they were not wanted here, Mr. Snyder, of Cass, presented the following resolutions, asked for a suspension of the rules, and moved their adoption. The House refused to suspend the rules: tic character, inviting the crowd of lob

the rules: the rules:

Resolved. That the resolution offered some time size by the Democratic gentleman from Kane (Herrington), and adopted by the House, inviting certain parties, desiring the securing of large appropriations, to occupy places of prominence on this floor, and in the committee-rooms, is hereby rescinded, and declared to be, as a measure of country the strength of the practical formation of the strength of the practical strength of the strength of the practical strength of the strength of the practical strength of the strength of th

ilts a nuisance: and esolved, Further, that until it is ascertain lefinitely that we cannot possibly get along with hem, all officials of State institutions, insura agents, book agents, lightning-rod pedders, byists, and cormorants generally, are hereby quested to send their suggestions in writing at our hotels, and desist from personally both us during the few hours which we try to devonecessary legislation. STATE EMPLOYES.

A sub-Committee will shortly be appointed, under a resolution introduced by Mr. Ficklin, of Coles, for the purpose of investigating the report of George Harlow, Secretary of State, regarding the employes about the State-House. It is claimed by some that a number of these employes hold sinecures, and that others draw pay upon two sets of pay-rolls, in different departments at the same time, and that there are partments, at the same time, and that there are other abuses in this Department of the State Government. It is claimed, further, that the names of attaches conspicuously absent fron their posts of official dutya large part of their time appear on the puy-rolls as if not engaged in other occupation, or absent for pleasure.

SWAMP LANDS SECOND REPORT OF THE STATE AGENT. The second report of Isaac R. Hitt, Illinoi tate Agent, has just come from the printer, and is in substance as follows: Since his last report much time has been de voted to the adjustment of the claims of the several counties against the United States growing out of the several Swamp-Land acts of Congress. Application for over \$60,000 of cash indemnity has been made, but not acted on by the General Land Office for want of clerica force, etc. 'To adjust the swamp-land claims of force, etc. To adjust the swamp-land claims of all the States would require, the Commissioner says, a large extra force of clerks, and much money. During last winter application was made to the Commissioner to certify certain swamp-land selections along the Illinois Central. This covered a couple of tracts in Fayette County, a tract in Jo Daviess, and was refused. The Secretary of the Interior, to whom it was appealed, reversed the decision. Another application, made to have certain swamp selections certified, was refused, and the appeal sustained; but a bill was ightoand the appeal sustained; but a bill was invo-duced in Congress to cover the case. The claim of the State to unsurveyed islands in the waters in and on the border of the State, and under its jurisdiction, has been formally asserted under the Swamp-Land act of 1850, and an approximate estimate, made of the number of suct islands, which aggregate about ninety-three. Of this, Kendall has ten, Winnebago ten, Pike ten, and Calboun eight. This gain, however, is not as important as it seems, since many of the islands have been washed away since the original surveys were washed away since the original surveys were made. The counties supposed to be entitled to new selections of swamp and overflowed lands by way of indemnity have been notified. It is difficult for the agency to tell what counties are thus entitled, or to what extent entitled. Each could ascertain, however, by making an examination of the field notes or a survey in the field. In the case of overflowed lands no the field. In the case of overflowed lands no

the field. In the case of overflowed lands no critical examination would be necessary. The Country of Lawrence has filed a list of new selections amounting to 18,800 acres, most of it being lands overflowed by the Wabsah and the Embarras. The land indemnity due Illinois will reach 400,000 acres, of which amount 101,000 is represented by indemnity scrip already issued and delivered to thirteeen counties. Under Senate bill 780 this scrip will be surrendered, and in lieu of it indemnity certificates in lots of eighty and 160 acres will issue subject to location by the assignee or any land subject to pre-emption or homestead entry in any of the States and Territories. The issue of any more indemnity scrip is held in abeyance on the ground that there is no vacant land subject to entry within the State upon which to locate it. The General Land Office has been asked to issue a batent to the State for 40,000 acres approved to it originally under the Swamp-Land acts. In order to settle the matters in conflict between the State and General Government, a case has been prepared for trial both in the Northern and Southern Districts United States Court. The report then goes on to give a number of documents bearing upon the general subject, acts, committee reports, etc. The expense of the State Agency since December, 1876, is \$4,702, and the total expense since July, 1875, \$12,381. It is requested that such portion of this as may appear just be reimbursed. The counties, which are the beneficiaries of the work done, have only paid \$100 towards it. Of sixty-eight counties interested in Swamp-Land acts, only five have sold out to specializors. The remaining ones have been judicious in their disposal of their swamp lands.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. To the Editor of The Tribus CALUMET, March 13.—Never was there such a collification known among the water-lots of our ovely place than the one we had last night. We had been waiting for the Senate to confirm the Board of Health.

The interest all centered in Dr. Rauch and those audacious charges against him. We wanted to know that there was not a stain upon his

Dan Clemens had been up to the city in the afternoon to learn the news, from Springfield.

About 4 o'clock he was son dashing down through the mud, swinging his nat, and yelling

We knew it was all right before he got to the first grocery, and every man rushed out and shouted loud enough to drown the noise of all the bullfrogs that inhabit the aqueous precincts The fifteen groceries offered free drinks to all

that came in. Such a breaking out of yellow fever as raged through our salubrious town never was seen anywhere. Every living being in it had an attack, and whisky and quinine were in terrible demand. Drinks went up a cent in less than an hour. The grocery-keepers called a meeting to be held at Mike Avon's. That is the corner grocery.

There was a President and Secretary, and—but I had the fever so bad that I don't remember all that was done. As soon as they are in shape, I will send up a copy of the resolutions. They were strong in giving the quacks what they deserved, and in thanking the Committee on Miscellany and the Senators who voted for confirmation. The strongest was in praising the doctor who prescribed for Dr. Rauch that whisky and quinine when he had the yellow fever. We should try to have him settle in Calumet if he was not so overrun with business since he made his affidavit.

Early this morning my neighbor, Jim Crowee, came over to my house. He said he was so glad about that confirmation that he couldn't work. Jim is down on the quacks.

As soon as the law was passed to protect the diplomas he got a copy, and studied it night and day.

One day he came in to dinner, and there was were in terrible demand. Drinks went up a

day.

One day he came in to dinner, and there was his 4-year-old pet, screaming with the coloc. Aunt Beson, one of his neighbors, who had attended to all the sick children around there, had been sent for by Jim's wire, and, as Jim came in, was just ready to give the child a dose of cat-nip tea, which is a sure core.

Jim took in the situation in a moment. Seizing Aunt Beson, he fairly yelled out, "Have you got a license from the State Board of Health?"

"No," said the old lady, looking as if she thought Jim was mad.

"Then," says Jim, "you must never, never,

prescribe for the sick, or all the provisions of the law will be inflicted onto you."

He fairly drove the woman out of his house, and sent his oldest boy fifteen mifes to the cit; to get a regular doctor. Jim held that child eight mortal hours in his arms until the doctor came. The little fellow was nearly dead with the pain. The doctor asked if there was any catnip in the house, and he just gave the dose that Aunt Beson had prepared, and in five minutes the pain had ceased. The little fellow had suffered so much that it took a month for him to get over it.

My wife was there at the time, and knew all about it. As soon as the doctor left, Jim's wife asked him why he didn't let Aunt Beson give the boy the catnip-tea.

"Don't you know," says Jim, "that the law won't let anybody but a regular doctor prescribe for the sick?"

The law must be obeyed if all children die. Jim went out in a huff. The tears trickled down the cheeks of the poor wife, and she looked sadly through the window to the little knoll where two little gravestones marked the spot where one of her loved ones rested.

Her troubled look showed that in imagination she saw nine more hillocks where her remaining children might be laid.

I found out that two of the resolutions adopted last night at the grocery were these:

Resolved. That it would be a disgrace for the Board of Health to be called to account for the

Resolved. That it would be a disgrace for the Board of Health to be called to account for the money they have had, and that every vote in Calumet is in favor of giving the Board from the Treasury of the State not less than \$10,000 more, and no restrictions are body of the State nuestions asked.

Resolved. That we will mortgage every lot in own rather than that the Board should not have

he money.

Senator Riddle is going too far when he charges an officeholder of your city with any-Riddle over-shot the mark when he charged that McCrea made, or tried to make, a corrup bargain with some publisher of a newspaper in Chicago.

That word "made" should have been left out. It can't be sustained, for no newspaper in Chicago would be even tempted by anything corrupt. "Times" have been in this city wher it was believed that money

But that was long ago.

McCrea is safe with the Committee on Miscellany. All he has got to do is to see Senator Riddle's constituents and have a good lot of them who don't know anything about the matching about the matching about a petition to the Committee ter to make out a petition to the Committee, stating in glowing terms his good qualities and that never knew him to be corrupt, and the thing is done.

More than a thousand business men would

sign that petition.

As soon as Senator Riddle sees what his con-As soon as senator Riddle sees what his constituents have done he will come rdown more than he did when he voted for United States Senator. In fact, he would himself vote for McCrea's confirmation.

Jim Brower says he has seen McCrea three

Jim Brower savs he has seen McCrea three times, and he declares that he never was corrupt. Hardly a man in Calumet but is down on our inquisitive Legislature and the way they have got of inquiring too closely into other people's affairs.

There is one shining exception.

The State Board of Health is, and will ever remain, the only State Board whose accounts will not be investigated.

All hail to our worthy Representatives for that exception.

PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, March 14.—in a highly commendtory editorial in this morning's issue you quote the following dispatch from Springfield:

the following dispatch from Springfleid:

The Joint Revenue Committee decided to recommend the following changes in the existing Revenue law: Assessments of real estate to be made once in four years; all personal property to sellisted under oath; general notice of delinquent lands to be published, instead of the present itemized taxlist now demanded by law; the number of books for assessing and collecting to be reduced to three. If this is the mann result of the work of the If this is the main result of the work of the Joint Revenue Committee," then indeed has the mountain labored and brought forth a It has been fully demonstrated that seven

eighths of all the evils and abuses of our present revenue system are to be found in the gros inequality of the original assessments by the Town Assessors, and that there is no possible remedy for these great wrongs under the present

Please explain what benefits would accrue to that part of the community who are assessed at to 100 per cent of full value, when the aver-80 to 100 per cent of full value, when the average for the State or county is only 50 per cent, by having such assessment fixed for four years instead of one; and how much have you removed temptation from the man who by dishonest means has settred a valuation of less than 20 per cent by releving him from manipulating the matter more than once in four years? The proposed oath to be administered in all assessments of personal property is simply a law for the subornation of perjury, and would result in more thoroughly congressing the conresult in more thoroughly oppressing the con-scientious man by competing him to more fully disclose his intangible possessions, but would have no effect upon the miscrupulous, who would would continue to defrand their fellow-citizens by avoiding their just partion of the public bur-

by avoiding their just partion of the public burdens.

A few more corrections would no doubt be made by County Boards in the course of four years than can now be made in one, but the mass of wrongs would remain intact. I will not repeat the argument made more than four years since, to show the utter inaucquacy of all existing remedies for these evils, and the absolute necessity for a continuous revenue office in each county, and especially in Cook County, where data would be continuously collected and permanently recorded, and by which the County Assessor, or Supervisor of Revenue, could tax every piece of property, both real and personal, with its just proportion. Anything short of this is simply clipping off a few withered branches from the tree, when the worms are sapping its life-blood at the roots. Very truly yours,

A. J. Galloway.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 14.-The hour is fast spproaching, if one can judge by the signs of the times, when rifle and cannon shots may be heard in our midst. Eminent writers and thinkers agree that there is a danger in the near future,
—the danger of an organized attack by Socialism upon society and property. If ever the State of Illinois needed a well-organized and equipped military force, she needs it now. All petty differences about the form of a Militia law and the rank of officers should be lost sight

law and the rank of officers should be lost sight of by our Representatives in the Legislature; give us a law at once, and sink differences of opinion about trifles.

When bundreds of stands of arms are being shipped to Chicago to avowed Communists; when thousands of rounds of ammunition are ordered from Eastern cartridge-factories for the armed military bands of Communists now drilling in our midst, it is high time to pass a law with an emergency clause, for the emergency is at hand.

at hand.
Some men have denied that the military band called "The Lehr and Wehr Verein" was anything more than a target-shooting association. Such men would hold a lighted candle to a barrel of gunpowder to see if it was black sand. The following is a literal translation of a poem lately published in a Communistic paper in this city, dedicated to this armed military hand.

city, dedicated to this armed military band:

Conserve your best conrage! trying times are at hand; inspired by sacred ardor, it is noble to fight; not a man of you will shun the strugie for liberty and our rights; and whoever is able to bear arms must join your ranks, that it the trying hour all may be disciplined as one man; hurrah for the armed union!

the armed union!

When men are drilling with arms for the avowed purpose of radically revolutionizing society by force of arms, the serious weakness of our National Guard, and the new laws for its better organization and equipment, are lost sight of in a petty feud about rank between officers of the highest rank. Let the friends of each drop these feuds and give us a good Militia law, with an emergency clause. law, with an emergency clause.

Infantry, Cavairy, and Artillery are preferable
to Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity under the
red flag of La Commune.

VIDL

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.-Among the bills passed by the House to-day was one permitting barbers to shave on Sunday.

The new Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum took possession of that institution today. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum will change to-morrow, and the Blind the next week. The difficulty in the Northern State Prison between the old and new Boards and the old and new Warden has been transferred from Michigan City here. The plan of the new Board Michigan City here. The plan of the new Board is to induce the Auditor of State not to recognize the warrants of the old Warden, and as to starye him into surrender, and at the same time to have the Levislature pass a bill abolishing the office of Warden of the Penitentiary, and authorize the election of manager, or something of that sort. This would legislate Wayne out of office, and allow the new Board to elect their man Murdock to an old place with a new name.

AT THE INSANA RAYLEMI INVESTIGATION AT THE INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION

ndents in a conspiracy to defraud one Jordan

spondents in a conspiracy to defraud one Jordan Griffiths out of his property by having him pronounced insane and confined in the asylum. The fact of Griffiths' arrest and confinement in 1877 were proven; also that he was not regarded insane at that time by his friends, including his mother, sister, and school-teacher, but in what manner either Jameson or Evarts were connected with the conspiracy, if such conspiracy existed at all, in no wise appeared from the evidence. The Commission pronouncing him insane was a regular one, and, when he was thought to be sane, he was discharged, having been confined five or six weeks. It is likely more will be heard of this matter to-merrow evening. At the time of Griffiths' arrest he had \$4,000 in bank.

MICHIGAN.

KEROSENE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, March 14.—At a late hour of last rening's session House bill 5, reducing the flash test of kerosene oil from 140 to 120 de grees Fahrenheit, passed. The amendment made to the bill were the abolition of the chill test, and fixing the fees for testing at 40 cents per single barrel, 30 cents each for five or und 25 cents for each ten or under, 10 cents each fo additional barrels or less than car-load lots, and for car loads of fifty barrels, 10 cents each. . failure to keep records of all inspected oils sub-jects the Deputy Inspectors to a fine not ex-ceeding \$300, or more than six months' impris-onment. A new section was added making it cute all violations of the act. The bill was or dered to go into effect in sixty days, the delay being for the purpose of protecting dealers, who had laid in a stock, against loss. This settled the vexed question of high and low kerosene the vexed question of high and low kerosene, over which there has been so much wrangling, and effectually breaks the Ring, if such a thing

RAILROADS.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC. The San Francisco Argonaut has the following regard to the extension eastward of the

Southern Pacific Railroad:

The distance by rail from Los Angeles to Yuma, upon the Colorado River, is 248 miles. The distance from Yuma to Maricopa Wells, in Arizona, is 160 miles. The rail is now twenty five miles of Maricopa Wells, and track is being laid at the rate of ten miles each week. Two and one-quarter miles were laid the day we were at the front. The land is level and hard, requiring only the removal of chapparal and sbrubs, and the smoothing down of small hillocks for the iron. It is an inspiriting scene to witness this moving camp of railroad-builders in the desert, disciplined like an army, and marching slowly eastward at the rate of ten Southern Pacific Railroad: marching slowly eastward at the rate of ten miles a week, leaving behind them the iron highmiles a week, leaving benind them the fron high way that is to bear upon its roadbed a vast com merce in the future. Two thousand men, with their camps and equipages, their tools and im plements of labor; great engines bearing trains partile laden with the rails. heavily laden with ties, rails, straps, and spikes heavily laden with ties, rails, straps, and spikes; a blacksmith-shop, a boarding-house, Sisson, Wallace & Co.'s store, the private car of Mr. Strowbridge, all on wheels; great structures piled with forage for the cattle; great tanks filled with water for the horses and men—for there is no water in the vicinity of the present work—great warons haning forward supplies, great plows with six-horse teams, scrapers with two horses, axmien cutting shrubs, bias-cyed barbarians with shovels, Briarcan-armed, pitching the sand in and six-horse teams, scrapers with two horses, axmen cutting shrubs, bias-eyed oarbarians with
shovels, Briarean-armed, pitching the sand in and
out as cut and fill demand. In advance, afteen
miles from the track, men are grading the road,
and gangs under the direction of Seth Green. With
his steam pile-driver, are building bridges and
chiverts of solid timbers. Little groups of amazed
Indans—bucks and squaws—look on as interested
spectators of the novel work that invades the privacy of their desert homes, enjoying the up-and
down rides upon the construction train, upon all
of which they are deadheads in spite of the law
against passes. At the front is a village of tents,
and at the last boint of accepted work there
springs up a temporary village, with its saloons
and boarding-houses, and board and canvas dens
for gin and dice. It is a marvelous scene, this
caravan crossing the desert. It is a busy one by
day. It is a romantic one upon a moonlight
inght, when sleep and silence cover the tired workers, all save Strowbridge, the constructor, lay
them down to rest. He never sleeps. No idlers
in his camp; no whisky, no noisy disputes. Every
man has something to do, and every man does it
or is passed to the rear. The telegraph pole and
electric wire keep pace with the rail, and the front
alks with the home office in San Francisco every
night and morning.

SWEEPING CHANGES. At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held a few days ago, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. E. J. Lanman proposing sweeping changes in the management of this Road, and were referred to the incoming Board of Directors for action:

management of this Road, and were referred to the incoming Board of Directors for action:

1. Resolved that the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are respectfully requested to make the following reduction in the saiaries of the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company: On salaries of \$1, 280 and/not reaching \$2, 000, a reduction of 10 per cent; on salaries of \$2, 000 and not reaching \$4, 006, a reduction of 20 per cent; and on all salaries of \$4, 000 and above, a reduction of 30 per cent.

2. That the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are respectfully requested to place upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all other railroads which they operate, their own express, to the exclusion of all other express companies; that they shall build, furnish, and equip their own express cars, to be run in the interest of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

3. That the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad are respectfully requested to build and blace upon the Pennsylvania Railroad company and all other railroads which they operate and control their own sleeping, parior, and palace cars to the exclusion of the Pullman Company and all other rubble and private companies.

4. That the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company be instructed to report at the next meeting of the stockholders the number of employee who receive a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and the number of those receiving salaries above that amount, and also the specific duties and title of each officer in the employ of the Company.

5. That the Odicers elected by the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 1879 and 1880, be and are hereby prohibited from issuing annual or trip passes over the Pennsylvania Railroad or branches, except to employees in the ervice of the Company.

The litigation over the Chicago & Lake Hu-ron, which has been carried on for some years, will be actively resumed on Monday before Judges Baxter and Bunn in the United States Circuit Court at Detroit. The Chicago & Lake

Huron Railway has been sought to be used as a Chicago route by the Grand Trunk Railroad, but Vanderbilt is in possession of the tink between Flint and Lansing, and prevents its being used as an entire line. The bondholders of the other divisions claim that this piece of road was largely built by the Receiver out of carnings unlawfully directed, and now ask that they may have a lien, and that a Receiver be appointed for the Chicago & a Receiver be appointed for the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad, so-called, which embraces this piece of road between Flint and Lansing. The hearing on Monday is on a bill filed by Henry M. Smithers, of England, on behalf of the foreign bondholders, represented by the administration of American securities of Amsterdam. As the Union Trust Company of New York failed to take active steps, these bondholders intervened last October in their behalf. The Union Trust Company has recently taken exception to the filing of this bill, and filed a motion to strike it from the files; and a counter motion has been filed by Smithers to remove the Union Trust Company for its negligence and incapacity.

The hearing has been postponed since Feb. 24, as the Hon. Stanley Matthews has been retained, and wijl appear as additional counsel with Mr. Ashley Pond for Mr. Vanderoilt. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, and the Hon. C. I. Walker, of Detroit, represent the Union Trust Company, while Judd & Whitehouse, of Chicago, appear for the foreign bondholders, who are so vigorously attempting to secure their rights.

who are so vigorously attempting to secure their

A WISCONSIN PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—Some time since the residents of Neillsville began the construction of a railroad from Merrillan to that place. Now the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has submitted a proposition that if the Neillsville Company will donate the work the Neilsville Company will donate the work already completed, that they would bind themselves to have cars running from Windom to Neilsville by the 17th of June next. A decision is expected soon. If the road is built from Merrillan to Neilsville it is probable that before long it will be extended through to Spencer, a station on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, about thirty miles from Neilsville. From Merrillan to Spencer, a station on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, about thirty miles from Neilsville. From Merrillan to Spencer by rail the distance is about 150 miles. From Merrillan to Spencer by the proposed new road is ouly forty-six miles. One hundred miles transportation will be saved on all supplies shipped from LaCrosse, Chicago, and other supplying points, that haze to go to the woods, by having the new road. The same distance will be saved on all lumoer returned.

The new iron railway bridge of the Chicago &

Northwestern Railroad across the Wisconsin River at Merrimack is completed.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC. Mr. J. M. Whitman, Receiver of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, filed his repo yesterday, before Judge Blodgett, of his re-ceipts and disbursements for January and Feb-ruary last, which is as follows:

Balance on hand Jan 1
Freights and passenger accounts
Advance charges on freight.
Express accounts
Mail accounts
Miscellaneous accounts Total ... DISBURSEMENTS.

\$11,379 Balance on hand. The report was referred for the usual exam-

AGENTS IN COUNCIL. NEW YORK, March 14.—The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association met to-day n semi-annual convention. S. C. Boylston was elected President, W. A. Thrall Vice-President, and Samuel Powell Sec

ITEMS. The East-bound freight business is getting nto a worse muddle every day. The open rate 100 pounds on grain, but it is claimed that som roads are going below this figure. These are the lowest rates ever quoted at this season of

President W. C. Van Horne of the Souther Minnesota Railroad has issued a circular an-nouncing the appointment of Mr. P. M. Myers as General Manager of his road. He will have entire charge of the affairs of the Company in the West. His headquarters will be at La-Crosse, Wis.

Senator Crocker, of California, left San Fran cisco last Wednesday by special train over the Central Pacific & Union Pacific Railroad, and Central Facine & Union Facine Railroad, and will reach Omaha some time to-day, where a special train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will be in readiness to bring him to Chicago in time for the fast train East via the Pennsylvania Company's lines Sunday. The Senator must be in Washington fuesday morning to the control of the co over which the train is run.

Mr. A. R. Swift, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, has invented a signal for holding trains at telegraph stations for orders which is far superior to auything of the kind that has yet been invented. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and other replicated which which has prove paint this vented. The Chicago, Rock Island & Facine and other railroads which are now using this signal speak in high terms of its superior qualities. It is safe, simple, and cheap, and can be worked by a child without danger of getting out of order. It supplies a want long felt for something of the kind that is safe, cheap, and reliable. It will no doubt soon be used on all the railroads in the country. sed on all the railroads in the country.

used on all the rallroads in the country.

The new Board of Directors of the Kansas Pacific Rallroad under the Union Pacific administration was elected in New York last Wednesday. It is as follows: Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, F. L. Ames, Russell Sage, D. M. Edgerton, C. S. Greeley, Addison Commack, G. M. Dodge, J. P. Usher, James R. Keene, and James M. Kain. Mr. Sidney Dillou, President of the Union Pacific, was elected President of the new Company; Mr. D. M. Edgerton, Vice-President, and Mr. A. H. Calef, the former Cashier, Secretary and Treasurer. It is understood that Mr. T. F. Oaks, General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Rallroad, has resigned, and will accept the position of General-Superintendent of cept the position of General-Superintendent of the Leavenworth. Lawrence & Galveston Rail-

CASUALTIES.

THE GEORGE'S DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Boston, March 14.—None of the missing sels of the George's fishing fleet have arrived a Gloucester, and, though there is supposed to be a slight chance for three of them, they could not be insured for 95 per cent to-day. Of the safety of the other ten vessels, no hope remains in the minds of the owners. The story of the disaster, as sent to THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday night, was characterized by the Associated ture. But careful investigation to-day proves the truth of the statements first made. Reckoning the truth of the statements first made. Reckoning the families of the three vessels, of which there is supposed to be a slight chance yet. 53 widows and 134 orphans will have to be provided for.

The past season was one of unwontedly niggardly returns to the fishermen. Gloucester up to the winter of 1873-'4 had lost 296 vessels, and 1,437 men, an average of seven vessels and 43 men yearly. Last year the loss was phenomenally large, but this winter the casualties all told will equal the average losses for four years. Aug. 26, 1873, 9 Gloucester vessels and 125 men were lost, chiefly in the Culf of St. Lawrence, and the George's disaster of Feb. 24, 1892, sunk 15 vessels and 120 fishermen from the same city, but the recent disaster is more appalling than any of the many which have nore appalling than any of the many which have lunged Gloucester in mourning.

FATAL INJURIES.
Special Dispatch to The Tribun

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 14.—John Olds, of loomington, died to-day at Minneapolis from injuries sustained in the railroad-shops there a week ago by a casting falling on him from a lo comotive. He was one of the old residents of Bloomington, having been a citizen since 1855. He was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1815. Among his sons are William and Altred Olds, bank cashiers, of Bloomington, and Mr. Charles Olds.

TOBACCO CONVENTION. the Tobacco Convention to-day, telegrams from the trade from all parts of the country, favorable to the action of the Convention establish ing prices yesterday, were read.

Dr. Spence favored the appointment of a

special committee to look after the interests of cutters. On motion of Mr. Messinger, of Toledo, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arbitration to adjust the differences arising from the resolutions adopted by this Convention, and to whom all complaints of violation of faith shall be referred: Charles Seidler, of New York; T. B. Merrick, O. G. Butler, of St. Louis; E. A. McAlpin, New York; C. W. Allen, Cincinnati; Christian Ax, Balta-

c. W. Alleh, Ciucinati, Christian A., Dalamore.
Cincinnati, O., March 14.—In the afternoon a meeting of manufacturers of plug tobacco was held, at which, after considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted favoring an advance in prices for May delivery, corresponding with the recent advance in leaf, especially in white fillers.

A committee was appointed to advise all manufacturers of the action of the meeting.

Death of Field-Marshal Prince Alexander

Beath of Field-Marshal Prince Alexander Bariatinsky.

A cable telegram from Geneva announces the death in that city, at an advanced age, of the celebrated Russian Field-Marshal, Prince Bariatinsky, who had the honor of terminating the long war for the conquest of the Caucasus. He belonged to a distinguished family of the hereditary nobility of Russia, and attained high rank in the Russian army by more than twenty years' unintermitted wariare in the Caucasus. It was he who gained the decisive victory over the renowned Schamyl, and he was rewarded with the post of "Namestnick," or Viceroy of that region. During the Crimean war he had command of a division in Transcaucasia, participated in several battles, and was present at the capture of Kars. He was thereafter promoted to the grade of Field-Marshal, and brought his career of conquest to a brilliant termination by the reduction of the tribes of Daghistan and Lesghistan. He had strong literary and scientific tastes, and published a number of treatises on militry and geographical topics. Of late he had resided quietly in Switzerland.

MUSTERED OUT.

How Private Hamilton Came to Leave the Service.

His Peculiar Relations with the Traders' Insurance Company.

In THE TRIBUNE'S "Militia Notes" of last Monday there appeared an item stating that "Private Hammond," of C Company, Pirst Regiment, had been discharged "for the good of the service." It should have read "Private C. Frank Hamilton, of Company C," etc., for he was the person referred to. Frank was a bright, intelligent young man, a blonde, very tasty in his general appearance, and considered ex-tremely good-looking by the ladies. He also had many friends among the gentlemen with whom he chanced to be thrown in contact. He was one of the earliest members of the Regiment, and has occupied several posts of trust and honor in that organization, upon the Field Staff and as a non-commissioned of

his company.

Inquiry into the matter developed facts and Inquiry into the matter developed facts and causes which led to his being first lowered in rank from First Sergeaut, the highest non-commissioned position in the company, and ultimately to his ignominious discharge from the service, which places him on record in such a service, that he can never again join a militial service. manner that he can never again join a militia company, in this State at least. The same charges also led to his discharge in discrace from the Traders' Insurance Company, on La-Salle street, in whose office he was employed for exactly three years, and where he made not a few enemies by his lordly bearing and impera-tive manners. tive manners.

THE HISTORY OF THIS YOUNG MAN'S LIFE. and the causes which led to his downfall, are substantially as follows: In 1873 C. Frank Hamilton came to this city.

In 1873 C. Frank Hamilton came to this city. He came from Bloomington, via the Chicago & Alton Kallroad, whose track he followed faithfully on foot the entire distance. He left his baggage in sections at different stations along the route, leaving his overcoat, the last of his superfluous personal property, at Joliet. He stopped at the humble and hospitable residence of an irishman, a short distance from Chicago, where he was given a night's lodging and a breakfast, and made his entry into the city without a cent that he could call his own.

He went to the office of H. H. Brown, insurance agent, on LaSalle street, and secured a situation as agency bookkeeper by representing that he had been connected with the Glenn's Falls Insurance Company, of which his father was a stockholder. Frank proved to be equal to his position, being "considered a very good man in the place, and three years ago last January he was taken into the office of the Traders', where he occupied the same position, receiving \$75 a month as a salary. A year ago last February he was promoted to the position of Cashier, was given the keys to the safe and the money-drawer, and had drawer, and had

His salary was increased to \$1,500 a year. Previous to this time dunning letters had been coming into the office from a large proportion of the tailors, livery-stable men, hatters, etc., of the city at a fearful rate. There was scarcely a mail that did not contain from one to mail a dozen of these missives, to say nothing of the collectors who included this office in the hat of their daily routes. And Frank dressed well; there was no mistake about that, and he visited the theatre and other places of expensive amusement without stint. But the very day that he obtained possession of the keys to the money-drawer the bills stopped coming to the office, and none were seen from that time hence-

At length, however, were aroused. They had watched the expenses of the young man, and his mode of life did not appear to exactly suit them. He was known to have purchased no less than six new suits of clothes within the year and four new overcoats. He had a season teket to the opera, and he attended with disgusting punctuality, employing a carriage and taking a different young lady each night. He wore a diamond stud worth about \$200, and tried to go into good society.

But the day of grief was at hand. On the afternoon of the 15th of January the President of the Company could dispense with his services in the future, saying that he did not think he (Frank) was the man for the place he was occupying. He fook this action on general principles, and the news fell like a thunderboit upon poor Frank. He was told that he would be given until the last of the month to straighten his books up, but the keys to the monoy-drawer must be at once turned over to Mr. Smith, who was to be his successor. THE SUSPICIONS OF THE OFFICERS

came to be struck, it was found that there was a small discrepancy of \$2.05, which Frank paid out of his pocket, remarking that it did not amount to anything. But subsequently a new man was put upon the books, and it was then discovered in going over the accounts that an item of \$250 had been charged on the debit side to cash when there had been no cash paid out. It represented a loss of stock, and should have been entered upon the journal, and charged to profit and loss. Next an item was entered showing another discrepancy. Along in January, J. Y. Scammon gave the Company a check for \$105, payable twenty days after date, or rather dated ahead twenty days. He did not credit cash for the \$105, but he turned to the list of policies and marked this particular one paid, which would have made the cash run over that amount had everything been straight. No entry of this item was ever made on the cashbook. After this was discovered, Frank was sent for to explain. He took no notice of the notes which were sent, and finally a messenger was dispatched to bring him. He came, and said it was WHEN THE BALANCE-SHEET

said it was "MERELY A MISTAKE,"
and he could "fix it up." He worked on the books for a day and a half, but didn't succeed in fixing it up. Finally he owned up to the officers of the Company that he was indebted to the institution to the extent of \$350. He offered to settle matters right there by turning over his watch and chain and diamond stud, and giving a chattel mortrage upon all his personal property, including a library, clothing, etc., which terms were accepted by the officers. The list also included a set of operaglasses, which were in pawn. Then the firm told him to go to work on the books for one wonth and try to straighten them out with the assistance of his successor. In two days, three more crooked items were struck, of which the following is a fair sample: The agent at Aurora sent in his account accompanied by a draft for the balance of \$42.50. When the agency bookkeeper checked up with the general bookkeeper, to see if the accounts agreed, this \$42.50 did not appear on the general cash-book. It passed through the Secretary's hands, who opened the mail and enecked the balances received. Then it went to another clerk, who should record the item. This clerk did not have the item on his book, but it was found upon Frank's deposit ticket. The check was traced through the Corn Exchange National Bank and the Clearing-House, and finally to the First National Bank, where was found the identical document, it having been deposited and so much cash taken from the drawer. Frank tried to law the blame upon the clerk, but it wouldn't work. Two other similar cases were noted, all in the month of January.

The Insurance Company has not gone into a systematic checking of the accounts with a view of getting at the full amount of the shortages, but appear willing to let the matter blow over. The young man was simply taken into the back room and told to "get out," and never show his face about the office again.

Nearly Buriend Oregenians. "MERELY A MISTAKE,"

Nearly Buried During a Trance.

Mrs. Owenslagle, who lives about five or six miles southwest of this city, was taken violently ill several days ago, and in a short time died, to all appearances. The friends and relatives were convinced that the lady was dead, and preparations were inade for the interment of the remains. Saturday the body was dressed for burial and placed in a coffin. The friends began to collect at the residence of the bercaved family. Suddenly a slight moan was heard to issue from the coffin in which the body had but recently been placed. This greatly startled the assembled neighbors, and the people were about to rush from the room when the hasband of the lady approached the coffin and was astonished to find the body moist and warm, and closer examination disclosed the fact that the woman was breathing. Restoratives were applied and the supposed dead came back to life, and soon was able to six up and converse.

The Working Classes of Great Britain.

According to the figures of Prof. Leone Levi, a recognized authority in statistics, about two-thirds of the population of Great Britain, estimated at about 34,000,000 in all, belong to the laboring or wages class; and of these earners about 5,000,000 are engaged in manufactures, much the greater proportion in the textile trades, and about 2,000,000 in agriculture. The absolute income of the working class Prof. Levi computes at a little less than \$2,300,000,000. Wages amounted last year, on the average, to about \$5.50 a week for each male worker, and for each woman about \$3.50.

AULD ROBIN

How He Fared at th His Young W

How She Fed Him on L Him with Lift

Called Him Bad Names, Out in the Co

What the Folks at Arii Think of the Af The Charge of Poison

Amounts to Not A reportorial visit to Arling terday made it very apparen against the frail Susannah, the old man whom she is acc and poisoning out of the wor difficult, if not absolutely im the poisoning, but of the s abuse there can hardly be a do

ments made to the reporter local indignation is not to old man Underhill's death ha so far as it can be at the han the punishment of his possi-tainly not very fair wife. The early morning train Northwestern Road had on bon Mr. Wilson, the attorney for flanked by the burly form of who had come into the case as omnipresent newspaper man c with them in the smoking-ear, them to their destination. T continued before Justice Dunt and the two lawyers were ev what had become of the priso sel, Mr. Woodbridge, neither at the depot at the hour of s

at the depot at the hour of st without a corpse could not ha complete, and yet they The journey had to without them. There hope that they mig-later train,—at 10 o'clock,—a Arlington, a short consultatic tween the lawyers' and Just about half the town for an au-was decided to allow them to The train came, but the want on board, for it did not seen occasion requires,—but whis THEN THERE WAS

talk of a very vebement kind Blum gave it out that Mr promised to have his client corpulent old Colonel gave ve cratic sputtering at his brot appearance. Possibly Blum of that she was there, But so done. The case was continuand there was just a suspice spaces were not entered, before would like nothing ances were not entered, bridge, would like noth trying on the virtue of a writ has a means of getting Susann As the Colonel expressed it, "dilemmy." The only ward to send Burn into the eld facight have him grap the m reight, have him grab the pr bring her out on the evening; with the preliminary examina other continuance. It was this case, that Mr. Woodbrid this case, that Mr. Woodbrid with a physicism's certificate, the transfer from the jail to But there was a way of gettip preventing the prisoner's tak of the law's failure to namely, by having her tificate, should there be unent, and by this mear remain in her present invuntil the date to which the ca continued. Blum took it all the incoming freight, prepared the prisoner or know the restunately, the Village of Arlin ages to live without a telegrathe waiting lawyers were the waiting lawyers were "hang around" until Blum get back, which could be no'clock.

The reporter took adv was fortunate in finding

who was old man Underhil who readily yielded to the retell all he knew about the cas. The old doctor began by Underhill came to Arlington ago and weat to live with her Johnson—her mother's siste formed, she couldn't be m that time old Mrs. Underhil that was all. She had receive and nobody expected her to body was needed to take cold man asked Mrs. Johnson, was very "hardy," come to dupurpose. She did so, and the her duties as nurse. As the se came to stay. The old few days and then died. So girl began to talk about sense of honor, it wouldn't dold man now that his wife w Doctor deseribed it, the old if everything was all going organized as it were," and stay. She had looked after h "pain and anguish wrung ta sort of a "ministering ang genarian. He must have he duce her to remain, he occa presents,—presents of the m namely: a cow and various She took everything that can nobody has yet discovered ut anything. And yet she coul of living with him, as things told him straight uo and doremain there unless he mar man said he'd think about if then he conferred with twouldn't advise him one we the result of it all was to other words, he married rather shook their heads, by took good care of the old posed to let ner have the ably it would be all righave it.

"Fretty soon after they thrused the Doctor, "we plaints from him that she de He went to Johnson's and had put him out of doci it was cold, and he hall night several times; the how to live with such a pounced, ill-treated, and a ried marks on his face and said, the effects of her ble livered with a stove-lifter.

Ilvered with a stove-lifter.

TRIED TO KEEP HID but he never had caten it, it, and he didn't. She won thing else, however, and the feed him! When he did eat as a starved man."

"Was there not an effort time to get a divorce?"

"Yes. He suffered so m and ill-treatment that he live with her no longer. The new year to have a suffered so mand ill-treatment that he live with her no longer. The new year was a but who lives at Palatine, preilminaries were taken. On, he went to live at Johnshe had some money and tand he wanted foget them said he would like to have with him, demand the money wouldn't give it up, he wou search for it. A half-doze self among the number, made the demand, and se money,—a few handred do the whole amount,—some took some urging, but he was placed, and be found ont if she didn't old gentleman put the mo of Mr. Amasa Allen, who it, and held it at Mr. Und am a little ahead of my stover yentent at this that she had abused him. Was sorry for it, and proine would withdraw these is she shed a good many tean occasion, and it rather at sympathies, so much so tempted to bring him of couldn't go and leave halone. In short, we had thim. Her good promises it withdrawal. Of The and then she began to all and then she began to all

and then she began to a was often heard to say to she hated the old hog, and

LOCAL POLITICS.

RED OUT.

amilton Came to e Service.

telations with the rance Company.

"Militia Notes" of last an item stating that of C Company, First scharged "for the good of ld have read "Private C mpany C," etc., for he d to. Frank was a bright, by the ladies g the gentlemen with embers of the First apied several posts of at organization,

er developed facts and his being first lowered in ant, the highest non-com-n the company, and ultius discharge from the er again join a militia tate at least. The same his discharge in disgrace surance Company, on La-e office he was employed is, and where he made not lordly bearing and impera-

IIS YOUNG MAN'S LIPE, led to his downfall, are

nington, via the Chicago & e track he followed faith-tire distance. He left his different stations along overcoat, the last of his overcoat, the last of his overcoat, at Joliet. He hospitable residence stance from Chicago, that's lodging and a try into the city with- all his own.

H. H. Brown, insure street, and secured a

bookkeeper by represent-connected with the Glenn's pany, of which his father frank proved to be equal considered a very good e years ago last Janu-thice of the Traders' office of the Traders', me position, receiving A year ago last Februthe position of Cashier,

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And Frank dressed well;
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had watched the expenses them. He was known to than six new suits of d four new overcoats. the opera, and he at-punctuality, employing a different young lady a diamond stud worth to into good society. vas at hand. On the January the President January the President in that he thought the with his services in the ase with his services in the did not think he (Frank) lace he was occupying. He eneral principles, and the erboit upon poor Frank. tid be given until the raighten his books up, Smith, who was to be

HE BALANCE-SHEET of \$2.65, which Frank paid remarking that it did not but subsequently a new loke, and it was then the accounts that an a charged on the debit there had been no cash paid as of stock, and should ne journal, and charged acast an item was entered serepancy. Along in Januaereparcy. Along in Janua-gave the Company a check for ty days after date, or rather ty days. He did not credit but he turned to the list of ed this particular one paid, made the cash run over that hing been straight. No en-was ever made on the cash-was discovered, Franki was n. He took no notice of the

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yith the assistance of ays, three more crooked which the following is a gent at Aurora sent in his led by a dratt-for the balance in the agency bookkeeper, to built agreed, this \$42.50 the general bookkeeper, to built agreed, this \$42.50 the general cash-book. It he Secretary's hands, who ind checked the balances rewent to another clerk, who item. This clerk did not have book, but it was found upon cket. The check was traced Exchange National Bank and se, and finally to the First lere was found the identical awing been deposited and in from the drawer. Frank blame upon the clerk, but Two other similar cases the mooth of January. Dompany has not gone into a gof the accounts with a view all amount of the shortages, to let the matter blow over, as simply taken into the back office again.

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this city, was taken violentago, and in a short time died.

The friends and relatives
that the lady was dead, and
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in a coffin. The friends began
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which the body had but red. This greaty startled the
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room when the husband of the
the coffin and was astonished
to the fact that the woman
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Classes of Great Britain.
e figures of Prof. Leone Levi,
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of the working class Prof.
a little less than \$2,300,000,
unted last year, on the aver0 a week for each male worker,
an about \$3.50.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

How He Fared at the Hands of His Young Wife.

How She Fed Him on Liver and Hit Him with Listers.

Out in the Cold. What the Folks at Arlington Heights

Think of the Affair.

The Charge of Poisoning Doubtless Amounts to Nothing.

A reportorial visit to Arlington Heights vesterday made it very apparent that public sentiment in that little suburb is unmistakably against the frail Susannah, the young wife of the old man whom she is accused of starving and poisoning out of the world. It may be very difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to prove the poisoning, but of the starvation and the sbuse there can hardly be a doubt, if the statements made to the reporter are true, and the old man Underhill's death has been atoned for. so far as it can be at the hands of the law, by the punishment of his possibly false and cernot very fair wife.

The early morning train yesterday on the Northwestern Road had on board, among others, Mr. Wilson, the attorney for the prosecution, fanked by the burly form of Col. Tom Shirley, who had come into the case as his adviser. The omnipresent newspaper man chartered a section with them in the smoking-car, and accompanied them to their destination. The case had been continued before Justice Dunton until the 14th. and the two lawyers were evidently wondering what had become of the prisoner and his coun-sel, Mr. Woodbridge, neither of whom appeared sel, Mr. Woodbridge, neither of whom appeared at the depot at the hour of starting. A funeral without a corpse could not have been more incomplete, and yet they didn't show up. The journey had to be performed without them. There was a faint hope that they might take the later train,—at 10 o'clock,—and on arriving at Arlington, a short consultation was held between the lawyers and Justice Dunton, with about half the town for an audience, at which it was decided to allow them that much grace. The train came, but the wanted ones were not on board, for it did not ston,—as it does when occasion requires,—but whizzed past like the wind.

THEN THERE WAS TALK .-

talk of a very vehement kind. Deputy-Sheriff Blum gave it out that Mr. Woodbridge had promised to have his elient on hand, and the corpulent old Colonel gave vent to some Demo-eratic sputtering at his brother lawyer's non-appearance. Possibly Blum ought to have seen appearance. Possibly Blum ought to have seen that she was there. But something must be done. The case was continued till the 14th, and there was just a suspicion that, if appearances were not entered, the wily Woodbridge, would like nothing better than trying on the virtue of a writ of habeas corpus as a means of getting Susannah out of duress, as a means of getting Susannah out of duress.

As the Colonel expressed it, they were in a bad

"dilemmy." The only way out seemed to be
to send Blum into the city on the 1 o'clock
freight, have him grab the prisoner, and then
bring her out on the evening train, and go on bring her out on the evening train, and go on with the preliminary examination or allow another continuance. It was thought, even in this case, that Mr. Woodbridge would interfere with a physician's certificate, and thus prevent the transfer from the jail to Arlington Heights. But there was a way of getting around this and preventing the prisoner's taking any advantage of the law's failure to produce her,—namely, by having her indorse the certificate, should there be such a document, and by this means binding her to remain in her present involuntary seclusion remain in her present involuntary seclusion until the date to which the case should again be until the date to which the case should again be continued. Blum took it all in, and jumped on the incoming freight, prepared to bring back the prisoner or know the reason why. Unfortunately, the Village of Arlington Heights manages to live without a telegraph office, so that the waiting lawyers were simply forced to "hang ground" until Blum could have time to set hack which could he no service; then 6

get back, which could be no earlier than o'clock. The reporter took advantage of the oppor-tunity thus afforded to interview this little suburban community, or rather a part of it, and was fortunate in finding

DR. JAMES B. HAWKS,

who was old man Underhill's physician, and who readily yielded to the reporter's request to tell all he knew about the case.

The old doctor began by saving that Mrs. Underhill came to Arlington about two years ago and went to live with her aunt, Mrs. David Johnson—her mother's sister. As he was informed, she couldn't be more than 26. At that time old Mrs. Underhill was living, and that was all. She had received a paralytic shock, and nobody expected her to last long. Somethat was all. She had received a paralytic shock, and nobody expected her to last long. Somebody was needed to take care of her, and the old man asked Mrs. Johnson to let the girl, who was very "hardy," come to the house for that purpose. She did so, and the girl entered upon her duties as nurse. As the sequel will show, she came to stay. The old lady lingered a few days and then died. Soon afterwards the girl began to talk about leaving. To her sense of honor, it wouldn't do to stay with the old man now that his wife was dead. As the Doctor described it, the old gentleman "felt as if everything was all going concave-like and dis-If everything was all going concave-like and dis-organized as it were," and he wented her to stay. She had looked after his wants, and, when "pain and anguish wrung the brow," had been asort of a "ministering angel" to the septua-genarian. He must have her. In order to in-duce her to remain, he occasionally made her presents,—presents of the most practical kind, namely: a cow and various sums of money. She took everything that came in her way, for notody has yet discovered that she ever refused Austhing, and yet she couldn't hear to think asything. And yet she couldn't bear to think of living with him, as things were, and finally told him straight up and down that she wouldn't remain there upless he married her. The old man said he'd think about it. He thought, and then he conferred with the Johnsons, who wouldn't advise him one way or the other, and the result of it all was that he was lost. In other words, he married her. The villagers rather shook their heads, but opined that if she took good care of the old man and he was disposed to let her have the property, why prob

ably it would be all right and she ought to have it.

"Pretty soon after they were married," continued the Doctor, "we began to hear complaints from him that she didn't treat him well. He went to Johnson's and told them that she had put him out of doors at night when it was cold, and he had to stay out all night several times; that he didn't know how to live with such a devil, who fought, pounced till-treated, and starved him. "He carried marks on his face and hands that were, he said, the effects of her blows, sometimes delivered with a stove-lifter. At one time she TRIED TO KEEP HIM ON LIVER,

never had eaten it, and never would eat it, and he didn't. She wouldn't give him any-thing else, however, and the neighbors had to feed him. When he did eat, he was as ravenous "Was there not an effort on his part at one

time to get a divorce?"
"Yes. He suffered so much from her abuse "Yes. He suffered so much from her abuse and ill-treatment that he made up his mind to live with her no longer. The papers were drawn up by a Mr. Williamson, a lawyer in the city, but who livesat Palatine, and the necessary preiminaries were taken. While this was going on, he went to live at Johnson's. He told them he had some money and bonds in the house, and he wanted to get them, but couldn't. He said he would like to have some of them go with him, demand the money of her, and, if she wouldn't give it up, he would authorize them to search for it. A half-dozen or so people, myself among the number, went with him. He made the demand, and she brought out the money,—a few handred dollars first and finally the whole amount,—some \$2,000 in all. It took some urging, but she saw where she was placed, and knew she would be found out if she didn't turn it over. The old gentleman put the money into the hands of Mr. Amasa Aller who gave a receipt for be found out if she didn't turn it over. The old gentleman put the money into the hands of Mr. Amasa Allen, who gave a receipt for h, and held it at Mr. Undernill's order. But I am a little ahead of my story. She seemed to be very penitent at this time, acknowledged that she had abused him dreadfully, said she was sorry for it, and promised to do petter if he would withdraw these proceedings. In fact, she shed a good many tears on that interesting occasion, and it rather started the old man's sympathies, so much so that, when we atsympathies, so much so that, when we attempted to bring him off, he felt as if he couldn't go and leave her to stay all night alone. In short, we had to come away without him. Her good promises trought a

WITHDRAWAL OF THE DIVORCE SUIT. and then she began to abuse him again. She was often heard to say to the neighbors that the hated the old hog, and wished he was dead. Her mother and her sister in the meantline had

come from Australia to live with her, but she had abused them shamefully, and driven them out to work for themselves. They are in Chicago now, I believe. In spite of her abuse of the old man, she induced him to draw that money from Mr. Allen, and, having got it, she went to England, taking her baby and her money with her, and leaving the money—as she gave it out on her return—with her grandfather. Her baby died soon after her return from whooping-cough. We now began to see that the old man failed a good deal, grew thinner and thinner, and looked like a man who was going down hill pretty fast. It ran along till the last of December, when one day I saw him wheeling a wheelbarrow, with a fifty-pound sack of flour, along the street, and her with him. He couldn't go but a few rods further without resting if he died for it. On the way he met Mr. Beaumpnt, who volunteered to wheel it home for him. Well, she just gave Mr. Beaumont a piece of her mind, cursing him and blowing him up for interfering. come from Australia to live with her, but she Called Him Bad Names, and Drove Him

Beaumont a piece of her mind, cursing him and blowing him up for interfering."
"You were with him, Doctor, a good deal IN HIS SICKNESS, were you not 211 "Yes, considerably. One day, soon after this

occurrence, she either came for me or sent for me to see him. I found him cold and stivering, me to see him. I found him cold and shivering, and yet he pronounced himself well enough,—so much was he under her control. She said he had been off looking at a wood-lot and got chilled, and the truth was he went off without an overcoat, without any underclothing, and with very thin clothes on. I told her to get him warm, feed him and nourish him, and added that he would die soon if he wasn't treated better. At the next visit she said she didn't believe he was sick, and that it would be about as hard to kill him as it would be to kill an old rooster. I could not make her believe that he was sick, and he kept insisting that he was all right, for she had educated him that he was all right, for she had educated him up to this. The next time I went I found him churning for her, and while I was telling her how to nourish him he would stop once in a while, turn around, and listen. But she watched nim, and whenever he did this she would say, 'Dig away, old man; dig away.' And he obeyed. There was no real disease about him, but he looked like a man who had been starved to death. I told her to give him beef-tea but I never heard of her buying any beef, and know that he never could have had any nourishment. One day, when he was so feeble he couldn't sit up, she discovered that she had urgent business in Chicago, and off she went. He was liable to die almost any time, I told her, and I finally persuaded her to get a servant to stay with him. But she was only there a few days."

"Do you think, Doctor, that there is any truth in The Allegation that she poisoned him?" that he was all right, for she had educated him

THE ALLEGATION THAT SHE POISONED HIM!" "No, I haven't sny idea that she did, for the symptoms were those of starvation and old age, not of poisoning."

The Doctor then told the reporter about her eurious thefts,—a crock of butter here, a jar of preserves there, a saw and chiscl, a lot of oid phials, and other stuff, which, taken together, would form a most curious collection; of John son's getting a search-warrant and rummaging through her cellar for the stuff, which was all found; and of her confession, which was not forced, as had been alleged, but freely vol-

untary. "The fact that she stole some things that were of no earthly use to her." continued the narrator, "makes me think that she was nothing more nor less than a kleptomaniac. Most of the losers took this view of the case, and or the losers took their property back. Johnson was one of these. But he couldn't very well stop proceedings, and he didn't. She made it right with him, giving him a \$300 note to make the various losses good, bay funeral expenses, taxes, etc. What remained unpaid after this he gave to her lawyer. There was no compounding of following the case all the way through gave to her lawyer. Incre was no compound-ing of felony in the case all the way, through. Johnson told her that he would have to appear against her, and he did. The evidence before the jury was complete, and, unless they were convinced it was a case of kleptomania, I could never see why she wasn't indicted."

"You don't think much of the polsoning alle-"I think the idea of poison all bosh, for I can think of no symptoms of poison, although I must say I think the woman was none too good for it."

"There is also an allegation that she was ACCUSED OF THEFT IN AUSTRALIA!"

"We learned that from her mother, who told Mrs. Johnson that the zirl was arrested in Australia for stealing, convicted, and imprisoned for six months."
"Your estimate of the girl differs somewhat from Dr. Woodbridge's?"
"I does. From what he says one would suppose that about all the people out here were described of the Penitentiary, but, that she was pretty much of an angel, all except the wings. She is the worst specimen of humanity in the She is the worst specimen of humanity in the shape of a woman I ever saw; greed for some

"What do you know, Doctor, about the making of THAT WILL?"

"Well, it is supposed she induced the old man to make it in her favor. He told Mrs. Johnson that Susie wanted him to deed her the would be something he couldn't alter."

"It would appear that he never altered the

"It would appear that he never altered the will any way?"
"Oh, no. Once made, it remained."
"When the old man died did she show any

grief?"

"She tried to, but everybody comprehended that it was all put on, and actually had to laugh at the miserable counterfeit she made of it."

"Is it true, as she says, that outsiders interfered with her and her bushed and herestly "Is it true, as she says, that outsiders interfered with her and her husband and brought about these troubles in that way?"

"The assertion that people told each of them things about the other, and so put one up against the other, is all a lie, told merely for effect."

Leaving Dr. Hawks, the reporter sought out Leaving Dr. Hawks, the reporter sought out others in the village, all of whom confirmed his statements, in general and particular. Mrs. Buckland, wife of the co-executor of the will, told at great length how she used to put something over the fence for the old man to eat when he was starving; how Mrs. Underhill "picked" at this and told her to stop it, which, of course, she didn't do; how Susie broke up the china, the furniture, burned his books, addressed him with such eddearing terms as "old hog," and "devil," pinched and bruised him, mauled him with stove-lifters and things, and said often and often that she wished he would die; and much else which went to pile up the counts in the long indictment against this modern Xantippe. Mrs. B. also had something to say about Mr. Woodbridge's attack in The Tribung interview on her and her husband, explaining her terview on her and her husband, explaining her husband's affidavit by saying that he made it under the belief that the woman had actually been indicted for larceny, and explaining

to Mrs. Johnson,—in which she advised Susan to take "a friend's advice" and let the heirs have their share.—by saying that she wrote it out of a feeling of pure friendship for Susie just then, in spite of her badness, believing that there was a league against her to oust Buckland and get the estate in other hands, in order that the leaguers might exertise their own sweet wills in administering it. If Mr. Woodbridge—for whom Mrs. B. has no great love—desires to know just whom she means, she will doubtless have no hesitation about telling him, And as for Mrs. Underhilf's alleged present delicate situation, the matroniy Mrs. B. simply HER CURIOUS LETTER cate situation, the matroniy Mrs. B. simply poot-pooled it laughed the idea to scorn, and intimated that Mrs. U. was a double-dyed fabricator, in whom there was a great deal of

guile.

Mr. Allen, one of the witnesses to the will, remarked, in a peculiarly guarded tone, that it was very well understood that Mrs. U. "persuaded" the old gentleman into making it. The same gentleman confirmed all that has been said about the woman's cruelty towards

the old man. JUSTICE DUNTON, in the course of a talk with the reporter, gave up the following affidavits, made by "Susie's" sister and mother at the time when the divorce-proceedings were instituted. As before stated, they had lived with the unbance couple. hey had lived with the unhappy couple for

they had lived with the unhappy couple for a brief space of time, and had ample opportunities to judge of the oid man's lit-treatment, as well as to know what such treatment meant when applied to themselves. Their sworm statements at the time ran as follows:

Susy told me that she had struck him with a stove-lifter. I saw them in a quarrel caused by his trying to protect his books from being burned, and she then struck him with the tin. Also saw her break a oottle in which he had medicine because he had ground cinnamon in the coffee-mill. Has told me she would go to England. She would not allow him to have the same food she had, and not sufficient for him, and took his food from him and threw it away.

ADELAIDE S. M. PERZIRE.

I saw Susy count the money, and she said there were 137 sovereigns, and about \$100 in American gold, \$400 in bills, and \$900 in United States bonds; came to Mrs. U. in August iast; after two weeks I noticed that she was misusing him. He often talked with me about her misuse of him. I saw some quarreling, and heard more, especially nights, and enterword to keeplout of sight on such occasions. She broke a water-pitchet for some offense, ite was lalways kind and forbearing except when trying to protect some favorite property. She would drive him from his bed, and he has slept in an outhouse, and believe she threw water on him, because I heard them talk of it in their quarrel.

The "seconnitred of a Constable," as Mr.

The "scoundrel of a Constable," as Mr. Woodbridge scattingly denounced him, is

who lives at Desplaines Somehow or other he

didn't feel at all badly over it, and contended that he had simply done his duty in guarding the woman when under his care. She and Woodbridge went into a room, he said, from which it was quite possible for her to escape tarougn a window, had she been so minded; and, to prevent anything of that kind, he stepped inisde and sat down several feet away from them, not with any desire to eavesdrop, but simply to keep his eye on the woman for whose detention he was responsible. As to the alleged proposition to settle, or combound a felony, as Mr. Woodbridge had it, both the Constable and Mr. Wilson deny the allegation and defy the maker of it. All the proposition there ever was, they say, came from The Result of the Democratic Primaries.

Appearances Seem to Point to Harrison's Nomination.

A Consultation of Dunlap's Friends Study Over the Situation.

Some Decent Aldermen Put Up--- Rat.

ification Meetings. DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

allegation and defy the maker of it. All the proposition there ever was, they say, came from Mrs. Underhill, and all that Mr. Wilson ever did was to agree to drop the contest over the will and allow the heirs to divide up as they chose. Mrs. Underhill, however, desired to be relieved from further prosecution criminally, in consideration of her confessing to the charges against her, but to this Mr. Wilson says he would not listen for a moment. He told her that that was something that he couldn't stop if he would, and wouldn't if he could.

As before stated, it will be very difficult to prove the poisoning. About all that charge hangs upon is the statement of Mrs. Buckland that she once saw a package on Mrs. Underhill's table marked "Poison," which Mrs. U. immediately removed to another room; and the further statement of Mr Wilson that he thinks he can prove that the woman obtained poison is Civil or the statement of Mrs. Wilson that he thinks DELEGATES AND ALDERMEN.

The Democratic primaries for the election of elegates to their City Convention, which meets this morning at Uhlich Hall, and the choice of delegates for Aldermen, were held yesterday evening with the following result: FIRST WARD.

he can prove that the woman obtained poison in Chicago.

The people of the village who testified before
the Grand Jury on the larceny charge do not
exactly relish Mr. Woodbridge's statement that The primary at the Palmer House passed off very quietly and all one way. The only ticket in the field was the straight Tuley one, and for the jury ought to have indicted some of them. They deciare this an unjust reflection, and intimate that an inquiry into the "reasons" which induced the Grand Jury to ignore the bill against Mrs. U., after she had confessed the theft, would possibly be productive of some highly interesting disciousness. a little over 300 votes were cast. The dele rates are C. S. Cameron, C. C. Copeland, and David Thornton. The delegation is claimed straight for M. F. Tuley for Mayor, though it hought by well-informed politicians that the olid vote will be cast for him only on the in-In short, a deal of bad blood has been stirred ormal ballot, after which one vote will be certainly given to Carter H. Harrison,

The diminutive but vigilant Blum returned The diminutive but vigilant four returned on the 6 o'clock train, bearing his charge with him. The hearing went on by lamp-light, and lasted for some time, with a prospect that it would come to an end somewhere before morn-

DR. WOODWORTH.

His Death in Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14 .- Dr. John M.

Woodworth, of Chicago, Surgeon-General of

the Marine-Hospital Service, died here this

morning at 4 o'clock, after an illness of a week.

He was broken down by overwork in connection

reason was more susceptible to disease. He was at one time Professor in the Chicago Medical College, was a member

of the Chicago Medical Society, and of a great

many scientific associations. He had a success

ful military career, baving commenced as As sistant Post-Surgeon at Camp Douglas, and having been constantly promoted until he

teenth Army Corps, and afterwards Medical

Director of the Army of the Tennessee, Secretary Sherman this morning said that

by his death the Government had lost one

of its most efficient officers, and that it was due

to Dr. Woodworth's energy that the Marine Hospital service had been so successfully estab-

Dr. Woodworth will be buried here Sunday

under the suspices of the Government, in the

His death at this time is a severe national loss, in view of the most important work he has

done, and still more important efforts which he

contemplated in connection with yellow-feve

John Maynard Woodworth was born in Wood-

stock, McHenry, County, Ill., in the year 1837.

He came to Chicago when a young man, and

engaged in the drug business with his brother.

who was a practicing physician. Being interested in scientific subjects, he became a mem-ber of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and

did a great deal of work toward putting it on a

sound basis and increasing its usefulness. To this end, and at the instance of Robert Kenni-

cott, the founder of the Academy, he spent a year at the Smithsonian Institution in Wash-

ington with Profs. Henry and Baird, seeuring duplicates for the Academy. Returning here,

he took up the study of medicine, graduating

from the Chicago Medical College in the spring

of 1862. Immediately following his graduation he received an appointment as Acting Assistant-Surgeon at Camp Douglas, and soon thereafter was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the First

was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the First Illinois Light Artillery, and assigned to Batteries A and B, recruited in this city. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and appointed Medical-Inspector of the Fifteenth Army Corpos, commanded by Gen. Logan. At the close of the war he had attained the position of Medical-Director of the Army of the Tennessee, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of efficient service. Before resuming practice, he went to Europe with Dr. E. O. F. Roler, of this city, and remained abroad a year, traveling and suidying. On his return he formed a partnership with the venerable Dr. Ira Hatch, of this city, and entered active practice. In 1867 he was chosen Professor of Comparative Anatomy by the Faculty of the University of Chicago, and afterwards was appointed Professor of Physiology at the Chicago Medical College. At the same time he held the position of Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home and Examining Surgeon of the Pension Service. These positions he continued to fill until, on the passage of the act reorganizing the Marine Hospital Services in 1871 he received the appropriment of

posing or commercial navy.

He has left his impress on hospital construc-

tion and administration; the Marine Hospital at Lake View, a model of the best of the old style, and that at San Francisco, embodying the improvements and reform of the modern

Dr. Woodworth married Miss Maggle of this city, in 1873, and his family are ed with many of our oldest citizens.

MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—At the noon meeting

of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, the Board of Directors submitted a resolution rela-

tive to the lease of an exchange room and offices

n the proposed new Mitchell Block, which is to

occupy the site of the present Chamber of Commerce. The resolution is in the shape of a prop-

sition that the structure shall cost not less han \$200,000, and that it shall contain rooms in

all respects suitable for the Chamber of Com-merce business, for which an annual rental of \$3.000 shall be paid, a lease extending through twenty-one years to be taken by the Chamber. The resolution was laid over under the rules, and will be voted upon to-morrow. The condi-tions made were submitted to Mr. Mitchell's independent before presentation on 'Change, and

FARMING PREPARATIONS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., March 14.—The rain of the

th, followed by the warmth of the 7th, 8th, and

9th, and the comparatively mild weather since, has placed the soil in such tine condition that farmers have been able to do considerable plow-

ent before presentation on 'Change, and

judgment before presentation on 'Cr

historical Rock Creek Cemetery.

matters.

Chief Medical Inspector of the Fif-

with the Yellow-Fever Commission, and for that

Special Dispatch to The Triba

John Tyrrell, of the firm of Burley & Tyrrell, wholesale crockery merchants, received the unanimous nomination for Alderman.

SECOND. There were two tickets in the field, both headed by that stanch old Democrat, N. B. Boyden. Only 247 votes were cast, of which the winning received 159 to the other's 88. The delegates are N. B. Bovden, Thomas Seery, and E. C. Hayde. The judges were very much disppointed at the result, and at one time serious considered the desirability of counting Boyden out, and probably would have done so had it not been for the presence of a TRIBUNE reporter. After abandoning the scheme, they sent a mes senger after Boyden, and, on his showing up, ar earnest effort was made to induce him to resign in favor of one Charles E. Hyde. The Judge de-clined. The delegation stands 2 for Tuley and 1 for Harrison.

No Alderman was nominated,—the party ap-pearing well satisfied with Mr. Ballard, the Re-publican nominee.

THIRD.

The contest in this ward was very close, the The contest in this ward was very close, the successful ticket being elected by one majority, the vote standing 61 for George Hibben and John Dwyer, to 60 for Ed Pmilips and Pat O'Brien. A reporter saw both the former, and they said they were unpledged as to Mayor. All they desired was a good man. It is understood, however, that one of them at least leans towards Mr. Tulev.

For Aiderman, Anthony F. Seeberger, the wholesale hardware dealer, was nominated without opposition.

POURTH.

At the Fourth Ward poll, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street, 200 votes were polled, the Dunlap ticket getting 162, to 33 for that of Harrison's friends. The delegates are John Mattocks, Andrew West, William Best. No Alderman was voted for, it being the present intention to unite with the Republicans and elect a good man.

Here a large vote was polled, and the contest was quite bitter. There were two delegate tick-ets, but no one knew who either was in favor of except the delegates themselves. To illustrate the want of interest the voters took in the affair the want of interest the voters took in the affair, it is only necessary to strice that the nearest a reporter could get to wind was going on, by inquiry among them, was that they were electing a Mayor, and they thought Heath was ahead. The successful ticket contained the following names: James Sheridah! Joseph Lawior, Thomas Finucane, William O'Brien, Martin Kearnev, and Thomas McKennal. The most that could be learned of the deligrates is that they were put up in the interest aff. Tuley for Mayor, but the judges told the reporter to be sure to state that their election was, a victory for Harrison. Andrew Rider was nominated as a candidate for Andrew Rider was nominated as a candidate for Alderman without opposition.

In the Sixth Ward only 272 votes were polled. This was partly attributable to the fact that William Curran, the pominee for Alderman, inducement for the boys to vote and work. He is a salesman for J. V. Parwell & Co. The delegates chosen were: C. I. L. Doerner, Thomas Cloonan, Michael Powers, and John J. McGann. Two st least of these ard pronounced Harrison men, and Carter will doubtless capture the others. SEVENTH.

In the Seventh Wardt there were 691 votes cast, and not a split ticket among them. The delegates chosen were: Michael Cooney, James Crowe, Michael Murphy, William Tobin, James Doberty, and Patrick Downs. Mr. Tuley reckons on these as his suporters, but all he will get from them will be a complimentary vote on the first ballot, as the delegation has been fixed for Carter H.; Duffy, the baker, who had the temerity to beard Ald. Reardon in his stronghold, malled to beard Ald. Reardon in his stronghold, pulled out and went home during the afternoon, and Reardon had it all his own way. EIGHTH.

In the Eighth Ward the "regular" ticket went through with a flourish, and D. M. McCarthy. Matthew Cooney, James Carey, John O'Donnell, Dan Sullivan, Thomas Bailey, and Ed Horan were chosen as delegates. They have already been instructed to vote for Harrison. There was a sharp contest here for the Aldermanic nomination, but the honors fell to ex-Ald. James O'Brien, who received 312 votes. His principal opponent was Thomas Purcell, who got 240 votes; Mr. McQuaid received 318; Roessing, the brewer, got 66; and "Capt." Feeney 37. Roessing will, it is said, run as an independent candidate, but O'Brien's friends claim that he can win anyhow, as he has all the "gang" at his orders. NINTH.

amining Surgeon of the Pension Service. These positions hecontinued to fill until, on the passage of the act reorganizing the Marine Hospital Service in 1871, he received the appointment of chief of the newly-created bureau, the duties of which office called him to Washington, where he has since resided. It is in this latter position that he has done his most important, work. Within the necessary limits of this sketch it would be impossible to give any adequate idea of the amount and character of the labor involved, not only in correcting the abuses which had grown up under the previous mossystem of furnishing relief to sick sailors, but in carrying into effect the provisions of an act which, on its face, was crude and vague to a perplexing degree. Dr. Woodworth lacored incessantly and unsparringly, both of himself and others, to remedy these defects; and so successfully that his untimely demise cannot affect the permanency of the services he are rendered. His fitting monument is in the compact, efficient, economical organization he has left behind him which supplies medical and surgical relief to over 40,000 sailors composing or commercial navy. The total number of votes cast in this ward The total number of votes cast in this ward was 461. Of this number the delegate ticket bearing the names of Con Murphy, John Foley, and John McCarthy received 340 votes, and was declared elected. The delegates are for Carter H. Harrison for Mayor, and have a leaning toward Chris Casselmann for Treasurer. As to the other officers there are no opinions. James Péevey received a unanimous vote for the Aldermanic nomination. He is a commission merchant.

With his work in connection with epidemic TENTH. diseases—notably in connection with the cholera epidemic of 1873, and the yellow fever epidemic of 1878—both the medical profession and the public are well informed. The bulletins from his office, collating the facts of the public health in almost all civilized countries, are In the Tenth Ward the polling-place was at the corner of Halsted and Indiana streets. There was a light vote and a quiet election, there being only one ticket in the field and but three delegates to be elected to the City Convention. Their names are Henry Ackhoff, D. O. Calishan, neath in airmost all civilized countries, are rapidly acquiring a value similar to the weather bulletins of the Signal Service. It is to be hoped that a fitting successor may be found to carry to completion the efforts he has inaugurated in this and other directions.

Dr. Woodworth married Miss Maggle Hannah, and J. C. Cullen. They are unpledged, and are indifferent as to how they vote, with a slight leaning on the part of one or two of them for Harrison. No nomination was made for Alderman. This will be done in the Club, which will probably meet Monday evening at the corner of Halsted and Hubbard streets. McNurney will doubt be the favored man.

The Eleventh Ward Democrats to the number of 264 deposited their ballots at Brown's liverystable on Madison street, opposite Elizabeth street. Of this number 162 were for the ticket bearing the names of William Kirby and John Hawkins. These gentlemen are "red-bot" for Ald. Tuley for the office of Mayor, and Chris Cass-ciman for Treasurer. They are undecided as to the other offices. There was some complaint at the poils that the warons had been brought out during the afternoon in the interest of Mr. Tuley. The total number of votes cast does not indicate any alarming degree of "stuffing." ELEVENTH.

of "stuffing." TWELFTH. TWELFTH.

There were a multitude of candidates in the field in this ward for the "distinguished monor" of representing it in the Democratic City Convention, and, as a consequence, the inevitable "split" occurred. It was announced that the voting should be done in a seven-by-nine shed at the corner of Harrison street and Ozden avenue, and a box was accordingly opened for the reception of ballots. These were few and infra-

nue, and a box was accordingly opened for the reception of ballots. These were few and infrequent, and about dark the "shop" was closed it being insisted upon by a recalcitrant faction that the corner of Robey and Madison streets, in the Third Precinct, was the authorized place for the holding of the primary. The Second Precinct Democrats, however, counted their votes and declared Hugh Sweeney and P. Kinney the legal delegates. At the Third Precinct polls, the judges managed to cipher out from a mess of dirty bailots that M. C. Clancey and Hugh Sweeney were elected, and will make their returns accordingly. The voters in this precinct swear that they won't have Kinney, and the Second Precinct people declared to be everlastingly and democratically bished if they let in Chancy. farmers have been able to do considerable plowing and wheat-sowing during the week. Judging from the work going on and the reports from the surrounding districts, the husbandman is not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by an early spring. There was, however, a slight eneck this morning owing to a rather severe frost last night; but, unless it continues, it will not impede the work that is now being carried on with vigor.

And so there is a prospect of a row, if the THIRTEENTH.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth held their primary election at Wall's saloon, on the north-east corner of Indiana and Robey streets, and they had a pretty lively time. The out-and-out Harrison delegation was successful, defeating one that was said to be for Our Carter, but of which some of the great unwashed were not sufficiently satisfied about to warrant them in supporting. The delegates are J. C. Hitchcock, Thomas McNamara, and John H. Wall, and they received 187 votes against 62 for Edmond J. Burke, Simon Davy, and Thomas Rodgers. So far as could be ascertained, the elected delegation is not pledged to any other candidate than the gentleman of so much spread-eagle tame. The Democrats and Greenbackers of the Thirteenth have fallen upon each others' necks in a loving manner, and will probably unite on the uomination of a Democrat for Alderman. Mr. McGurn is said to be the man. The Democrats of the Thirteenth held the FOURTEENTH.

In this ward there was but one ticket, the In this ward there was but one ticket, the one that was put up by the Club, and the vote was unanimous. It was claimed that 563 ballots were cast, but this is extremely doubtful, as at no time during the afternoon or evening was there a crowd about the polls. The voting took place at No. 491 Milwaukee avenue. The ward is entitled to five delegates, and they were elected as follows: E. Comerford, F. A. E. Maass, M. A. La Buy, Olaf Ricchel, and Patrick Mauey. It was understood that a portion of these delegates were for Tuley and a portion for Harrison. Michael Rvan, the present incumbent, was unanimously renominated for Alderman, and his supporters are confident that he can beat the Socialists' candidate, who is a drill-master of a Communistic military organization.

FIFTEENTH.

In the Fifteenth Ward there were a great number of splits, the following delegrate ticket being elected: J. K. Miller, John Beck, James N. Burns, and Nicholas Beck. The delegration is solid for Harrison for Mayor and Casselman for Treasurer. Adam Meyer, a flour-and-feed deal-er at No. 341 North avenue, was nominated for Alderman with scarcely any opposition. SIXTEENTH.

The following delegates were elected: Arno Voss, Allan C. Story, John McHue, and Louis Bartels. No nomination for Alderman was

made.

As far as can be learned the delegation is divided between Carter Harrison and Murray F. Tuley for Mavor and is unanimous for Michael Brand for City Treasurer, Judge Waliace will probably receive the support of this delegagation for City Attorney. SEVENTERNTH.

Over 2,000 votes were cast at the Democratic primaries in the Seventeenth Ward held yesterday afternoon at the corner of Chicago avenue and Townsend street. Such a crowd as surrounded the poll from the time it opened until it was closed was never seen at a primary election before. It looked as if not only the Seventeenth Ward but all the surrounding wards had turned out every voter to take part in the contest. The principal interest was taken in the turned out every voter to take part in the con-test. The principal interest was taken in the nomination of Alderman. There were several candidates in the field, but the only ones who showed any strength were Mr. John F. Walsh and Edward P. Barrett. Mr. Barrett was the successful candidate, receiving about 1,500 votes of the 2,000 cast. If he gets the

votes of the 2,000 cast. If he gets the same number of votes on election-day there can be no doubt about his election. Mr. Barrett is a young man of good address and ability. He is in the employ of the American Express Company as messenger, and has held the position for many years, and bears an excellent reputation. He is far above the average of Democratic candidates for Alderman usually put up in this ward.

The successful delegate ticket was as follows: Andrew J. Sullivan. Thomas Carney, Peter Maloney, and James Rodgers.

The delegation is unanimous for Carter Harrison for Mavor, and John Richberg is their first

rison for Mayor, and John Richberg is their first choice for City Treasurer.

RIGHTEENTH. When the count in this ward was concluded When the count in this ward was concluded the following ticket was found to have been elected by 203 to 77, against the delegates favoring Harrison for Mayor: Perry H. Smith, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Frank Agnew, M. J. Corcoran. This delegation is for Dunlap for Mayor, first, last, and all the time.

For Alderman, the contestants were William G. McCormick and Samuel Glickauf, the former being elected by 223 to 49. He is one of the owners of McCormick Hall, a large propertyowner, and a thoroughly good man.

THE MAYORALTY. be about as given in the following table. The for-mal ballot should add to Harrison's strength inless some queer work is done:

Harrison. Dunlap. Tuley. tain. Wards.
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 **** 3 Total...... 32

> RATIFYING. TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Fourth Precinct of the Twelfth Ward was held last evening at No. 998 West Madison street. Mr. E. G. Allen made a short address, setting forth the necessity of being more than customa rily vigilant at the ensuing municipal election for the very important reason that in a meas 1880, and if the Republicans shall show strength enough now to carry the local election, it will have its bearing upon the result in the State at large at the coming Republican contest. He did not say this because he felt that the Republican cause was weakened in the least, but everybody was, or should be, aware that the Democracy were moving heaven and earth, politically, to turn the tide in their favor, and so it bebooved every Republican to be ever on the alert and meet them at every point. The fight in this (Fourth) precinct of this ward would be waged most bitterly, for it had a very heavy Democratic population, and the speaker counseled unsleeping vigilance and determined work on the part of the Republican voters. If the Second, Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Eighteenth Wards would go to the polls in strength, the municipal contest would unquestionably result in favor of the Republican ticket. Mr. Allen dweltiupon the importance of having the machinery of politics under the control of the Republicans, for that meant bonest judges and returns. Already the Sheriff's office and the County Board were under the direction of the Republicans would but go to the polls and make sure of the city ticket it would insure an honest election in the election of 1880. politically, to turn the tide in their favor, and

make sure of the city tiese it would insure an honest election in the election of 1880.

Marcus Farwell, candidate for City Treasurer, next addressed the meeting, thanking the ward for its support of him in Convention, and urging untiring work from this time until election day. The Democracy were busy gathering up all the political rubbish in the city, and were determined to not be defeated, for they knew if they were it, would somethat the next. vere it would sound their doom at the next Presidential contest.
Mr. Everett, candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Ward, also made a short address, after which Mr. Allen again took the floor and ap-

nounced that there was no danger of any inde-pendent candidate being raised against Mr. Everett. Those who opposed the latter gentle-man at the primaries would now support him to Mr. Russell, Mr. Dickinson, and others also

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS

ratified the nominations for city, town, and ward-officers last evening by a rousing meeting in Benz's Hall, West Lake street. near Robey. Brief speeches were made by M. A. Farwell, candidate for city Treasurer; Col. Ricaby, candidate for City Attorney; Peter Buschwah, for City Clerk; S. C. Hayes, Ald. Thompson, W. P. Underwood, and others. All of the speakers showed the necessity of the Republican voters of the ward turning out to a man on election day, is view of the fact that the Presidential contest was so near at hand and for the reason that in order to secure an economical and vise administration of the City Government it was necessary to sustain men who were personally responsible in every respect, for whom the great Republican party was sponsor. The speakers were loudly and frequently applauded during their speeches and when they retired. It is evident that the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward will give Wright and the rest of the ticket a majority on election day.

IN GENERAL. IN REPUBLICAN CIRCLES everything was looking well vesterday, and the greatest confidence prevailed. In the forenoon

were compared, and a Campaign Executive Committee was appointed, composed of the following named: E. G. Keith, Abner Taylor, F. F.

ing named: E. G. Keith, Abner Taylor, F. F. Allen, John Buehler, W. F. Milligan, Chris Mamer, T. J. Biuthardt, J. S. Kirk, and E. F. C. Klokke. This Committee will meet this morning, organize, and appoint a committee to lay out and take charge of the campaign work. It is not proposed to open headquarters until next week some time, the idea being to have a sharp, vigorous, and decisive campaign, and to make a good ready before commencing. In Democratic circles the primaries absorbed

all attention, and as a consequence there was a dearth of wise men loading around the usual haunts. There was absolutely nothing new, except that they talked more determinedly than ever in favor of giving the flatists the cold shoulder, and nominating to-day a straight ticket without regard to what they might wish. Such as were seen, however, were not near as friendly toward Harrison as they had been a few days before, and somehow the tide seemed o be setting against him. It was believed evertheless, that he would be nominated to day, and predicted that if he was, it would fall upon the party like a wet blanket. John M Dumphy, the party nominee for West-Side Col-lector, says he did not seek the nomination, but will stick, but his friends say that this conclusion is conditional upon the candidate for Assessor being forced off the ticket, which is likely to be urged upon the attention of the Couven-tion this morning. It is a happy family all

The other wing of the party-THE KICKERS.

who are clamoring for greenbacks, or other cur who are clamoring for greenbacks, or other current tunds—was in its usual bad shape, and the leaders were predicting a big row at their Convention this evening, hinting as they spoke, however, that the holding of the Convention depended upon their ability to raise \$15 to pay the hall rent, or to get some one to become sponsor for them. The Committee appointed to call upon Mr. Harrison had not seen him, and agreed to take a good look for him just before the assembling of the Convention; and if they do not flad him or hear from him it would not be surprising to see an attempt made to repudiate him and put some one else up. None of the gang know what they will do, or what they want to do, and they have made themselves so ridicuto do, and they have made themselves so ridiculous that very few take any interest in them.

It was announced yesterday that Arthur Dixon would positively refuse to accept the nomination for Alderman or the First Ward, for the reason that he thought its acceptance would damage his prospects for something else he was looking forward to. looking forward to.

SOUTH TOWN.

The South Town National Greenback Convention reassembled at Meisner's Hall, on Twenty-second street, last evening, A. W. Herr in the chair. After the usual preliminaries, the following nominations were made, it having been decided to put up only "straight" party men: Supervisor, Burdock Morrison; Assessor, J. S. Hendrickson; Collector, Dr. J. W. Bailey; Clerk, Paul Jones.

The Town Central Committee was made up of two from each ward: First, Charles Conley, A.

The Town Central Committee was made up of two from each ward: First, Charles Conley, A. W. Herr; Second, Edward K. Morris, John Gil-der; Third, B. Weisz, Max Zaremba; Fourth, J. E. Cassidy, C. A. Jackson; Fifth, Joshua Boy-dell, M. S. Finnegan. The Convention then adjourned.

The Convention then adjourned.

CENTRAL COMMITTE.

The Republican City Central Committee, appointed at the Farwell Hall Convention, met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. Eleven members were present, the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Wards being unrepresented. Abner Taylor was elected President and Samuel Collyer Secretary, whereupon the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning. It is claimed that the meeting was a "cooked" one, only certain members being notified of it, and there will probably be some "kicking" at the next gathering.

WAR IN THE SEVENTH.

The following document needs no explana The following document needs no explanation:

I. Daniel F. Gleeson, depose and say that I am a citizen of the United States, and a resident and qualified voter of the State of Illinois, and that I was regularly appointed a judge for the Democratic primary election of the Seventh Ward; that I attempted to conscientiously perform my duties as such judge or inspector, but, becoming convinced of the fact that undue influences were being made use of, and that corruption and what was generally supposed to be bribery on the part of one who was a candidate for a certain office, I considered it my duty to withdraw and resign my position as such inspector or judge of election. I therefore enter my most earnest protest against any nomination whiten may have been made for Alderman of the Seventh Ward, and any election of delegates to the City Convention proceeding from the same source. I cannot refrain from stating that one of the urgent reasons which induced me to brand the proceedings of the so-called primary as infamous was the presence at such primary of men who are notably in the employ of the West Chicago City Railway Company, whose particular protege the said candidate for Alderman is supposed to be.

D. F. Glezsson.

A reporter happened to meet Mr. Gleeson at

A reporter happened to meet Mr. Gleeson at the Sherman House last night, and questioned him more particularly as to the frauds which he affirmed had been committed, and he said that at the polls, corner of Brown and Maxwell streets, the employes of the Gas Company and the West Chicago City Railway were voted indiscipants by

"More than once?" asked the reporter. "More than once?" asked the reporter. "More than once! Why, five or six times. That's what made me leave the place. There were more votes cast, I will venture to say, than there are residents of the ward. When I saw what was being done, I told the other judges that they might run the thing to suit themselves. I would have nothing more to do with it, and I repudiate the entire proceedings." Saying which, Capt. Gleeson departed with ineffable disgust depicted on every feature.

effable disgust depicted on every feature.

DEMOCRATIC CONSULTATION.

There was a gathering of Democratic politicians who are opposed to the nomination of Carter Harrison yesterday afternoon at McGuire's saloon, known as the New St. Charles, corner of North Clark and Superior streets. There were present Perry H. Smith, Ald. Daly, Judge Mever, Messrs. McMahon and McCormick, and several others of the same belief. Mr. McCormick reported that he had seen Mr. Dunlap and had received assurances from him that he would certainly run if nominated. It was then decided that the Eighteenth Ward delegate ticket, of which Perry H. Smith and Mike Corcoran are the head and tail, should pledge themselves to plump solid for Dunlap, and, it possible, stem the prevailing Harrison tide. Mr. Smith announced that he had had enough of it, and would under no consideration work for the position again. He further relieved himself of the opinion that Carter could not possibly be elected, and hence he would do all he could to defeat him in the Convention to-day, and elect Dunlap. Arrangements were also made for the Sherman House meeting in the evening, and the conference broke up with repeated "drinks for the crowd," paid for by the enthusiastic opponents of Carter and his eagle.

ANTI-HARRISON CONSULTATION. ANTI-HARRISON CONSULTATION.

ANTI-HARRISON CONSULTATION.

Last night a number of prominent Democrats assembled at the Sherman House club-rooms for the purpose, it was announced, of consultation in the interests of "Democracy in general." Among those whose presence was noted were Mr. Perry H. Smith, Mr. Perry Smith Jr., Mr. John Rountree, Mr. John Mattocks, Mr. Jerry Crowler, Capt. D. F. Gieeson, Mr. Duffy, and others to the number of about twenty-five. The doors were locked and all but the "simon-purea," and they the chosen ones, were excluded. After a session which consumed about an others to the number of about twenty-five. The doors were locked and all but the "simon-pures," and they the chosen ones, were excluded. After a session which consumed about an hour and a half, the doors were unlocked and a reporter for The Tribune was admitted. He was told that there had been no formal proceedings whatever. The meeting was an informal affair, and given to talk concerning the situation from a Democratic standpoint, with particular reference to the probable action of the Convention of this morning. The gentlemen present had convened not in the interests of any individual, but out of regard for the welfare of the cause. "Anything to beat Carter H. Harrison," was the watchword. Carter was not a strict Democrat in the first place, and he had made a fool of himself in Congress. He could not be elected Mayor of the City of Chicago under any circumstances, and the Democrats might as well stay at home and let the Republicans do as they chose in the event of his nomination. What the Democrats wanted was a good ticket,—a ticket that would draw out the vote and the co-operation of every Democrat in the city. They had been beaten till they were sore. Still they were hungry, and would try again. Their free use of money had been the cause of their defeat repeatedly, and had depleted their exchequers. Now they wanted an honest campaign in behalf of popular and honest men, and if the Democratic voters did not care to come out when they were not paid for it, they might stay at home and take their defeat as best they might. The gentleman to whom the reporter talked said that all present at the meeting were of one opinion, and that was that Carter Harrison's nomination meant Democratic defeat. Several gentlemen had been talked of as candidates for the Mayoralty. They were M. F. Tuley, M. C. Stearns, and George L. Dunlap. The last named was doubtless the man most likely to lead the Democratic hosts to victory, and he seemed to be the first choice of the element represented at the gathering. That he would accept th While it was very evident that the main business was to beat Harrison, it was not the less true that business of no secondary weight was the nomination of Mr. Dunian. It was sand that the meeting was not called in the interests of an individual, but in the interests of Democracy. That was true, and at the same time it was true that George L. Dunlap was looked upon as the coming man. The fact is that the Democrats represented at last night's confab met to devise ways and means for best putting Mr. Dunlap before the Convention, and then pulling the strings so as to insure his nomination. They seemed to think that the anti-Harrison delegates elected at the primaries of last night outnumber the supporters of the eagle-pluioned Congressman. Unfortunately the returns, as gathered last night, do not support any such supposition. Just how Mr. Dunlap's nomination will be secured, in case it be secured at all, will best appear after the close of the Convention to-day.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Republican Gains Throughout the State.

New York Times, March 13.

The results of the county and town elections in New Jersey on Tuesday, show, although full returns have not yet been received, flattering Republican gains. In only one co lington-is there aloss, and in that a Rep majority of one in the Board of Freeholders be-comes a Democratic majority of one. In Sussex County the power of the corrupt Democratic ring which has governed it is broken, its oppo-nents obtaining a majority of not less than six Freeholders.

nents obtaining a majority of not less than six Freeholders.

In the reports from various New Jersey towns, it is stated that in Union County the Board of Freeholders, which last year stood fourteen Democrats to eight Republicans, is now nine Republicans to eight Democrats. Morris County elects as Freeholders eight Republicans, six Democrats, and one Greenbacker.

DISSATISFIED MINERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PITTSBURG, Pa., March 14.—The Monongahela River coal-miners are on the war-path again. Over 500 of them are encamped at Elizabeth, coming from points all along the river, but

principally from Six-Mile Ferry. They declare they will not leave until every miner now at work is brought out. No open violence has yet been attempted, but at a meeting to-day a resolution was adopted to bring the working miners lution was adopted to bring the working miners out at all hazards. The mines of Horner & Roberts, Wood, Shrader & Co., and O'Neil are running, but with decreased forces. It is expected they will suspend for morrow. A strong police force is on the ground to preserve order, but much uncasiness prevails among the citizens from the numbers and threatening attitude of the strikers. OUR ARCTIC POSSESSIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.-A Victoria dispatch says the steamer Grappler has arrived from Fort Wrangel. Her commander reports that four men who left Wrangel for Sitka ab three years ago on a prospecting tour are ascertained to have been murdered by Indians. No news from Sitka, and the long absence of the British gunboat caused grave fears for the safety of the settlement.

Eight Indians were drowned in the recent storm by swamping their canoes.

GRANT THIRD-TERM CLUB. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, March 14.—A largely-attended meeting of Republicans was held last evening at the office of Emery Beauchamp, late United States Consul at Cologne, and a Grant Third-Term Club was regularly organized,—the first in the State. The movement appears to be gen-erally indorsed by the Republicans here, and promises to be very popular.

AMUSEMENTS

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

MAX STRAKOSCH DIRECTOR. OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 17.

Huguenots, Huguenots, Huguenots, With the following Great Cast:
MISS KELLOGG, Valentine; MISS MARIA LITTA,
Queen Margaret; MISS CAEY, Urban; MR. ADAMS,
Rapul; SIG. PANTALEONI, Nevers; MB. GOTTSCHALK, St. Bris; Mrs. CONLY, Marcel.

Tuesday Evening, March 18, Faust, Faust, Faust, MISS LITTA, Margherita: MISS CARY, Siebel; MR. WESTBERG, Faust: MR. CAUFFMAN, Valentin; MR. CONLY. Mephisto.

Wednesday Evening, March 19, arday, Grand Matinee LOHENGRE Irday, Grand Matinee Irday Evening, Last Performance.

POPULAR PRICES! Admission. \$1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and \$1 ex tra. according to location. Gallery, 50 cents. Seats con now be secured at Box Office. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Prices, \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. THE INIMITABLE LOTTA And Dramatic Company, Abbey & Schoeffel Manageri will present, with new Scenic Effects, her play of MUSETTE

Matthee Saturday, and last performance of MUSETTE BENEFIT OF S. D. PIERCE MATE.

Monday next-Lotta's last and most successful play.

LA CIGALE. Box Sheet now open.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY

MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 o'clock and THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, last two representations of the Spectacu-lar Burlesque, HORRORS!
The entire Company in the cast.
CALLY.
CALLY.

THE SALE OF SEATS For JUDGE W. F. BICK'S RAMBLES ABOUT Illustrated by LONDON

Begins THIS MORNING at Root & Sone, 136 State-st. Reserved Scats, 25 and 50 cents. First lecture nex Monday evening. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. TAKE NOTICE In order to secure good seats for S. D. Pierce's Grand Double Bill Bener

You must buy at once, as few are left. On this occasion the doors will open at quarter past 7, and curtain will rise at 8 on the beautiful drama. SWEETHEARTS, And fall at 10:30 on the side-splitting to CHECKMATE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS OF JOS. K. EMMET in his NEW FRIPZ With Full Dramatic Company and A CHICAGO GERMAN MÆNNERCHOR, To assist in the INVISIBLE CHORUS of the EMMET'S LULLABY. Monday Night-JOHN MCULLOUGH supported by

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. EXTRA CARD. This Saturday Night will be read from the telegraphic reports of the laternational Match, N. Y., and the name of the winner of t

CARWELL HALL. FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 15, at 3, return of Chicago's 52-preme Favoritie, Mrs.

SCOTT-SIDDONS,

In her WORLD-FAMOUS DRAMATIC RECITALS Reserved Seats, Evening, 75c; Admission, 50c. Mar-hee, 50c; no extra for reserved. Tractes for both in-citals now at Koot & Sons, 15c State-st.

W. J. Bovie, General Agent of the Blue Line is registered at the Tremont.

The Hon. James Herrington, State Senator from Geneva, Ill., is a guest of the Tremout. The Hon. Henry Poehler, M. C. from the second Minnesota District, is a guest of the

The Hon. N. L. Joslyn, State Senator from Woodstock, Ill., is one of the guests of the

H. M. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Line, and Lewis Williams, General Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Davton Railroad, are at the Pacific. The temperature vesterday, as observed by

sse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE uilding), was at 8 a. m. 17 deg : 10 a. m., 18; 12 m., 21; 3 p. m., 26; 7 p. m., 23. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 7 p. m., 29.56 Messrs. Vandercook & Co., of this city, have

empiled and published a complete illustrated guide to Leadville, Col. The pamphlet contains att that the most inquisitive might desire to know about the new mining settlement, and is The Hon. W. C. Burchard, ex-Governor of

Castern Honduras, delivered a lecture last night before the Academy of Sciences, at the soms No. 263 Wabash avenue, upon "Twenty ears in Honduras: a description of the country its physical, social, political, and religious

The tuck-pointers held a meeting at No. 7 Clark street, and organized a union for the purpose of assisting the bricklayers in their strike for \$2.50 on and after April 1. Michael Suliivan was chosen President and James Thompson Secretary. They will hold another meeting Friday evening at the same place.

About fifteen of the brick manufacturers of the city held a meeting at the Sherman House vesterday afternoon, and had a private talk in regard to prices for the coming active building season. No decision was arrived at, although there was a general feeling that the price of brick would advance with the increased de-

At 1:15 yesterday morning, a team attached to a hack owned by P. G. Healey ran away from in front of No. 262 North Clark street, and at Burton place collided with a street-car going south. The vehicle was badly wrecked, and the reet-car somewhat damaged. The runaway am were caught by Officer Kaiser before doing

The Trade and Labor Council held a regular meeting last evening at No. 7 Clark street, Sam Goldwater in the chair. The result of the recent legislative attempt to investigate the labor olem was brought up for discussion, and it decided to print an extra number of the re-of the Committee. The Council adjourned

Dr. Hoadley, who is attending the yo Charles Christiansen, who was stabbed Sunday night by Mike Murphy, reported last evening that his patient was in a more tavorable condithat his patient was in a more lavorable count tion than at any time since the occurrance. The left lung is filled with clotted blood, but he bears up so well that the Doctor entertains a hope of being able to clear out these clots, and if his efforts should prove successful the young man's recovery will be insured.

Telegrams were received at military head-quarters yesterday from Capt. S. H. Lincoln. in command at Fort Stanton, Texas. They an-nounce the return of Lieut. Winston from a fourteen-days' scout. He reports that his in-vestigations confirm the previous reports that the Indians have committed no further depre-dations beyond those already reported. He be-lieves that they have no cause for further re-trisals, and fears no trouble from the Fort Sill Indians.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Sherman House, and the Company was formally organized by the election of officers, as follows: Jesse Spalding, President; William H. Turner, Vice-President; Clinton Briggs, Treasurer; William B. Ferguson, Secretary; Jefferson Farmer, Manager; Nelson Ludington, Robert Law, Austin Cruver, H. S. Carter, H. Witbeck, Executive Committee.

Quite a large audience greeted Mrs. Scott-Siddons at Farwell Hall last evening, indicating that that reader's popularity has not diminished by reason of long absence. The programme presented was a somewhat diversified one, the principal selections being scenes from Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," which the reader rendered with well-sustained dramatic power, and Lewis' "Maniac," in the recital of which Mrs. Sliddons displayed great tragic force, and yet a discreet sense of the proper requirements of the piece. During the reading Mrs. Sliddons was presented with a handsome floral tribute. that reader's popularity has not diminished

The St. Patrick's Society held an adjourned meeting in their rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening for the purpose of discussing the arrangements for the colonization conference the arrangements for the colonization conference and banquet to be given at the Pacific St. Pat-rick's Day. W. J. Onahan presided. Several letters from various invited guests were read and placed on file. Messrs. McGrath, McHugh, Towle, and Roe were added to the Committee on Reception. The Executive Committee reow Reception. The Executive Committee reported that all necessary arrangements had been made to insure the success of the conference and banquet. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Dillon O'Brien, of St. Paul, on the subject of colonization, which he has made a study of. Messrs. John C. Carroll and Joseph A. Eagle were elected members of the Society, and the meeting adjourned to come together at the colonization conference Monday morning.

The attention of the city authorities is called to the fact that the contractors engaged to put up the new block about to be erected by a Philaup the new block about to be erected by a Phladelphia capitalist named S. L. Croffer, on Wabash avenue, opposite Field, Lieter & Co's., indulged in a rather peculiar freak of economy last evening. Having leveled the old Nevada Hotel to within a few feet of the ground, they set fire to the remaining ruins, which consisted largely of beams and flooring, and left it to burn to the ground. A man was stationed with a bucket to watch the progress of the flames and keep the police queeted. Late last night, when the fire showed no signs of abatement, this man said he didn't think there was any danger, as the burning mass was shut abatement, this man said he didn't think there was any danger, as the burning mass was shut in on both sides by five-story buildings, and the timber was of pine, which gave out no large sparks. This may or may not have been true, but if this dangerous precedent is allowed to he followed, and every economical contractor who wants to save the price of a few shovelers and laborers has only to hire a private incendiary and burn down the buildings that stand in his way, it will not take long to scare up another Great Fire.

SALOON-KEEPERS. The regular weekly meeting of the Saloon-leepers' Union was held at the West Twelfth treet Turner Hall yesterday afternoon, John 'eldkamp in the chair. The various Committees submitted reports of business character, and several new members

The Chairman called attention to the approach

The Chairman called attention to the approach of the municipal election, and urged that all members of the Union close their places of business election-day, and go to the polls and work, His suggestion subsequently took the form of a motion and was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Baum moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to look after the interests of the Union.

Adolph Miller was in favor of the motion, and spoke at some length, urging that a Committee be appointed to organize for work at the polls, and that they depart frem the custom of former years of allowing the election to go by default. He wanted the Committee to obtain from the several candidates that might be presented their views on the saloon question, or Sunday laws, and report, and for the Union to act afterward as it might see fit.

The motion to appoint a committee prevailed

as it might see fit.

The motion to appoint a committee prevailed after some further discussion, and the following were appointed: B. Baum, A. Mueller, H. Engiehardt, Charles Bruder, John Feldkamp, Louis Schwuczow, and Joseph Miehle.

On motion it was resolved to hold meetings each week until after the election, alternating between the North Side and West Side Turner Halls, and the Judiciary Committee was instructed to confer with the Judiciary Committee of the City Council and other members of that lody to-day in reference to the pool-table ordinance, after which the meeting adjourned for one week to the North Side Turner Hall.

DR. LYMAN.

DR. LYMAN.

family and friends of our deceased brother in their THE CITY-HALL.

The school-teachers will get Saturday 42% pe ent of their January salaries in cash. Willoughby, Hill & Co. took out a permit nprovements at their store to cost \$6,000. No scrip was paid out, -the first time that has

happened since the presses were set agoing The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office \$1,846; Comptroller, \$351; total, \$2,198. He paid out \$2,000. Commissioner Chesbrough, who has been New York and Pittsburg for ten days past,

expected home this morning. A. M. Wright, the next Mayor, called on Mayor Heath and had a long talk with him,— what about did not transpire.

There is now outstanding, including wha his been disbursed this year on old accounts, \$1,050,000 in scrip. The redemptions to date, cash as well as what came in as taxes, about \$650,000. Of the called paper, \$11,000 has not been presented.

An absurd story was circulated about the City-Hall vesterday to the effect that Mayor Heath had told some of the employes that Mr. Wright had promised him there would be no changes there. Mr. Wright positively asserts that he has made no promises of any kind to anybody, and Mayor Heath has not given the men to understand anything of the kind. The call foundation there is for this runse laws in only foundation there is for this rumar lays in the proclamation of Mr. Wright indorsing the present administration, and as he is known to be an honorable man and of good judgment, it is believed that but comparatively few changes will be made in the departments, for a time a

The Mayor received a copy of the Appropris The Mayor received a copy of the Appropriation bill in the afternoon, but said he would not be prepared until to-day to say what he purposed doing. The trouble is that, under the law, he is required to veto a whole item; that is, cannot cut down an appropriation for an improvement, for instance, if he thinks too much money has been set aside for it. Should he veto a whole item, and the Council fail to pass it over his veto, not a penny could be available for that carticular nurpose, though it might be judicious particular purpose, though it might be judicious to spend something. He did not specify any items, but remarked generally that if he cut and slashed a "worse" bill than the present one might be passed.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

To-day the Hospital Committee will visit tha nstitution to see how things are working. The books of the Collectors of Hanover and Northfield were received by the County Clerk

County-Treasurer McCrea has now all denom inations of Court-House bonds. None of these securities were sold yesterday.

John Halpin and William Connors, charged with burglary, were released, on buil of \$1,000 each, from jail vesterday, Chris Mamer becom-ing surety.

Maj. Gordon, the noted criminal lawyer of Indianapolis, paid a visit to the County Building yesterday, and looked in upon State's-Attorney Mills. He is here on business connected with the Tait-Love murder case. Maj. Gordon is about 60 years old, and in his professional lite has defended eighty-six persons charged with murder, and not one of the number was hung. In the Criminal Court yesterday, James Mo Elroy, John Herbert, and Constable Thoma Rooney, who were charged with conspiracy, were adjudged not guilty by a jury, and a similar verdict was rendered in the case of William Earl, who was charged with an assault with intent to kill. George Dilcher pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and was remanded to await sentence. The Committee on Town and Town Accounts

met again yesterday afternoon. It was decided to allow no bills hereafter covering the articles of tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco, and that families of eight persons shall receive no more than \$6 worth of goods per month for out door relief, and families of six and under shall rereief, and families of six and under snail re-ceive \$4 per month. Also that when an Overseer of the Poor gives the orders he shall specify the articles therein. Attached to a bill of \$118 from Dr. M. T. O'Cleary, of Lemont, was a request for religious reading matter for the sick poor. In accordance with the opinion of County-At-torney Willett, the Committee decided to allow Town Supervisors \$1 per cay of ten hours for services rendered as Overseers of the Poor. Heretofore bills have been presented for \$1.50 per day, and they have been audited at that Quite a number of miscellaneous bills were audited by the Committee during the session. The affairs of the Supervisor of the Town of Hyde Park are soon to be investigated

by the Committee.

A prisoner named Tom Campbell, who is confined in the County Jan awaiting trial on the charge of burglary, made quite a mutinous demonstration yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. It was visiting day, and many of the prisoners had been allowed the liberty of the corridors, Campbell being among them. Turnkev Raffen ordered him into his cell, and he refused to obey. A crowd of prisoners immediately congregated around the two men, and Jailer Currier, having been informed of the trouble, went to the scene, and ordered Campbell into his cell. The prisoner said he would "be — if he'd go." The Jailer then ordered him into a dungeon or dark cell, and he again refused to obey, accompanying his refusal with an oath. Currier drew a revolver, and, leveling it at the deflant desperado, ordered him to walk to the dungeon. The prompt action thus taken caused the other ado, ordered him to waik to the dungeon. The prompt action thus taken caused the other prisoners to fall back, and Campbell was marched down the corridor and locked up in the dungeon, where he will be kept for some time. The affair had the appearance of a premeditated attempt to overpower the Jailer and the Turnkey, but the prisoners could not have accomplished anything by so doing, for Turnkey Thompson had the keys of the doors, and kept an eye on the prisoners when they surrounded the Jailer and the inside Turnkey.

FEDERAL BUILDING.

The exports of alcohol yesterday amounted to

There were \$65,000 disbursed by the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The sales of 4 per cents The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were

\$17,189. Whisky contributed \$12,920. There were received from cigars and tobacco \$3,446,

Jacob Merell, of No. 1021 West Madison street, was beld for appearance before the Court in \$500 bail, to answer to the charge of selling liquor without liceuse. Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, who was sentenced to

jail for six months at the last term of the Dis-trict Court, for illegally drawing a pension, was yesterday sent to the County Hospital, in conse-quence of her eyes being diseased. Ten casks of silver dollars were received at the Sub-Treasury from, the Philadelphia Mint. Each keg contained 5,000 dollars, or a total of \$50,000. There is now upwards of \$500,000 worth of the metal in the Sub-Treasury vaults.

The case of Joseph Haser, the Galena brewer, charged with having defrauded the Government by the duplicate use of teer stamps, was submitted to Commissioner Hoyne vesterday morning without argument. Haser was held in \$2,000 bail to appear at the next term of the Haser was held in

Charles lurner, who was appointed by the recent Convention of Gaugers in Cincinnatione of a Committee to wait on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, returned from Washington yesterday. He reports that the Commissioner has agreed to allow all traveling expenses incurred by the Gaugers in the dis-

Last December a special committee of the United States Senate called on the Attorney-General for information as to the number of Deputy-Marshals employed in each district at the last Congressional election. Marshal Hildrup sent forward his report yesterday after-noon. It shows that in this district only 215 Deputies were employed, all in this city.

CRIMINAL.

M. Mamer, William Broderick, and A. Hamnd were arrested yesterday for resisting Constable Daran. Justice Foote continued their cases to next Wednesday under bonds of \$600

William Swissler, Jr., an employe of the Sheriff's office, asserts that he was assaulted and robbed by highwaymen late Thursday night, near the corner of Peoria and Jackson streets. He lost a gold watch and \$15 in cash.

Edward and John McCall took a change of venue yesterday from Justice Foote to Justice D'Wolf, and were discharged on the charge of perjury preferred by "Friend" W. T. Fish, whose affirmation was not enough to establish

guilt.

Arrests: Frank Sommer, assaulting his wife,
Katharina, at their home. No. 74 Bremer street;
Mary Jones, Kittle Howard, Mary Straher, Gus

Rose, and John Anderson, charged with disor-derly conduct in participating to a dance at No. 123 West Washington street, a saloon kept by B. Tate: Mattie Ruden, larceny of \$4 cash from John Miller.

Last evening Officers Madigan and Amstein o the Armory noticed two men attempting to sel a revolver in P. R. Trenlich's second-hand store a revolver in P. R. Trenlich's second-hand store, at No. 4914 Clark street, and as one of them was recognized as John Morrissey, alias "Texas Jack," they stepped in and arrested them. In their possession were found two other revolvers, which looked so suspicious that the officers went to their apartments in the lodging house of William Murtha, No. 375 Clark street. In an old satchel in the room were found some eighty orestecknives of oom were found some eighty pocket-knives of ifferent makes and pattern, three foot-rules, ine revolvers, one bistol, and seven silver poons. "Texas" is recently from St. Louis, spoons. "Texas" is recently from St. Louis, and his companion, who gave the name of Frank Wyman at the station, claims to hall from St. Louis also. It is supposed that the goods were stolen either in that city or at some point between here and there.

point between here and there.

Justice Summerfield: Mary Gaskins, larceny of a watch from William Dempster, of No. 593 Archer avenue, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Gaskins, her busband, discharged; George Ranz, larceny of several pairs of pants from the Boston Clothing-House, \$300 to the 20th; James Brooks, caught stealing furniture from storage in a lumber-office near the corner of Polk and Sherman streets, and belonging to P. Keating, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Lynch, caught stealing a wheelbarrow at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, \$25 five; Thomas Jones, disorderly vagrant, \$100 fine; C. P. Morgan, J. A. Webb, J. J. Walser, Levi Solomon, and W. F. Chatfield, ticket-scalpers, held once again in \$400 each to the Criminal mon, and W. F. Chatfield, ticket-scalpers, held once again in \$400 each to the Criminal Court, they waiving examination upon the charges brought against them. Justice Morrison: John Jackson and Patrick Dalton, larceny of a shawl from Ellen Klein, of No. 377 Blue Island averue, \$300 to the Criminal Court: Michael Maher, who has twice been held over to the Criminal Court for robbing a hackman last Christmas, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court, in the hones that a third attempt to convict him will Christmas, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court, in the hopes that a third attempt to convict him will prove successful; Frank Conway, threats to kill Nicholas Quirk, \$300 to the 19th; Thomas Woodward, betty sneak-thief; \$10 fine; Mary Kilb and Willie Riley, alias the "Preacher," \$100 fine for vagrancy; John Sheehan, charged with bicking the bocket of a Mrs. Graham, living on Hubbard street, and also charged with being one of three men who abo t a week ago entered a grocery at the corner of Hubbard and Oakley streets, and after intimidating the intimes with revolvers, robbed the money-drawer of about. \$11 cash, \$1,000 to the 15th; Martin Mulvey, charged with complicity in the above robberies, discharged; George Wise, drunkard, sent at his request to the House of Correction for thirty days; Mary McIntvre, drunkard, \$50 fine. Justice DeWoif, presiding in the North Division Court in place of Justice Kaufmann, fined Henry Hoffert \$25 for representing himself to be a police officer; William McKay, assaulting Antonio Venello, and making free with his wife, \$100 fine; Gottlieb Eberhardt, a worthless vagrant, \$100

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. A. Broadwater, M'nt'na, Dr. L. A. Carter, P'k'n, Ill K. Thomas, S'tLakeCity J. H. Winsor, DesMoines W. Coit, Philadelphia, P. J. Lockwood, Cincin. C. A. Clark, Cedar R'pds. A. Sutton, Pittsburg. D. H. McPherson, L'indon PALMER HOUSE.

Allen, Hartford, Piersons, Boston. F. L. Griswold, Peorla J. B. Mandeville, N. Y. A. Corrow, Milwankee.
F. Newland, Detroit.

J. B. Mandeville, N. 1

G. Griffith, Cincinnati

E. L. Bäker, Red Wing

L. D. Paimer, Yankton SHERMAN HOUSE.

F. M. Bissell, Phila.
Dr. A. Springer, Cincin.
G. Goldberg, Ogden. U.
J. M. Jacques, N. Y.
H. H. Whitcomb, Milw.

G. H. Thomas, W. Union.
C. H. Butterfield, Ev'ville
W. H. Seuther, N. Y.
G. Kellogg, Rochester,
H. M. Whitcomb, Milw.
A. Maniove, New York. TREMONT HOUSE.

E. R. Egnew, Cairo, Ill. J. J. Sylvester, St. Louis C. H. Thompson, Jeff. City J. McMahon, London. C. E. Bragdon, Boston. D.M. Bickardson, Detroit J. E. Mason, Omaha. C. C. Chester, Cheyenne John M. Walte, U. S. A. C. H. Williams, Omaha.

THE MENARD ROBBERY.

The police have not yet succeeded in arrest ing the perpetrators of the outrageous robbery at the residence of T. Menard, No. 37 Winthro place, which was noticed in vesterday's paper. The shock given Mrs. Menard and daughter by the robbers was hardly greater than that received by them when they read in vesterday's TRIBUNE that Joseph Bertrand was the principal, and his boon companion, John Joseph Gorman, the other robber. It will be remembered that the men put on masks the moment that Miss Menard opened the door, and that while they were the house only one of them spoke. These are near relative of the family,—a nephew, it is said,—and has been an occasional visitor to the house for years. Young Gorman was also known to them as his chum.

Bertrand is about 18 years of age, and had been employed until Thursday morning as a bell-boy at Burke's European Hotel. He was smart and active, and, so far as known, honest, and was always considered a good, faithful boy.

smart and active, and, so far as known, honest, and was always considered a good, faithful boy. His parents reside at or near the corner of Waller and Maxwell Streets. Gorman is a young slip of a boy, 18 years of age, and rather under size. He is no relative to the Joe Gorman who figured so extensively in criminal circles during the past year. His father is the Adams street bridge-tender, and lives at 419 May street. The boy was at one time employed with Bertrand at the hotel, but quit work to go to school, and a short while ago quit work to help his father at the bridge, so that the latter would not be required to hire a man for the spring months. Neither of the boys has ever been arrested. Bertrand obtained the carriage, as stated yesterday, at Beardsley & Newton's livery, on Randolph street. Once before he obtained a rig, representing that it was wanted by a guest of the house, and he gave his own name as that of the guest. The bill was settled when the buggy was returned, and hence there was no hesitancy in giving him a rig when he asked for one Thursday morning. It is thought that the boys intended to leave town with all the plunder they could gather together, as they had with them most of their clothing, towels, soap, and

intended to leave town with all the plunder they could gather together, as they had with them most of their clothing, towels, soap, and combs, and a black bottle filled with water.

The first arrests made by the police were three boys named Ed Brown, allas "Brownie," James Mangan, and John Kelley, each of whom lives in the vicinity of Winthrop place. They were kept in custody for several hours, and were shown to the Menards and the other witnesses for identification, but no one recognized them, and they were ultimately released. Kelley is the son of P. Kelley, of No. 243 Looms street, who took

P. Kelley, of No. 245 Loomis street, who took an active part in scaring off the robbers, and in pursuing them across the prairie, and who was the person selected by the crowd to bring the horse and buggy to the station. The wrath of the father, when he heard that some stupid policeman had arrested his son for the affair, can better he imagined than described. better be imagined than described.

VITAL STATISTICS. THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

was completed yesterday, and from it the following was taken. He trusts the time is not far distant when the Council will recognize the propriety and necessity for a more liberal provision for scientific and expert services, repeating the opinion here-tofore expressed that the Health Department of so large a city should be able to secure the important aid and information which an accomplished chemist and microscopist could supply

For the first time in the history of Chicago,

he was able to present a report of the number

BIRTHS approximately correct, and it was gratifying to observe that this important branch of registration was receiving a more intelligent apprecia tion by physicians and the better class of midwives. The legal value of such registration was of vast importance. During the year there were registered 11,152 births, an increase over 1877 of 3,709. These returns, however, still fell short of the actual number born in the city. The mortality of 1878 was less than that of 1877, and, notwithstanding the large accessions to the population, less than that for any year since 1872. In 1872 the number was 10,156 1873, 9,557; 1874, 8,025; 1875, 7,899; 1876, 8,573; 1877, 8,026; 1878, 7,422. The excessive heat of the week ending July 20 gave an unusual deaththe week ending July 20 gave an unusual deathrate, probably increasing the mortality for that
and the following weeks 250 from diarrheal diseases and sunstroke. Without epidemics of
any kind, the remaining diseases were as usual
in their character, and so generally distributed
through the list as to deprive them of special
significance. The death-rate was 16,50 per 1,000,
—a low one; but if a death-rate of 12 per 1,000
of population was taken as the standard for a

in our midst, and the necessity of the most vig-orous and untiring efforts to effect their re-moval or destruction; THE GREAT NATURAL DISADVANTAGES FOR DRAINAGE Titled Englishman Who Found Ameri cans Intelligent and Well Bred.

Lord Ronald Gover in Vanity Fair.

You have asked me to give you in a few lines

which had always' embarrassed those charged with the sanitary interests of the city rendered it necessary that Chicago should avail itself of all the aid which modern science and liberal means could furnish to prevent the origin and spread of disease. If he recurred again and again to this necessity, it was only because he regarded the responsibility as the greatest that could be imposed upon the Council. The Department should have a care beyond the routine of "scavengering"; it should be animated by a spirit of prevention, of anticipation of danger; and it should give some sign of an intelligent appreciation of the consequences of saniary neglect. To reform tenement houses, suppress epidemics of preventible diseases, reconstruct, clean, and disinfect vaults, regulate offensive trades, inspect the food supplies, and destroy or consign to the rendering tanks everything unwholesome, to elevate the standard of munic-ipal cleanliness in streets and alleys and vards, —this was the legitimate work of the Health Department, and concerned every citizen.

TENEMENT HOUSES. The improvement of the homes of the poore or dependent classes had constantly occupied his attention, and measures to improve their character and condition had been pressed to the full extent of his power and means. The term "tenement houses" was applied to dwellings that presented the widest differences: the only feature they possessed in common was cupancy by more than three families pendently. The appended table explains itself:

Houses. 1,311

....4, 898 17,768 78,916 This field of sanitary work was almost unimited of sanitary work was almost unlimited in extent, and gave the most gratifying results. In the absence of any law giving him authority to order the vacation of uninhabitable buildings and to refuse to let them again be occupied until placed in proper condition, he had regarded t his duty to act under the act to meet the emergencies of an epidemic, since domiciles, without the energetic and vigillant attention of sanitary authorities, became nurseries of every form of contagious disease and of perpetual epidemics, and thus always stood as a great menace to the public safety and health. During the year 11,630 formal notices were served on owners, agents, or tenants to abate nuisances, and 301 suits were brought where notices to remedy or abate had not been promptly ob-served. He would present to the Council the itraft of an ordinance, or tenement-house law, which would give the Department a direct and full control of the sanieary arrangements and conditions of these houses of the laboring

Referring to the regulation of offensive SLAUGHTERING AND RENDERING BUSINESS. and tells what has been done to relieve the peo-ple of the nuisance which has afflicted them for years. There are located within the city and within one mile of the limits thirty-two porkpacking-houses, twelve—cattle-slaughtering-houses, seven casing manufactories, thirteen houses for exclusive drying of fertilizers, three glue factories, two blood-drying houses, five beef-canning establishorists. There were beef-canning establishments. There were slaughtered during the year 5,072.748 hogs, 383,960 cattle, and 184,670 sheep, which yielded 143,227,070 pounds of \$160d, bones, etc., for cooking and drying. But the fertilizing establishments had been getting offai from all over the country which is preferable been in convenience. the country, which is brought here in cars,—
thousands of tons of felid material arriving
every mouth. There were 222 rendering tanks
in use, with an average especty of eight tons
each. March 1, the Town of Lake issued an order that not a pound of animal matter should be brought within its limits for the ourpose of conversion 1866 fertilizers, and had blaced policemen at all mapper points to execute the order. The Doctor is enjoying blissful an-icipations of the time when the packers will regard it as for their biggreat interests to cease drying their tank material on their premises. He thinks the nuisance is now practically under

AS TO THE RIVER, elow the canal intersection, and particularly its forks, are in a deplorable tondition. There could lorks, are is a deplorable condition. There could be no question that this slough of fifth coursing through the southwestern portion of the city was a terrible menace to the health of the people. It not only directly created disease, but, by the septic influences it generated, the course of the vited the location and development of such epi demic germs as might be introduced from with-out. He urges that immediate steps be taken to remove this source of errat danger. Attached to the report are the vital statistics, which have been already published in THE

SUBURBAN.

LAKE. The Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting vesterday afternoon. The canvass of he returns of the election Thursday showed the result to be as published-921 against village organization, and 13 in favor of it. The resignation of Constable Backer was accepted. An ordinance was passed for the holding of the ordinance was passed for the notating of the usual spring election. Water loan bonds of the first and second issue, to the amount of \$3,000, and coupons of the same class of bonds to the amount of \$10,000, were presented as having been paid, and were canceled and destroyed. The Board adjourned till the next regular meeting.

The late election on a village organization looks very much like a scheme to distribute patronage at the public expense in the way, of judges' of election fees, pay for polling-places, etc. The manner of holding the election in one precinct at least was different from all previous elections, the voters being allowed to enter the room where the judges had the ballot-box, and where also a number of known opponents to a where also a number of known opponents to a change of the present administration were continually present. No tickets for village organization were provided, and those who voted for the measure had to scratch "against." and write the word "for," and this in face of the remarks that were passed by those sitting in the room. The votes were thereby made in the room. The votes were thereby made so open that the judges had no trouble in keeping accurate count of the number of votes cast for or against the measure. Of the original thirty who signed the call for the election, probably not more than two or three voted for the not more than two or three voted for the measure, thus indicating that they were not in

earnest in the matter. has been used with highly beneficial results during the past four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nansea, general debility, consump tion, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, winelike beverage (in food) made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Beware of imitations.

Send for pamphlet on kumyss. A. Arend, chemist, originator, 179 Madison street, Chicago. We have just occupied our immense new stores, Wabash avenue and Monroe street. Our late additions in the carpet, furniture, and wall-paper lines make this the most complete stock in the West. Buyers offered greater inducements than ever. Caicago Carpet Company.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder is by eminent

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer

Gloving Chickens.

H. D. Thoreau, says a writer in the Boston Mera'd, was once called upon by Mrs. R. W. Emerson, whose flower-garden was being scratched up by the hens, to help devise some plan to prevent further damage. After a consideration of the wars and means, Mrs. Emerson hit upon the expedient of putting linen gloves upon the feet of the gallinaceous Vandals. Thoreau, who had a keen sense of humor, restrained the laughter which was nearly choking him, and gravely, under Mrs. Emerson's direction, bandaged the claws of the assembled barnyard in stout linen cloth. For an hour or so the fowls did no harm, and the Emerson household was greatly pleased. Finally there was heard an exultant crow. The rooster had scratched through his bandages and was triumphing over his exploit. The hens followed suit, and Mrs. Emerson was reduced to despair, a low one; but if a death-rate of 15 per 1,000 of population was taken as the standard for a town or city in which no person died of a preventible disease, there was in Chicago's mortuary records conclusive evidence of the extent to which the removable causes of disease prevailed

while Thorean went to the woods, where could let his laughter have vent.

PLEASANT IMPRESSIONS.

my impressions of the American people. This sounds to me like asking a fly to give his imessions of the mind of a man on whose head he has alighted. Altogether, I was but a fort-night in the Imperial City—as I believe New York is now called-on my voyage to and from San Francisco, for I hurried across the vast con timent, only stopping on my voyage out a day at Niagara, and one at Salt Lake City, on my way from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. In New Yerk I saw but little of of the Pacific. In New Yerk I saw but little of the society of that place, not caring for dining out or for call, of ceremony, and passing my days in walks about the town, and my evenings at the theatre, or in a theatrical club yelept. "The Lambs," in Union Square, where poor Harry Montague, one of the best fellows that ever stepped, had, on the day after my arrival, entered my name as honorary member. Not being a personnage, and not caring to appear in a wnite tie and fine linen every evening, and having wished to see the social life in the American city, not as a guest, but as traveler, I think I can more impartially judge of what would be the impression made on a cosmopolitan, than had I traded on being an Englishman with a hindle attached to my name, as probably most Britishers with such an impediment would do. I mixed with all classes, in the street-car or ommixed with all classes, in the street-car or om-nibus (which, in its American form, is as superior to our London bus as is a Parisian Victoria to a "growler", in the Union Club,—the Travelers' of New York,—and in the palatial steamer of the Hudson River, to which steamer and to which river we have nothing to compare in the Old World. Wherever I went I found all in the Old World. Wherever I went I found all classes of the Americans not only civil, but highly civilized as compared class for class with the English; not only amiable, but, as a rule, kind and courteous, and, with rare exceptions, well-informed, well-bred, and having more refinement of manner than any other people I have ever come among. What struck me especially in New York was the invariable civility shown by all classes of men to women, whether the women rustled in silk or wore linesey-wolses or homespus; however crowded linsey-wolsey or homespun; however crowded the car or the footway, room was at once made for a lady. Does not this somewhat contrast with the surly, grumpy incivility that is shown to the fair sex in our public carriages and streets? This politeness is not as in a neighboring country to ours, mere lip and eye civility, but arises, I believe, from a mutual and intuitive good breeding with which, as I said before, the Americans of every class are endowed.

For instance, if one entered a room in a club or hotel, one was not met by those assembled with a "Who the dash is this person whom none of us know, and what the dash does he here!" sort of look; nor, if one entered into conversation with some one in a railway car or a steamer, was one greeted with that truly British stare which, in this country of insular prejudice and arrogant assumption, conveys as plainly as words the question, "What the mischief do you mean by speaking to me without waiting for an introduction."

waiting for an introduction? My experience has been in America that i you ask a service from a stranger, it is accord-ed readily, without condescension or fuss; that among them is little of the snobbish wish to appear to those we do not know as greater peoole than we really are, little of that disgusting patronage of manner that prevails in this country among the richer classes, and none of the no less disgusting cringiness of manner which as greatly prevails among our tradespeople, and which makes me, for one, besitate before asking my way in the streets of a well dressed ing my way in the streets of a well dressed man, or entering a shop, where one will (if kown as a "good customer") be received by a mealy mouthed mortal all smiles and grimaces, who will think that he will more readily secure a purchaser by showing some article ordered by my Lord This or my Lady That. On the contrary, the New York tradesman or shopkeeper receives you with civility, but without any of that cringiness of manuer which seems to me little less less of manner which seems to me little les nsulting than actual insolence; he will allow ou to look as long as you like at any of the ar ticles his shop may contain, and will be equally civil if you purchase or if you do not; but he will not rub his hands and contract his features into a leer, and if you were to show him your superiority of position by affecting to look down upon him as being "only a tradesman," he would probably snow you that there is something more in being a citizen of a great Republic than mere sound, and that, although you was farey yourself a superior being trop not may fancy yourself a superior being from not being a Republican or a shopman, he might be

able to prove to you that one man is as good as ed with all classes, and spoke to all with he says the Fullerton-averue conduit will be in operation by early suminer, and if successful stance did I meet with anything but perfect civility,—the civility of equals, which is after all the truest. I admire with all my heart this great people, our brothers, who, although we have for so many years presumed to treat them as poor relations, are in some forms of common ourtesy and general politeness far superior to

I grant that the Americans we meet on the Continent of Europe are often offensive in manner, and give a very unfavorable impression of their country, both to foreigners and to Englishtheir country, both to foreigners and to Englishmen; but, believe me, these are the exceptions. As a rule, they are those who have inherited or made fortunes which they show not how to spend, and, therefore, have come over to the Old World, which they astonish with their vagaries and extravagances. But it would be most unjust to judge the American people by these units. What Englishman but regrets, and is heartily ashamed, of his fellow-countrymen and women he meets on the boulevards of Paris, on the Rhine steamers, or in the galleries of Rome? "Where," he cries, "do these originals come from? What corner of England has produced such frights! Great heavens! to think that they belong to us!" And what can be more preposterous and unfair than that, because the Palais Royal Theatre and M. About regard the "Milor Anciais" as a subject of everlasting ridicule, all English Lords should be put down as having long red whiskers, teeth two inches long, and wives and daughters with poke bonnets, limp curis, and huge splay feet! It would be as unjust to judge all English men and women by such types as to think that the American resemble the American who certainly is not an agreeable feature in an Alone scene or in an Italian church; and men; but, believe me, these are the exceptions. thing that the Americans resemble the American who certainly is not an agreeable feature in an Alpine scene or in an Italian church; and yet this is precisely the injustice we English have dealt out to our great kinsmen ever since the War of Independence. I would wish every young Englishman of means—and especially of position—to visit the great country across the Atlantic, and to mix with that great people. He would learn more by spending a few months in the States of matters appertaining to humanity and the ways of the world—not what Londoners call the world, but the real world of thought, of intellect, and of the future—than he would by passing a year at Oxford or Cambridge, or in the House of Commons; and he might, on his return, echo the phrase of the young French noble, who, having visited England towards the end of the old French regime, and being asked what he had learned in England, replied, "To think."

TROWBRIDGE—A: Racine, Wis., on the evening of March 3, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Mitton Moore, Miss Harriet M. Trowbridge, youngest daughter of the late John W. Trowbridge, of paralysis of the brain, in the Stat year of her age.

GRIFFITH—On 14th Inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas G. Hanks, Riverside, Ill, Mrs. Affred Griffith, 60 years of age.

To be laterred at Niles, Mich.

at 1;30 clock on the 15th Inst., present of the process of the control of the process of the p O'NEIL.—March 12. David O'Neil, sou of Thomas and Hannah O'Neii, aged 17. Funeral Sunday. March 18. by carriages to St. Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. RiOPELL—At Detroit, Mich., March 13. Mrs. D. Riopelle, mother of Mrs. Whitam Dewar, of this city. MATHIS-March 13, at 333 South Jefferson-st., Remains removed to Princeton. Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Political.

CENTLEMEN CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH WARD.
At the request of my friends I announce myself as an independent candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward.
MICHAEL MACAULEY. THE FIRST WARD STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN

Club will meet this evening at the Grand Pacific
flict club-rouns to ratify the mominations of last
Tuesday's Convention. Good speakers with address the meeting.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL
meet at the corner of Archer and Portland-avs.
tals evening at 80 clock.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL
hold a meeting at John Pfeiffer's Hall, 772 Halstedst., tuis evening. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHT-e-nit Ward Republican Club in the Lower Turner itall to-night at 8 o'clock sharp for the nomination of Alderman.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Armory Hail, Indiana-av., between Twenty-night and Thirtieth-sts. Miscellaneous.

ALL HUNGARIANS, THEIR FRIENDS, AND THE members of the Deboran Verein are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of Beifeld Brothers, No. 240 Madfon-it, up-stairs, under the auspices of the Deak Society, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., to devise ways and means how to render effectual help to their stricked countrymen in Szegedin.

A NOTHER AND FINAL OPPORTUNITY TO SEE A the panorama of the Civil War, which has been on exhibition at the First Regiment Armory, will be given the citizens of Chicago this evening. By request Company B will give one of their fine drill exhibitions.

DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH WILL LECTURE Defore the Philosophical Society this evening at 8 o'clock at the Athengum, 50 Dearborn-st. Subject: "Heredity." AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, March 18, 9:30 a. m

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1 O'CLOCK P. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

70 cases Men's Calf Boots. 450 cases Men's Cf. and Bf. Alex. Butt. and Cong. 125 cases Boys' Cf. and Bf. Alex. Butt. and Cong. 60 cases Youths' Cf. and Bf. Alex. Butt. and Cong. 100 cases Low-Cut Ties, Butt. and Oxfords.

200 cases Men's and Boys' Kip and Split Boots. 300 cases Woms.' Kid, Goat, Grain, and Serge 80 cases Misses' and Child.'s Kid. Goat, Grain, and Serge Shoes. 80 cases Wom.'s, Miss'., and Child.'s Butt. and

Tie Newports. 50 cases Wom.'s, Miss.', and Child.'s assorted Slippers.
50 cases Wom.'s, Miss.', and Child.'s Pegged Pol.
100 cases Men's Kip, Grain, and Russet Plow
Shoes and Brogans.
40 cases Men's Hand-Sewed Wear, being very

choice goods.
25 cases Chicago Shoe Co.'s Wom.'s and Miss.
Kid. Goat, and Calf Pol. Butt. and Side-Lace and Tie and Butt. Newports, every pair of which are warranted.
ral lines of Wom.'s Hand-Made Goods,
nothing better being made.

The above goods will be sold AT AUOTION Wednesday, March 19, at 9:30 a. m.,

And are all clean regular spring style goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Wabash-av. Y WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FEET PEW CUSHIONS WEDNESDAY. March 19, at 11 o'clock, at our sales-rooms, 173 and 175 Randoiph-st. WM. A. BUTTEITS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. B. MONTANYA & CO., Commission Boots and Shoes, 174 Madison-st WE ARE CLOSING

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AND SHOES TUESDAY. ANDA BANKRUPT STOCK OF CLOTH.

ING ON WEDNESDAY. For further particulars apply to

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abroad, that there is no case of genuine Catarrh it will not cure, if faithfully used a reasonable time. FOR ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, BRONCHITTS, Diseases of the Breathing Organs, It has proved equally efficacious, and we have the evi-

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LITERAT

"Memoir of the 1 Hodgson," by

"Life and Times of S many and Prussi

"Pindar," by F. D. Mor Lady Anne Bl

"History of the Church by Canon Parry-Lit

--- The Magaz

Bird Arrivals About Chicagoby Balloon--- Protectie Surfaces.

LITERATU

A FRIEND OF The baleful light of Byron co illuminate many insig literary history. Every one acquaintance of "the most of man of the nineteenth century mitted to enjoy a sort of re from Trelawney, with ghou ering the deformity of his Countess Guiccioli, whose volume almost casts doubt her improper intimacy with every one has offered us ook about Lord Byron. forbearance of Francis Hodg honored grave unshriven of recollections of that no bowever, could he escape t of all Byron's friends,-to ductive of memoirs. His T. Hodgson, still lives, and t we owe the handsome volume The son of a clergyma ceived his education at E College, Cambridge. That at Eton, Fellow and Tutor of Bakewell, Archdeacon of of Provost of Eton, sufficie classical scholar, with a nes

society of literary men, thor tions of Byron, Moore, Roge friends possessed names tha miliar to most readers, and t During his early years be w of reviews, and contribute the periodical literature of published several volumes Leisure" and "Sacred Ly may judge from the space the account of his father's nal, we should say that upon Hougson rested his reputation Doubtless the translation w haps superior to Dryden's, for all that, it was prompt cave of the Edinburg' Review hear no more of it.

It is rather in his characte
as author that Francis Hodg

composition, his tastes took

as author that Francis Hody remembered. The year 18 the foundation of the colleg Provost of Eton. Though Hodgson at once set about ments. He erected new the drainage, introduced th matics and modern langua, Montem. In attempting to met with opposition on all herself was arrayed against

met with opposition on all herself was arrayed against riously argued the point wit this triennial begging expensed as highwaymen cam Hodgson died Dec. 20, I married,—the second time to Chief Justice Denman. A servant, and a man of spotle his special traits were perhaby Byron in a letter to Moo "I hear that Hodgson is will find him an excellent has one of the cleverest; a much japanned by prefer and the tuition of youth, a with the disease of domes being overrun with fine fet and constancy (that small clepeople exact so rigidly, receited, coin, and repay in baser wise a very worthy mao." In the ensuing remarks wasy of Byron than of Hodgson's found his debts to the amount was in 1808, at Cambr friends first met, and fron their mutual regard was cloutset of their acquaing troubled by the spiritual coupon whom he seems to religious counsel. This taken by Byron, wrather flattered by He probably regarded outward sign of that eletween the powers of light.

taken by Byron, we rather flattered by He probably regarded outward sign of that ele tween the powers of light must needs be going on for important a soul as his. In descends to dispute with F points in divinity, which, i read: "You degrade the C place, by making Him a and in the next you conversover an immaculate and is entitled to some millions of sail, seem as likely to be discould have made His books, considering how them when Jesus of Nazar His pleasure to ratify an worship. As to your imme to live, why die? And out to rise again, are they will mine is, that I shall have than I have moved on the years, or I shall be saily be into Paradise." Plainty the with such a person, one we metaphysics. And so the stop the ears of the travelle sirens with religious ping:

sirens with religious Yet if pleasing chang O'er the roughly swi May the one great Gui Byron, ne'er forget As Murray was his publi obeyed the injunction of otherwise these verses wo no effect. With what ho Hodgson have received, in less effusions, this fell exh

Hodgson have received, in less effusions, this fell exh But if, in some succeed When Britain's "May's Thon hear's to fone who suit with the sablest of. Of one whom love nor p Nor hope of fame, nor? One who in stern ambit Perchance not olood sha One rank'd in some reco with the worst anarchs. Him wilt thou knou, an Nor with the worst anarchs. Him wilt thou knou, an Nor with the worst anarchs. Him wilt thou knou, an Nor with the worst anarchs. Him wilt thou knou, an Nor with the wrote in it inal copy, "N. B.—The nothing of this.—F. H.," proof that he was not de In Byron's later letters religious controversy al gimpses of the poet of amiliar aspects. Several not before been published many things which, shedd his character, are still popular judgment upon been conceded that he wments to women. Here he soon wearied of his town departure for Green.

SATURDAY'S SALE ORNING wand Second-hand TURE

sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, OF OVER Used Carpets including Furniture of Res &c., &c. Chromos, Gene e must be cleared for larg The old Established Auction ANDOLPH-ST. RSHEIM. BARKER & CO.

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the Fact. ffers' Prench Catarrh Cure cettes with worthless imi-NUINE without the Like-of PERLEY JEFFERS.

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nists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. te you to buy them, because they

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LITERATURE.

"Memoir of the Rev. Francis Hodgson," by His Son.

"Life and Times of Stein; or, Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonio Age."

"Pindar," by F. D. Morice... The Bedenins of the Euphrates," by Lady Anne Blunt.

"History of the Church of England," by Canon Perry-Literary Notes --- The Magazines.

Bird Arrivals About Chicago .-- To the North Pole by Balloon--- Protection of Iron-Surfaces.

LITERATURE.

A FRIEND OF BYRON. The baleful light of Byron's genius has served to illuminate many insignificant figures in literary history. Every one who shared the equaintance of "the most celebrated Englishman of the nineteenth century " has been permitted to enjoy a sort of reflected fame. And from Trelawney, with ghoulish curiosity uncovering the deformity of his dead friend, to the Countess Guiccioli, whose thick and insipid volume almost casts doubt upon the story of her improper intimacy with the poet, nearly every one has offered us his little or his big book about Lord Byron. Rare, then, was the forbearance of Francis Hodgson; in going to his bonored grave unshriven of some sixteen years recollections of that noble author. Not so. however, could be escape the manifest destiny of all Byron's friends,—to be in some way productive of memoirs. His son, the Rev. James T. Hodgson, still lives, and to his filial devotion we owe the handsome volumes before us.

The son of a clergyman, Francis Hodgson was born at Croydon, Nov. 16, 1781. He received his education at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. That it was a good on equent occupancy of the posts of Master at Eton, Fellow and Tutor at King's, Incumbent of Bakewell, Archdeacon of Derby, and, lastly, of Provost of Eton, sufficiently indicates. A fine classical scholar, with a neat turn for poetical composition, his tastes took him much into the ociety of literary men, though, with the exceptions of Byron, Moore, Rogers, and Hallam, his friends possessed names that would be unfaniliar to most readers, and to not a few authors. During his early years he was a copious writer ofreviews, and contributed many able articles to the periodical literature of the time. He also published several volumes, notably "Sacred Leisure" and "Sacred Lyrics." But, if we may judge from the space given by the son to the account of his father's translation of Juve-nal, we should say that upon that work Francis Hodgson rested his reputation as a man of letters oubtless the translation was a good one,-pe haps superior to Dryden's, as is asserted, -but. for all that, it was promptly dragged into the cave of the Edinburg Review, and apparently devoured by the ogres that inhabited there, as we hear no more of it.

It is rather in his character of reformer than as author that Francis Hodgson will be longest remembered. The year 1840—the 400th since the foundation of the college—saw him installed Provost of Eton. Though in his 60th year, Hodgson at once set about making improvements. He erected new buildings, perfected the drainage, introduced the teaching of mathematics and modern languages, and at last attacked even the time-honored institution of Montem. In attempting this reform, Hodgson herself was arrayed against him. But he victoriously argued the point with her; and, in 1847, this triennial begging expedition of students

this triennial begging expedition of students dressed as highwaymen came to an end.
Hodgson died Dec. 29, 1852. He was twice married,—the second time to a daughter of Lord Chief Justice Denman. An admirable public servant, and a man of spotless private character, his special traits were perhaps well summed up by Byron in a letter to Moore:

"I hear that Hodgson is your neighbor. You will find him an excellent-hearted fellow, as well as one of the cleverest; a little, perhaps, too much japanned by preferment in the Church and the tuition of youth, as well as inoculated

and the tuition of youth, as well as inoculated with the disease of domestic felicity, besides being overrun with fine feelings about woman and constancy (that small change of love, which people exact so rigidly, receive in such counterfeit coin, and repay in baser metal); but otherwise a very worthy men?

wise a very worthy man. wise a very worthy man."

In the ensuing remarks we shall have more to say of Byron than of Hodgson, who must now pay the penalty attending the enjoyment of an overshadowing friendship,—a friendship, too, that smacked somewhat of patronage. For, on the occasion of Hodgson's first marriage, Byron paid his chapter to the property of \$1.000. the occasion of Hodgson's first marriage, Byron paid his debts to the amount of £1,000.

It was in 1898, at Cambridge, that the two friends first met, and from that time onward their mutual regard was cloudless. At the very cutset of their acquaintance Hodgson was troubled by the spiritual condition of his friend, upon whom he seems to have inflicted much religious counsel. This was good-humoredly taken by Byron, who was perhaps rather flattered by Hodgson's efforts. He probably regarded them as the outward sign of that elemental struggle between the powers of light and darkness which must needs be going on for the possession of so lunportant a soul as his. In a rough way he condescends to dispute with Hodgson certain nice Doints in divinity, which, by the way, he never

descends to dispute with Hodgson certain nice points in divinity, which, by the way, he never read: "You degrade the Creator, in the first place, by making Him a begetter of children; and in the next you-convert Him into a tyrant over an immaculate and injured Being, who is sent into existence to suffer death for the benefit of some millions of scoundrels, who, after all, seem as likely to be damped as ever. God would have made His will known without books, considering how very few could read them when Jesus of Nazareth lived, had it been, His pleasure to ratify any peculiar mode of worship. As to your immortality, if people are to live, why die? And our carcasses, which are to rise again, are they worth raising? I hope, if mine is, that I shall have a better pair of legs than I have moved on these two and twenty years, or I shall be sadly behind in the squeeze into Paradise." Plainty there is no reasoning with such a person,—one who brings his legs into with such a person,—one who brings his legs into metaphysics. And so the good parson tries to stop the ears of the traveler against too possi-ble sirens with religious poetry like the follow-ing.

Yet if pleasing change allure thee
O'er the roughly swelling tide,
May the one great Guide secure thee—
Byton, ne'er forget thy Guide. As Murray was his publisher, Byron probably obeyed the injunction of the last line, but otherwise these verses would seem to have had no effect. With what horror must the gentle Hodgson have received, in return for his blameless effusions, this fell exhalation from the pit?

But it is some exceeding year.

But if, in some succeeding year, When Britain's "May is in the sere," Thou hear'st of one whose deepening crimes Suit with the sablest of the times; Suit with the sablest of the times;
of one whom love nor pity sways,
Nor hope of fame, nor good men's praise;
One who in stern ambitton's pride
Perchance not clood shall turn aside;
One rank d in some recording page
With the worst anarchs of the age,
Him wilt thou know, and, knowing, panse,
Nor with the effect forget the cause,
lidgeon does not appear it a have affect

Hodgson does not appear to have affected humor, but he wrote in the margin of the original copy, "N. B.—The poor dear soul meant nothing of this.—F. H.," which we take to be proof that he was not deficient in that quality. In Byron's later letters to Hodgson he drops religious contraversel text the margin was got In Byron's later letters to Hodgson he drops religious controversy altogether, and we get rimpses of the poet of despair in his more familiar aspects. Several of these letters have not before been published, and in them we find many things which, shedding no new light upon his character, are still confirmatory of the popular judgment upon him. It has always been conceded that he was fickle in his attachments to women. Here we have evidence that he soon wearied of his friends. Writing from Constantinopie, July 4, 1810, he announces his own departure for Greece, and that of Hobhouse for England. They had been a year together, and his only comment upon their separation is: "I am confident that twelve months of any given individual is perfect ipecacuanha." His desire of obysical superiority, all the keener for his deformity, finds expression in the same letter, when, mentioning his swimming feat for the third time, he adds: "I plume myself on this achievement more than I could possibly do on any kind of glory, political, poetical, or rhetorical." Four years before his own marriage he writes thus of his friend Drury: "I will never forgive matrimony for having spoiled such an excellent bachelor." And here is the man who cried out against unjust criticism, and laid about him so justily in

And here is the man who cried out against unjust criticism, and laid about him so justily in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," calmly saying of a certain critique, "I wish'it had produced a little more confusion, being a lover of literary malice."

Many readers of this memoir will turn with no little interest to a series of letters written by Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, which we think, with Mr. James Hodgson, will cause all unprejudiced persons to abandon forever a certain unclean explanation of Lord and Lady Byron's separation. Judged by the evidence of her letters, Mrs. Leigh would seem to have been a most exemplary wife, and a devoted, as well as prolific, mother. From the time of her brother's marriage with Miss Milhanke until his death, she was the impartial friend of both. Her anxiety on Byron's account was constant, and in some of her letters is expressed with charming naivete. Writing to Hodgson of a letter just received from her brother, she says, "He wrote day her head at a melo on the old subject very uncomreceived from her brother, she says, "He wrote (as usual to me) on the old subject very uncomfortably, and on his present pursuits, which are what we could dread and expect of him."

Byron said, "The causes of the separation were too simple to be easily found out." Lady

Byron's utter want of humor was orobably one of them. Some women would have laughed Byron out of his corsair moods. Add to this a sense of beauty so imperfect as to be noticed by an old gardener,—who, on seeing a lovely flower in full bloom in some neglected spot, shrewdly remarked, "Lady Byron would have called that a weed."—and we have two. That Byron's have remarked, "Lacy by row would nave carried that a weed,"—and we have two. That Byron's had its were of the worst, and his morals not of the best, when he married, there can be no doubt but Lady Byron was not wholly ignorant o these facts. She certainly gave un the work of these facts. She certainly gave up the work of reform a little too soon; and, morcover, she did not set about her work in the right way. The drunkard suddenly deprived of his stimulants has delirium tremens. Why, then, should not Lady Byron have expected some horrible convulsion when she began to tame this soul of fire to solitary walks, to early hours, to dull games of cards, enlivened only by the senile egotism of her father?

Mr. James Hodgson draws a pleasant picture of what the wedded life of Byron might have

of what the wedded life of Byron might have been. We would not underrate the simple loys of domesticity; and yet we think they would have been deadening to such a genius as his. have been deadening to such a genius as his. Ligntning is most vivid against a black sky and so a certain kind of genius, like that of Byron or de Musset, gains in brilliancy by the dark background of iron fortune.

(Memoir of the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B. D.,
Scholar, Poet, and Divine, with numerous letters from Lord Byron and others, by his son, the Rev. James T. Hodgson, M. A., in two volumes, with a portrait. London: Macinilan & Co. \$5.)

THE LIFE OF STEIN.

Prof. Seelye's "Life of Stein" may well awe the unpracticed reader. Two large volumes of 600 pages each are not to be lightly taken up in this busy age. Unless the importance of the subject is pre-eminent, or the narrative specially engaging in its manner, biographies that are written at such length are not apt to get a gen eral audience. Yet the author in this case claims credit for condensation. The standard life of Stein, by Pertz, is in seven volumes. Prof. Seelye's last 100 pages cover the period described in 1,400 pages of Pertz. But it has seemed necessary to explain customs and insti-tutions that in Germany are known familiarly; and the author has felt that his statements mus be full, because a large proportion of the ques

tions discussed have never been treated before in English. "It is the abundance of matter," he says, "and not any diffusiveness or prolixity of style, that has made the book so large." In another place he challenges the critics with a confidence which in his case at least is not "I certainly wish this biography to be judged by a high standard, and desire no other allowance to be made for me than what may always be claimed by a biographer who is

writing of a foreigner, and of one from whom

he is separated by a whole age." Of the fidelity with which Prof. Seelve has performed his task we have neither the disposition nor the ability to judge; but, after a care ful reading of the two volumes in question, i seems proper to say that they are not relieved of the suspicion of prolixity by the abundance of the material employed. Stein is, of course, a figure of the first importance in German his-He was one instrument of organizing the movement for German unity which has culminated in such splendid results. He was, more-

over, an agent of first consequence in bringing about the European alli-ance which caused the overthrow of Napoleon. But he was not necessary to either Napoleon. But he was not necessary to either of these results. German unity would as certainly have been established and Napoleon would as certainly have been overthrown if Stein had never lived. Indeed, he was at the critical moments of both enterprises out of favor with the sovereigns who were chiefly concerned in bringing them about. After his fall is 1800 he may reconside the all with the source product the all with the source product the source of the sou in 1808 he was never restored to office in Germany, and the reforms which he conceived were intrusted to other hands. Some of them were wholly defeated, and others only partially executed. The Emancipating Edict, which did for the Prussian serfs what Nicholas did for those of Russia, was framed and ready for promulgation before Stein came into office. "Though the greatest single achievement of Stein's Ministry," says Prof. Seelve, "it was yet that which was least of all originated by him, and least bears the marks of his mind." His scheme of administrative reform did not go into operation in 1808 he was never restored to office in Ger

ministrative reform did not go into operation until after his retirement, and then only in such an altered shape that its author might well have disavowed any responsibility for it. Even the disavowed any responsibility for it. Even the military reform, the most comprehensive and famous of all, was, in the words of our author, "sketched and commenced under Stein's auspices, and yet not by him." His only great completed work was the municipal reform, the object of which was to restore to the communes the privileges which they lost. This was the foundation of national and parliamentary liberty; and of all the reforms for which Stein was chiefly responsible it produced the most important results.

was chiefly responsible it produced the most important results.

The military reform had the most immediate and striking effect on the history of Germany, though it was only "sketched and commenced under Stein's auspices." Scharnhorst was the author of it. It is a mistake to suppose that even then the principle of compulsory service was new in Prussia; "on the contrary, it was the old principle of the State, on which its greatness was founded." Frederick the Great enforced it rigorously. The evils of Frederick's system, which Scharnhorst abolished, lay in the exemptions which were granted to favored classes and individuals. "The army of old Prussia was raised by conscription; but from this conscription large classes of persons, as well as whole towns and districts, had exemption. In the main, the critizen class were exempt, while the peasantry were subject to compulsory service; and, in order to maintain so large an army, it was necessary to make the term of service twenty years." This unjust compulsion was the chief cause of the weakness of the Prussian army, which fell almost without a blow before Napoleon at Jens. When compulsory service was made universal and a reserve established that made universal and a reserve established that organization of the Prussian army began which afterward procured for it the victories of 1813, 1866, and 1870. Scharnhorst first conceived the military reform, and as Minister of War and Chief of Staff saw it begun. He had, it is true, the symathy and assistance of Staff strip during the sympathy and assistance of Stein during their official connection. But the reform was more Scharnborst's than anybody else's,—certainly more his than Stein's. For the purposes of a biography of the latter, the history of this reform has been, it seems to us, too fully enter-

ed upon.

The great work of Stein's life was the organization of the opposition to Napoleon Bonaparte. He contributed to the alliance as much as he could while he was Chief Minister of Prussia, and, when he was proscribed and driven from Berlin by order of the French Emperor, he entered the service of the Czar of Russia, and was even more efficient in that place than in the other. He was confidential adviser of the Czar in German affairs, and it was chiefly owing to him that the Czar in vaded German, and the him that the Czar invaded Germany, and that the King of Prussia was forced into the alliance. Stein was never wholly forgiven for this by the King, though his great services to the State in that and all other affairs should have far outweighed his slight irreverence of royalty. But there was a time when Stein, as virtual guardian of the smaller German States, was socially groken of as the Emergra of Germany. jocularly spoken of as the Emperor of Germany. He was in Paris when the allies occupied that city, and he sat in the Peace Congress at Vienna. His influence was thrown at all times in favor of German unification. He was by birth an Imperial Knight. When Francis II. betrayed his trust as Emperor, Stein fell in-heartily with the idea of gathering the fragments of the dis-membered Empire about the King of Prussia, and he served the Government of that State-

with redoubled energy, because it became to him in time the sole hope of Imperialism.

The Government of Prussia during part of Stein's connection with it was in some respects anomalous. It was a despotism not tempered Stein's connection with it was in some respects anomalous. It was a despotism not tempered by purity or middness. The King was surrounded by favorites, male and Iconale, who constituted a kitchen cabinet, and whose advice was taken in preference to that of the regularly appointed counselors of the King. Before becoming Chief Minister of State, Stein insisted that this old order of things should be done away with, and he was partly successful. But he assumed and exercised the powers of a Dictator, and so outraged the sensibilities of the weak Frederick William III, that he was never recalled after his proscription by Napoleon.

The Prussian Civil-Service below the highest offices was founded on right ideas. Promotion was slow but assured. Men of capacity were welcomed, whatever their nationality, provided only they were Germans. Thus of the Prussian multic processing the control of the prussian and the prussian only they were Germans. Thus of the Prussian public men during the period treated in this book. Hanover sent Scharnhorst and Hardenberg; Niebuhr was of descent partly Hanoverian, partly Danish, and by education a Hofsteiner; Blucher was a Mecklenburger; Aradt came from the Island of Rugen; Gneisenau and Fichte were Saxons; and Stein himself was a Franconian educated in Hanover. Scarcely any remarkable men of the day, except W. von Humboldt, Schon, and Schleiermacher, were born Prussian subjects. Another prominent fact in connection with the working of important influences that prepared the way for the Reformation. The history of schiedmagner, were born Prussian subjects. Another prominent fact in connection with the Prussian service was, that a peculiar kind of ability seemed to be required. This was not the ability to conduct delicate diplomatic negotiations, or to smooth away the scruples of a feedslative body, but to organize the machinery of a Government, to bring order out of the chaos into which the finances had fallen, to provide resources for a poor country without credit. chaos into which the finances had fallen, to pro-vide resources for a poor country without credit, to re-establish the various departments of the Government service on a safe and eco-nomical footing. This was a work for which Stein was well qualified by his early training in the Department of Mines. He was an execu-tive and a business man of the first rank, and his success was chiefly due to those qualities, which in these days are brought to perfection in the counting-room or the manufactory. He was the counting-room or the manufactory. He was not eloquent, nor a practiced writer; and, though a University man, was not learned in the German sense of the word. He achieved what he did simply by virtue of his great force of will, his practical business sagacity, and his integrity of purpose. Prof. Seelye's life of him, though, as we have said, in places profix is a valuable. as we have said, in places prolix, is a valuable as we have said, in places profit, is a valuable contribution to our literature; and it gives a view of the beginnings of German greatness such as is to be found in no other place. ("Life and Times of Stein; or, Germany and Prussis in the Napoleonic Age." By J. R. Seelye. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1879. 2 vols., octavo, cloth, \$7.50.)

PINDAR. The series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," as first planned, was so successful that a number of supplementary volumes have been added to it. The last of these is a volume Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Assistant Master in Rugby School. That he is a competent editor no one can doubt who observes his familiarity with all the Pindaric writings .familiarity which extends not merely to the original text, but to the allusions in it which are capable of identification, and to all the literature of the subject. The metrical translations by Mr. Morice are not, it must be con fessed, favorable specimens of English versification; but he has had the wisdom to borrow largely from the Bishop of Salisbury's translation, and his own prose is both vigorous and graceful. A somewhat unusual quality of Mr. Morice's criticism quality its strict impartiality. Though a student of Pindar, and presumably an enthu-siast, he is able to estimate fairly his place in nistory and literature. The fame of Pindar in his own day and since, Mr. Morice admits, exceeds the popularity of his poetry. "Whatever elements of permanent value that poetry may contain," he remarks, "it contains also, beyond question, much which could have little value for any but its original audience. . . . Over the minds of his contemporaries his influence was unequaled, but the very qualities which at tracted them repelled—and still repel—the mer

her ages."
. Morice devotes two chapters to Greek Choral Poetry, describing its form and matter, the circumstances which called it forth, and those under which it was produced in forth, and those under which it was produced in public. He then treats of the Grecian games, showing their connection with the religion and the politics of the Greek States. Voltaire spoke of Pindar as "an unintelligible and bom-bastic Theban, a poet of the boxing-ring, the first violin of King Hiero." Mr. Morice owns that a modern reader, plunging without special preparation uron a study of Pindar's odes, would be not unlikely to find himself, for a time at least, in sympathy with Voltaire's scornful criticism; and one of the objects of this little book is to clear the way for a proper understanding of the objects. The Greek games were the occasion and the background of Pin-dar's poetry. They furnished a nexus and a glossary for the odes. Mr. Morice writes of them with real appreciation of their place in Greek life. "It was not in their religious aspect alone," he says, "that the great games influenced so powerfully the imagi-nation of every cultivated Greek. He saw in them also the chief and almost the only con-cite embodiment of an idea which, in the eye of Pindar more than ever before, was growing of Pindar more than ever before, was growing and gaining ground in Greece,—the sentiment of Pan-Hellenic unity, the concention of an absolute and even physical distinction between Greek and barbarian." This passage, we conceive, contains the key to the whole philosophy and history of the Greek games.

Mr. Morice attempts a Classification of the Pindaric writings on the basis of the traditions contained, or referred to, in them, and with an unexpected degree of success. The idea is original with him, and he deserves credit for it. It may furnish a convenient solution of what

t may furnish a convenient solution of what ht may furnish a convenient solution of what has hitherto seemed a bopeless problem. This volume, on the whole, is as useful and entertaining as any of its predecessors. ("Pindar." By F. D. Morice, A. M. Philadelphia: Lippneott. 1879. 12mo. Supplementary Series Ancient Classics for English Readers, edited by W. Lucas Collins. Cloth, \$1.)

BEDOUINS OF THE EUPHRATES. At the present time, when the East is attract-ing the world's attention, all literature pertaining to it has an especial interest to observing people. It is a stage, whose actors are the English, the Russians, the Turks, and certain Asiatic tribes, and whose spectators are the whole world.

No part of the East should in itself be more interesting than that concerning which the least is known. The river of the Euchrates was surveyed by Col. Chesney in 1835, and statistics and a chart concerning it published, but very little history of the people known as the Bedouns, living near it, has been given to the world. It is said to have never been popularly described, and, since the days of Xenophon, to have hardly been described at all. The work under review was evidently intended to meet this want. Without doubt the material in it would go far to do so, but the manner of its construction does not commend itself to one requiring imnediate information. It seems to have

mediate information. It seems to have been thrown into the publishers' hands as mass of material, in which the searcher after knowledge may search until he finds the required information. There is no systematic arrangement of the work, which might be overlooked if the editor had inserted an index of subjects, or, in fact, an index of any kind. To the average reader there is no interest in the diary style of writing, giving the operation of each day without making any attempt to cuil out the uninteresting and superfluous information. To-the person who intends to travel this route, and desires to anticipate just about what will happen each succeeding day, this work is exactly what is needed. But now few people are proposing to make this journey! Let it not be understood that the work is without merit. There is much valuable material in it. It conbe understood that the work is without merit. There is much valuable material in it. It coptains maps and illustrations that commend the book to the reader at first thought. The narrative is good. The following extract will illustrate some of the more substantial portions of it:

The political organization of the Bedouins is extremely interesting, for it gives the purest example of democracy to be found in the world, perhaps the only one in which the watchwords of liberty, equality, and fraternty are more than a name.

Liberty, indeed, is the basis of the whole system; and not national alone, but individual liberty, unfettered by any restriction of allegiance, either of King or State. The individual Bedouin owes no duties, even to his triba, of which he cannot rid himself by a simple act of will; nor does he submit to any limitation of the sovercign right he possesses over. his own person except by his own free act and his own interests. If dissatisfied, he can at any time retire from the society he belongs to without a question asked or fear of penalty. His position reminds one rather of the member of a political cluo than of a subject or ditizen. As long as he is with his tribe he must conform to certain rules, and he takes part in all its deliberations; but he can at any time withdraw from its authority if he finds his opinion in minority or his independence hampered. No one, therefore, in the desert has the least cause to complain of tyranny, for the remedy is always at hand. Then it constantly happens that, when party feeling ans run tight in a tribe, the minority, instead of submitting their omnor to that of the majority, retires from the main cody and lives apart wishout the secession There is much valuable material in it. It copbeing treated by these as an act of treason or hos-tility to the State. Even a single individual may retree unquestioned, to pitch his tents where he will: and in time of peace it is rare to find more than fifty or a hundred families living together in daily intercourse. Even when there is war, it is rather the fear of being attacked in detail than any duty toward the tribe which keeps its members to-gether.

Arab horse-breeding is described, and also Arab horse-breeding is described, and also some important measures concerning the future of the region of country visited. It was certainly a strong love of adventure that led a roman, with only a new attendants, through a wild region the inhabitants of which have long been feared as the deadly enemy of the traveler. (The Bedouins of the Euphrates. By Lady Anne Blunt. Edited by her attendant, W.S. B. New York: Harper & Brother. Price, \$2.50. W. H. B.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The new history by Canon Perry alms to cover the whole period of the Reformation in England, beginning with the time of Henry the Eighth. An introductory chapter traces the

the English Church is also brought down from the period of the Reformation to the close of the eighteenth century. Canon Perry has in though not brilliant, is clear and easy. The author evinces a good degree of candor throughout. His impartiality as a Churchman is of course, severely tested in his representation respecting the relations between English Epis copacy and the Presbyterfanism of Scotland and the English Puritans. But he is as fair as could be expected in this portion of his history. On the whole, the work may be regarded as meeting a want that be regarded as meeting a want that is not so well provided for in any other volume. The foot-notes, referring continually to authorities, will be annoying to some readers, but a convenience to others. The added notes and illustrations at the end of each chapter furnish much valuable information respecting persons and particular events which could not be well incorporated into the text. We find in the notes and illustrations at the close of Chapter XIV. a table of the Reformers that were burned during the reign of Queen Mary, from which it appears that, within the four years of the renewed ascendency of Romanism under Mary, not less than 286 persons were executed for their Protestant faith, and sixty-eight punished in prison for the same offense. Among these sufferers were many of the most notable men and women of England, including John Rogers, Bishop Hooper, Dr. Rowland, and Bishops Farrar, Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer. No wonder the historian says that "the nation stood aghast at these horrors."

torian says that "the nation stood aghast at these horrors."

In the closing part of the volume a very good outline of the History of the Episcopal Church in the United States is added by Dr. Spencer. In his last chapter the writer says that the Episcopal Church in this country "takes the ground that it is the American Branch of the 'One Catholic and Apostolic Church's pooken of in the Nicene Creed"; that "it aims to be the National Church of the United States"; and that "it cannot consistently recognize the validity of the commission of those who minister among the great body of Protestant denominations, whether Presbyterian or Congregational," although "it recognizes, it is true, the validity of the Episcopate in the Roman Catholic Church," while "repudiating the errors" of "that corrupt Church." This "National Church of the United States" embraces about 3,000 parishes and some 300,000 to 350,000 communicants. The other denominations, exclusive of Roman Catholic, embrace 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 of communicants.

municants.
The Church History of Dean Perry and Dr The Church History of Dean Ferry and Dr. Spencer is a volume of nearly 700 pages, well "gotten up," and adapted to be useful. ("History of the Church of Eugland from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Silencing of Convocation in the Eighteenth Century." With a Sketch of the Protestant Church in the United States. By J. A. Spencer, S. T. D. New York: Harper. 1879. Pp. 690. 8vo. cloth. \$2.50.) R. W. P. BRIEF NOTICES.

"Visions of the Future and Other Dis-courses," by O. B. Frothingham, have been colected and printed in a volume by G. P. Putpam's Sons. Price, \$1. "The Barque Future; or, Life in the Far

North," another of Jonas Lie's novels, translated by Mrs. Ole Bull, is now out, and can be obtained of the publishers, S. C. Griggs & Co. Chicago. "Father Tom and the Pope "-that exceed ingly elgyer satire on Roman Catholicism by John Fisher Murray—has been reprinted in paper covers by the Petersons, of Philadelphia. Price, 50 cents.

"At the Back of the Moon" is the title of a small volume of grotesque ballads in which the sensations of a visitor from the moon to the earth are described. Boston and New York are spoken of under the inverted names Notsob and Kroy Wen, and all the popular names are treated in the same way. (Boston: Lee & Shep-ard. Price, 50 cents.)

"A Popular Treatise on the Currency Question, Written from a Southern Point of View," by Robert W. Hugnes, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, is a volume composed principally of contributions to the Richmond State. The author is a hard-money man, and favors the use of silver coins which hall be increased in weight to such a degree man, and tayors the use of surver coins when shall be increased in weight to such a degree that they shall exchange dollar for dollar with gold. Though wrong in this position, Judge Hughes has done good service to the cause of honest money in the South, and the publica-tion of this book will be welcome to many

Mr. Longfellow's "Poems of Places" have Mr. Longfellow's "Poems of Places" have now advanced to the twenty-third volume, which is devoted to the Middle States of America. The familiar poem, "Woodman, Spare that Tree," is "located" in this volume at Bloomingdale, N. Y.; but beyond this there are no special revelations of local circumstances connected with the composition of any poem. Most of the poems included tell their own story in this respect, either in their titles or in the body of the verse. The poems on New York are perfectly their poems of the New York are perfe of the verse. The poems on New York are per haps the most curious of the collection. (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, \$1.)

LITERARY NOTES. Mr. Browning has in the press a collection of short poems under the title of "Dramatic

Some experiments at Newcastle-on-Type appear to be quite conclusive that explosions may be, and have been, caused in collieries by the ignition of the fine particles of floating coal-dust. Lady Anne Blunt, whose book on "The Bedouins of the Euphrates" is elsewhere reviewed, is a granddaughter of Lord Byron, being a child of the beloved Ada. The book is edited by her husband, who was her companion on the jour-

The remaining four parts of the "Flowers and Ferns of the United States," reviewed at length in last week's TRIBURE, have been received. The series of this invaluable work is now com-plete. The publishers are L. Prang & Co.,

Wilkie Collins in a recent letter to the pub-Wilkie Collins in a recent letter to the oub-lishers makes the following comment: "I see in an American newspaper that the Internationa is now issued monthly. This is in my opinion a great change for the better. The two months interval was too long. I don't believe thatour old quarterly reviews here ever get a new sub-scriber; they languish rather than live, on clubs, institutions, and old subscribers. I most sincerely hope that you will find the new form of issue remunerative in the commercial as well as the literary sense. Every one who wishes well to the cause of literature must wish you success in the creditable and spirited effort you are making." are making."

are making."

As is well known, the late Mr. George Brinley, of Hartford, a native of Worcester, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society of that city, possessed a very rare and valuable library. It was his intention to have made liberal donations from it to literary societies, and a draft of a will for that purpose had been prepare, but was not executed at the time of his death. His heirs, however, propose to carry out his wishes, and the American Antiquarian Society is to receive a credit of \$5,000 at the auction sale of the library, and will be allowed to buy such volumes as may be desired, to that amount, without charge. It is arranged that one-half the amount is to be selected at the first sale, which includes about 3,000 titles, and the remainder at a subsequent sale. It is understood that the Watkinson Library at Hartford and the Yale College Library are beneficiaries in the same College Library are beneficiaries in the same manner, the whole sum thus bestowed to various libraries aggregating \$25,000.—Boston

It is not often that women nowadays, of any It is not often that women nowadays, of any nation, commit indecorums, much less indecencies, in literature. Women of mind and culture enough to write well would usually have refined away any such tendency, even if they had it originally. But in France there have been, and are now, feminine authors who love to violate the proprieties; to shock the sensibilities, in print, with a perversity not explicable by any ordinary knowledge men have of the sex. Mine. Quivogne—her pseudonym is Marc de Montitautis oue of these anomalous intellectual beings. She is represented as handsome, elegant, possessed of unquestionable talents; she is a wife and mother, and in all social and domestic relations irreproachable. But she has never published a novel without being summoned before the Paris Courts for "outraging public decener." She has again and again been fined and imprisoned, though she does not mend her literary morals a whit. They seem to deteriorate. She appears to take delight in printed licentionsess. Her last story, "Mme. Ducroisy," is decidedly her worst. It has cost her 500 francs ince and four months' imprisonment; her publisher has been similarly punished, and ordered to destroy the whole edition. Even such journals as the Gaulois and the Kagno—certainly not squeamish—speak of "Mme. Ducroisy" in unsparing terms, and other papers denounce it as thoroughly coarse and deliberately obscene. Mme. Quivogne must really delight in her shameful notoriety; but her excuse is that she is an artist, and that art must deal with life and nature as they exist.—

New York Trines.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries writes.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries writes as follows: "In the Life of the Rev. F. Hodgson. lately published by Macmillan & Co., the following lines are quoted (Vol. 2, p. 150) as Lord Byron's on the Bible:

Within this awful volume lies The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happiest they or human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn,
who read to doubt, or read to scorn,
es same lines (with one or two stellines)

But the same lines (with one or two trifling variations) are put into the mouth of the White Lady of Avenel in the 'Monastery,' and applied to the mysterious volume lying in the supernatural fire; nor is any hint given that the cornection of the author of verses are not the composition of the author of the story. Is it certain that Byron wrote them! They are not (as Mr. Hodgson, Jr., admits) pub-lished with his works. Byron died in 1824. What is the date of the 'Monastery'?"

What is the date of the 'Monastery'!"

Mr. Anthony Trollope has consented to contribute a study of Thackeray to the "Men of Letters" series which Mr. John Morlev is editing for Messrs. Macmilian. The omission of Thackeray's name from the list of autoouncements has been remarked, but was a mystery to Lobody who knew the reluctance which his family have to the writing of the great novelist's life.

Dickens has been intrusted to Mr. Thomas Hughes, who has been for some time at work on a subject which his singularity. time at work on a subject which he is singularly competent to treat, both on its literary and social sides. Novelist as Dickens was, it may be doubted whether his place in literary history will not be largely influenced hereafter by the view posterity shall take of his opinions touchview posterity shall take of his opinions touching social abuses, and the means he emoloyed to remedy them. No man can do him justice who deals only with his literary merits. But Mr. Hughes has an equally distinguished place in literature, and in a class of economical questions which hold the closest relation to some of the most vital social problems of the day.—London Correspondence New York Tribune.

Mr. Smalley writes from London to the New "Tribune that the sale of Stanley's "Tribune that the sale of Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent" was extraordinary. "The book, it is true, is still in its first edition, but what an edition! It consisted of 6,000 copies. The whole of the 6,000 copies have been sold by the publishers, Messrs. Sampton but the control of the control have been sold by the publishers, Messrs, Sampson, Low & Co., and a second edition of 1,000 is now being 'subscribed.' The book was issued at two guineas (\$10), a price at which few publishers would venture on printing 6,000 lishers would venture on printing 6,000 copies, or haif that number. But Messrs, Sampson, Low & Co. showed both enterorise and good judgment in this case, as they did in Mr. Eugene Schuyler's 'Turkestan'; also a two-guinea book, and now in its fifth edition. I hear that they paid Mr. Stanley \$30,000. The parrest approach I know of to that is the \$35. hear that they paid Mr. Stanley \$30,000. The nearest approach I know of to that is the \$25,000 which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. handed over to Sir Samuel Baker for his 'Ismailia,' which proved, I fear, a less successful speculation. Sir Samuel Baker's popularity was then on the wane; Mr. Stanley's was at its hight when he came back from his last African journey, and for months he was one of the lions of London, the guest of the Geographical Society, and the hero of countless controversies."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. The second number of Index Medicus, "a monthly classified record of the current medical literature of the world," has been received. F. Leypoldt, 37 Park Row, New York, is the pub-

The Magazine of American History for March has articles on the following subjects: History of New York," by S. N. Dexter North; "Spanish-American Documents," by J. Carson Brevoort; Champlain's Astrolabe, by O. H. Marshall; "Diary of Commodore Edward Preble Before Tripoli, 1804"; translations f documents relating to Americus Vespucius.

Rose-Be'ford's Western Magazine for March (230 LaSalle street, Chicago) has the following table of contents: "Nelson at Quebec," Dr. table of contents: "Nelson at Quebec," Dr. Henry H. Miles; "The Fallen Leaves," Wilkie Collins; "Forms and Usages," J. G. Bourinot; "Charles Heavysege," John Reade; "An Escape from Siberia," L. C. Marven; "Three Sonnets," J. L. Stewart; "The Confederation of Cauada with Britain in Retation to the Canada Pacific Railway," James Whitman, B. A.; "My Princess," H. L. Spencer; "Under One Roof," James Payn; "A Peacock," Edgar Fawcett; "Wealth and Its Uses," the Rev. W. R. G. Mellen; "The Monks of Thelema," Walter Besant and James Rice; "Papers by a Bystander" (No. 3), A Bystander (Goldwin Smith).

**Macmillan's Magazine for March has the fol-

er" (No. 3), A Bystander (Goldwin Smith).

**Macmillan's Magazine for March has the following table of contents: "The Afghan Question," by R. E.; "Haworth's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett; "Haberdashers' Hall," by the Hon. Mrs. Ridding; "Sketches from Eastern Sicily" (HI. Catania), by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., LL. D.; "Prof. Mahaffy on the Age of Homer," by F. A. Paley; "The Progress of Greece," by Prof. Jebb; "Charles Lamo-Five New Anecdotes," by Algernon Black; "A Doubting Heart." by Miss Keary (Chapter, XXI.); "To Theocritus, in Winter," by A. Lang; "Burns' Unpublished Common-Place Book," by William Jack; "Notes on Shelley's Birthplace," by W. Hale White; "Can Reciprocity Help Us?" by A. J. Wilson (No. II.).

The March number of the Princeton Review procity Help Us" by A. J. Wilson (No. II.).

The March number of the Princeton Review has the following table of contents: "Religion and the State," by the late Prof. Taylor Lewis, LL. D., L. H. D., Union College: "The Genesis and Migrations of Plants," by Principal Dawson, F. R. S., D. C. L., Montreal; "The Pulpit and Popular Skepticism," by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., Boston; "Sentimental and Practical Politics," by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., Ll. D., England; "Thiers," by E. de Pressense, formerly Member National Assembly, France; "Final Cause: M. Janet and Prof. Newcomb," by President McCosh, D. D., Ll. D., Princeton College; "Continental Painting at Paris in 1878," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, France; "Premillenarianism," by the Rev. R. M. Patterson, D. D., Philadelphia; "The Islands of the Pacific," by Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G., New Zealand.

The International Review this month passes

Vogel, K. C. M. G., New Zealand.

The International Review this month passes under the charge of its new editors, and shows at once a decided improvement. The critical notices, which are more especially the work of the new editors, are written with a free and slashing hand, and will be relished on that account. The leading article is "The Administration and Civil-Service Reform," by Edward Cory, one of the editors of the New York T.mes, who naturally has little to say in favor of the Administration. The other articles are: "Sleep and Dreams," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Cambridge; "The Currency and the National Banks," by George Walker, Vice-President New York Gold and Stock Telegraph Company; "The Present Condition of the United States Navy," (I.); "A Forgotten English Poet," by Sidney Lanier; "Self-Government in the Territories," by Decius S. Wade, Chief-Justice of Montana; "The Silver Conference and the Silver Question," by Simon Newcomb, United States Navai Observatory.

SOCIETY THE REDEEMED FORM OF MAN. By H. James. 8vo. Price, \$2. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. ENGLISH SONGS FROM FOREIGN TONGUES. By

Frederick W. Ricord. \$2. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. LORD STRAHAN. A novel. By Mrs. Wildrick. 12mo., extra cloth, \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

MOLIERE. By Mrs. Oliphant and F. Tarver, M. A. 16mo., fine cloth, \$1. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. SIR GIBBIE. By George Macdonald. 8vo., extra cloth, \$1.25; paper cover, 75 cents. Philalelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Homen's Odyssey Done into English PROSE. By S. A. Batcher and A. Lang. 8vo., loth, \$2.50. 416 pages. New York: Macmillan THE GAMEKEEPER AT HOME; Or, Sketch

Natural History, Poaching, and Rural Life. Thirdedition. Crown 8vo., cloth. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

AMERICAN ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS, STATISTICAL, FINANCIAL, AND POLITIC-AL, FOR THE YEAR 1875. Edited by Ainsworth R. Spofford. 429 pages, 12mo., cioth, \$1.50. New York: American News Company, 1879. THE GRAMMAR OF PAINTING AND ENGRAVING.

paire des Arts du Dessein. By Kate Newell loggett, with the original illustrations. Third dition. Price, \$3. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R. A. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. With nine etchings after the painter's sketches, and four woodcuts. Square 12mo., uniform with "The Intellectual Life," etc. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Roberts

PHILOSOPHY, HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL. By Andre Lefevre. Translated, with an introduc-tion, by A. H. Keane, B. A. Being the Fifth Volume of the "Library of Contemporary Science." Crown 8vo., extra cloth, \$1.75. Phila-delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

BIRD ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of birds on Saturday, March 8, as regards numbers of species, is unparalleled The different species that usually delay their migration until the more bold ones have expiored the way simultaneously appeared on this day in large flocks which seemed to spread over a great extent of territory. During the eve preceding the day in question a change was noted in the atmosphere, and on toward midright a hot current of air came on from the Gulf, bringing with it the migratory species, so that long before morning the air was filled with feathered songsters whose cries and chirrups awoke the naturalist sleeper. The coming of this Gulf current of hot air in every instance noted seems to be the signal for the migrations of the bolder tribes. Meteorology has an intricate connection with bird arrivals which the sci-entist has yet failed to develop. The tempera-ture for Friday was 61 deg. at New Orleans, 67 ture for Friday was 61 deg. at New Orleans, 67 at Memphis, 68 at Cairo, 42 at Chicago, and 40 at Milwaukee, showing that the rhot current "was really a great wave on its wav to the pole. For several days previous, as a precursor to it, was noted immense flocks of Arctic birds far up in the air, at the limit of eyesight, hastening to their Northern breeding grounds. Up to closing of March 8 the following species had arrived:

rived:

Red Winged Black Bird—Agelsus Phœniceus.
Crow Black Bird—Quiscalus Purpureus.
Cow Black Bird—Molothrus Pecoris.
Yellow Headed Black Bird—Xanthocephalus
Icterocephalus.
Fox Sparrow—Passerella Iliaca.
Gross Sparrow—Poocetes Gramineus.
Chipping Sparrow—Spizella Socialis.
Long Sparrow—Melospiza Melodia.
Flieid Sparrow—Spizella Pusilia.
White Crowned Sparrow—Zonotrichia Leurophrys.

ophrys. Blue Birds—Sialia Sialis.

Robins-Turdus Migratorius. Yellow Bellied Wood Pecker-Sphyrapicus Yellow Bellied Wood Pecker—Sphyrapicus Varius.
Phobe—Savornis Fuscus.
Cherry Bird—Ampelia Cedorum.
Passenger Pigeon—Ectopistes Migratorius.
Meadow Lark—Sturnella Magna.
Killdeer—Ægialitis Vociferus.
Golden Plover—Chradrius Fulvus.
The following winter species were reinforced by numerous members of their own kind, which came in straggling flocks:

came in straggling flocks:
Black Swan Bird—Junco Hyemalis.
Shore Lark—Exemophila Alpestris.
American Nuthotch—Sitta Carolinensis.
Blue Jay—Cyanura Cristata.
Crow—Corvus Americanus.
Herring Gull—Larus Argentatus.
The following Arctic American birds were noted rapidly migrating northwest, moving at high altitudes and recognized often by their peculiar chirp, or, when seen, by their specific methods of flight or otherwise:

Show Bunting—Piectrophage Nivalis Reinous of initing—Plectrophanes Nivalis.
Lapland Longspur—Plectrophanes Laponicus.
Lesser Red Poll—Ægiothus Linaria.
Mealy Red Poll—Ægiothus Linaria, variety
Zylipes.
Pine Grosbeck—Pinicola Enucleator.

Great flocks of ducks were seen flying in all directions, in such high altitudes or at such distances, however, as to be unrecognizable. Numerous hawks of various species were noted in the wooded districts at great bights, often in locks, wheeling, circling, or gyrating in a man-ner which reminded one of an immense whirl-

The exceeding large number of species arriving The exceeding large number of species arriving on one day is a blenomenon for the native consideration. Seidom more than four species venture north on the same day, and these of the most hardy natures. The four, which are the bluebirds, robbus, gros finches, and meadow larks, are always seen on the same day, and usually precede the others mentioned by several days, a week, or a mooth. Although there was an early spring last season, the birds were ten days earlier in their arrivals, the earliest being of the blue-birds on Feb. 27. The arrivals this year are also twelve days earlier than those of two years previous.

previous.

Owing to the severity of the weather for the past winter, the Chicago market—which is usually represented by a large number of species during the winter—was limited to a small proportion. Those found there, however, were in excess of the demand, so that quaits were often sold by the bushel. sold by the bushel. Observations taken at the Northwestern

Observations taken at the Northwestern University, representing also a radius twelve miles around Chicago, the mouth of the Calumet River, the ridges, woodlands, and watered areas in vicinity of the University.] Thermometer at Evauston at noon, 70° f. W. H. B.

PROTECTION OF IRON SURFACES FROM RUST.
Popular Science Month! Popular Science Monthly.

We have already briefly described Prof. Barff's method of rendering the surface of iron unox-idizable, yet, by way of introducing some remarks on the results of the process published in the Lancet, we may repeat that it consists merely in subjecting the iron to the action of

superheated steam,—steam having a temper-ature of 1500 deg. Fahr. This steam is generated in an upright boiler, and is then conducted through the "superheater," which imparts to it the necessary temperature. The fron articles of fire-clay, and the steam being admitted to it, a coating of magnetic, or black, oxide of iron is produced on the surface. And now for the result. The article has a dull-black ap-pearance, and is susceptible of a high degree of polish. The surface coating is absolutely ad-herent, and is so hard that it is not removable by ordinary methods, for instance, an iron rasp bas no effect op it; and the same is to be said of alt the agents which under ordinary conditions oxidize iron. Salt or fresh water, vegetable acids, and even the London atmosphere, are unable to produce the slightest tornish. Iron unable to produce the slightest tornish. Iron vessels which have contained water for weeks are entirely free from rust. Iron opining and ornamental castings, which have for months lain among the wet leaves in the garden outside Prof. Barff's laboratory, are unchanged. The cost of the process is trifling, less than that of "galvanizing." The sanitary and domestic uses of iron thus prepared are numerous, as for water-pipes and cisterns, and for cooking apparatus.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

In examining the papers of their deceases father, J. N. Gaunal, Messrs. A. and F. Gaunal found one which purported to be a copy of a memoir presented by him to the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1828, and which gave an account of a process for the artificial production of diamonds. The Academy simply buried the com-munication in its archives, and never mentioned it in any way. The substance of this document is now published in "Le Monde de Science de l'Industrie," from which we take the following particulars: Equal weights of carbon sulph and of phosphorus, both as pure as possible, are put in a flask, and a little water added, which put in a flask, and a little water added, which floats on the top and prevents the sulphide from turning to vapor and from taking fire. The whole having been placed in some situation where it will not be disturbed, the sulphur of the sulphides combines with the phosphorus and releases the carbon, which falls to the bottom and assumes a crystalline form. This result takes place slowly, and not till after the lapse of six months was M. Gaunal able to obtain diamonds the size of a grain of millet-seed. As for the purity of these small diamonds it was proved by the strictest tests, and that not only by M. Gaunal but also by others. The experiment was repeated several times in the course of many years by M. Gaunal, and always with the same result. The artificial diamonds consist of pure carbon in dodecahedral crystals, and they scratch steel like the natural diamond.

Can any of your readers inform me why the working honey-bee has such an imperfect weapon of defense as its sting manifestly is for purposes of self-defense it is apparently worse than useless, for in nearly every case, almost without exception, the bee lays down its life with the sting. The possession of a sting, therefore, only leads to its own destruction instead of to its preservation, so far as the individual bee is concerned. No doubt the hive generally gains an advantage from all its native members having stings, and so indirectly do in-dividual bees, from the fact that the welfare of

the hive, speaking generally, means the welfare of the individuals that compose it. Directly, however, the possession of a sting can only be a disadvantage to the individual bee, unless there are certain enemies from which bees after inflicting a wound can withdraw their stings and escape with life. This, so far

after inflicting a wound can withdraw their stings and escape with life. This, so far as my observation goes, appears to be very unlikely, and therefore no bee can have any knowledge from experience of what a weapon of offense he possesses; for he has never used it, nor-can he have any knowledge from experience of the consequence of using it. All smaller pests bees attack with their jaws. Is it possible, then, that they are so intelligent as to be well aware of the power for mischief to themselves as well as to others which they carry about with them, and that it is only when they altogethet lose control over themselves, either through severe pain or through terror lest their queen should be injured, that they sign their own death-warrants on our hands and faces! In the death of a few worker-bees a hive suffers very little loss, perbaps none at all; yet it may have gained much in the shape of security from molestation. Are bees so intelligent as to know this fact, and communicate lit from one to another, or can their conduct be explained on the lower ground of instinct?

It seems that an interesting point is here raised, which berhaps has been fully discussed elsewhere without my knowledge of it. Is the fact that the sting of the worker-bee is an imperfect weapon of defense a result of its having nothing to do with the propagation of its species, this being left to the stingless queen and drones? Consequently any tendency to develop a more effective sting in one generation of worker-bees has no hereditary effect on succeeding renerations, nor apparently have the worker-bees that succeed them except by the way in which they feed and educate them, unless indeed they can impress ther tendencies on the drones or on the future queen before she leaves the hive. If they have no such power it seems likely that they will always have to imment the use of a weapon which nature might have made as effective as a sting of a wasp. Finally, are there any o'her insects in the same predicament as worker-bees, i. e., unable to us

TO THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOON,

Commander Cheyne, of the British Royal Navy, is making efforts to get up an expedition to reach the North Pole by means of balloons. He is an experienced Arctic navigator, paving served under. Sir James Ross, and has secured the services of Capt. Templar, a well-known peronaut. Commander Cheyne believes that the Gulf Stream sweeps round the polar basin. and returns by the north and east of Greenland as a great body of cold water. He proposes to utflize this current in the following manner: The ship would proceed up Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay; then, turning to the west, would steam up Lancaster Sound and Queen's Channel to the furthest explored point. She would next take a north-northwest erly direction until the set of the current was felt, when her course would be altered to due north. In any case, she would push on through every available opening in the ice until her advance was definitely arrested by the advent of winter. In addition to the usual equipment of sledges, etc., the vessel would carry several balloons, each one capable of lifting about a ton weight in addition to the men. about a ton weight in addition to the men. When the ship became beset in the pack, three balloons would be inflated and joined together by means of three light soars sixty feet long. Thus a triangle would be formed, with a balloon at each angle,—the whole together representing a lifting power of about three tons. This power would be employed in carrying the boat-cars, sledges, provisions, teats, ballast, etc. Commander Cheyne propases during the winter to establish two observatories about thirty miles apart, with the ship as a centre, so that by the end of May the balloons may start ubon a curve already ascertained with tolerable accuracy. By this means, the distance of the vessel from the Pole and the course to be followed being known, the travelers would be enabled to drop within ten or twenty miles of their destination. Wire trail-ropes would be used for preserving an equal altitude above the let. When it was necessary to descend, the gas would be preserved by recompressing it, by mechanical means, into the receivers, there to be held in readiness for future use. If the journey should have been successful and the winds favorable, the return trip would at once be made, the balloons being arrested on the parallel of latitude upon which the ship was left ice-blocked. The communiting officer in charge would send out sledge parties daily to meet the balloons, and give whatever assistance might be required. On the breaking up of the ice the ship would leave her winter quarters and push round the northern extremity of Greenland. A second winter would here be passed, the time When the ship became beset in the pack, three round the northern extremity of Greenland. A second winter would here be passed, the time being spent in making a survey of the coast and other scientific observations. During the following summer, aided by the natural drift of the ice, the vessel would steam through every opening, and return home between the continent of Greenland and Spitzbergen. Should no favorable wind arise, however, to carry him back from the Pole to his ship, Commander Cheyne intends continuing his aerial journey, and trusts to good fortune to drop in Russia wherever inhabitants are to be seen. round the northern extre nity of Gree habitants are to be seen.

THE INDIAN AND THE ARMY.

Gen. Sherman to Mr. Beecher—He Would Give Every Denomination a Fair Chance if the Army Had the Custody of the In-

MARCH 6, 1879 .- Henry Ward Beecher, Christian Union, New York—DEAR SIR: I find among the accumulated letters of my absence your favor of Jan. 24, indorsed by my Aide as answered, but I suppose you prefer an answer from the "party of the first part."

I answer emphatically that if the army had the legal custody of the Indians, as long as I occupy the post of Commander-in-Chief every religious denomination professing "Peace on earth and good will" should have a fair chance to establish schools, churches, and charitable societies among each and all the tribes.

Opposition, diversity, and rivairy among churches, as among merchants, stimulate activity. Now each tribe or subdivision of a tribe is let out to some special denomitribe is let out to some special denomination, which has a monopoly of the business. The result is, Protestant indians are in the spiritual custody of Catholic priests, and vice versa. Catholic Indians, such as the Flatheads, Cœurs d'Alenes, Spokans, etc., who believe in Father de Smet, are turned over body and soul to the Methodists or Episcopalians exclusively. In a business sense this is not fair or bonest. But our Christian friends raise the cry that soldiers are men without religion, and therefore incompetent to judge of such matters. This may be so, but we soldiers point back to a hundred years of history, and ask a comparison of results with the self-professed Christians.

Personally and officially I will encourage anything that will convert the wild Indian from the bold warrior (whom we cannot help admire) to the obedient citizen with some Christian virtues superadded—be those Methodist, Episcopalian, Quaker, or Catholic.

If I can add more I will gladly do so, at some moment of time when I have more leisure. As

moment of time when I have more leisure. As ever your friend, W. T. SHERMAN. BLANK VERSE IN RHYME.

Even is come, and from the dark park, bark.
The signal of the setting sun—one gun!
And six is sounding from the chime, prime time
To go and see the Drury Lane Dane stain—
Or hear Othello's jealous doubt spont out—
Or Macbeth raving at that shade-made blade,
Denving to his frantic clutch much touch—
Or else to see Ducrow with wide stride ride
Four horses as no other man can span;
Or in the small Olyabole pit, sit, split
Laughing at Liston, while you quiz his phiz.

Anon night comes, and with her wings or things
Such as, with his poetic tongue. Yother sung;
The gas up-blazes with its bright waite light.
And paralytic watchmen prowi, bowl, growl, about the streets, and take up Pall-Mail Sai,
Who, hasting to her nightly jobs, robe fobs.

Now thieves to enter for your cash, smash, crash, Past drowsy Charley, in a deep sleep, creep; But frightened by poincamen B 2, see, And while they're going whisper low, "No go." Now pass, while folks are in their beds, creed; leads, And sleepers waking gramble "drat that cat." Who in the gutter catter-wauls, squalls, manis Some feline foe, who screams in shrill ill will. Now Buils of Bashan, of a prize size, rise in childieh dreams, and with a roar gore poor Georgey, or Charles, or Billy, willy nilly; But nursemaid in a nightmare best, chest press'd, Dreameth of one of her old flams, James Games, And that she hears—what faith is man's!—Ann's Cann's

Cann's
And his, from Reverend Mr. Rice, twice, thrice;
While ribbons flourish and a stout shout out,
That upward goes, shows Rose knows those bows'

The President's Veto of the Chinese Bill, and Its Reception.

Recognition of The Tribune's Sympathy for California.

Hoodlumism and How It Shows Itself.

The Passion Play and Model Artists

Exhibitions.

Mines and Their Managers.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The peaceable an

orderly demeanor of the masses since the receipt of the Presidential veto of the Chinese bill refects the highest credit on the authorities o this city and State. Disturbances might have been anticipated as a result of the inflammatory anguage of Kearney and his satellies, had it not been known that the militia were gathered in force at the armories, and also that the Federa troops were fully prepared to queli any incipien riot. In some of the small towns of the interior Mr. Hayes has been burned in efligy, bu beyond this and a considerable quantity of has been given to that portion of the Eastern press which espoused the Californian side of the question, and notably THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The various editorial and other articles which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE on this question have acquired for it such a popularity here that, although the San Francisco News Agency has materially increased its supply, yet one car hardly ever obtain a copy of the paper after 10 a. m. An additional reason for the favor en countered by your paper here is the fact that, while strongly anti-Chinese, it is equally strongly anti-Kearneyite, whereas unfortunately a large portion of the local press bows down at the feet of the demagogue. Denis has just HIS TRIUMPHAL TOUR

through the State, and this is the way that one of the most conservative papers in the city de-

"As the train moved off and the applause died away, Kearney turned his attention to the -- 's report of the closing hours of the Convention: but, as the suburbs of the city were passed, the green fields and buoyant atmosphere seemed to have an exhibitanting effect, and Kearney was giving the little sketch of the ocean that pre-sents itself to view near San Miguel a longing look," e.c. This fulsome adulation of the mad who has contributed more than any other to ex cite III-will against California in the East is by no means relished by the more respectable classes among the community. This language, used in speaking of a demagogue who advocates secession and employing torce to maintain the sand-lot right to disturb public meetings, tends to encourage those acts of hoodlumism which a it is are far too frequent. Here is an account of a Chinese shanty within the limits of Dutch Flat being burned down, there a report of som odlains following on horseback a poor China man bringing home his washing, pursuing him on to the sidewalk, and from there to the steps of a house, he attempt to make the horses dip their heads in his clothes-basket. This is followed by the item that "the trial of Bruce Creighton, inin the Municipal Court." This

CREIGHTON IS A YOUNG OUTLAW who time and again has been caught in the commission of crime, and yet he has always thus far escaped punishment. His mother is a large property-holder, and, having effected a burg ous entrance into a number of houses reuted made the remarkably cool detense that he had a right to enter any of his mother's houses. A friend of mine whose house is situated within the city, was struck with the fact that his fines flowers and plants were constantly being rooted up and removed. Consulting with the police nan on his beat, he was informed that a gang of young ruflians nightly collected at the corner of the street, who sought to knock down and rob passers-by and do as much mischief to property as possible; that hence his best bian would be to lay in wait for them, and on their approach fire a ong them. Another gentleman of my acquaintance dare not allow his daughter, aged 10, to go out alone because she has been several times insulted by the foul language and threats of young blackguards following her. The other night a gentleman after ringing the bell of his own house was knocked down and robbed be-fore the servant had had time to reach the door. Numbers of such cause are never as Numbers of such cases are never mentioned by the local press at all, and the gingerly way in which these malefactors are handled when the matter is reported is scarcely reassuring to property-holders. It has sometimes been wondered at that

should not be more frequent in a city such as this, but the nature of the redwood, of which the mass of the structures here is built, is such that the slightest stream of water poured on the flames will extinguish them. Again, the organization of the disbanded Vigilance Committee is such that the members could be called together at any moment, and this too acts as a check on lawless miscreants.

The whole city is exercised just now over the "Passion Piay" at the Grand Opera-House, which, notwithstanding the ecclesiastical veto and an attempted injunction on the part of the City Supervisors, is being represented nightly to crowded houses. Out of deference to the protests of the clergy, the crucifixion and other scenes have been omitted, and this, together with the performance of Bach's music and a certain impressiveness about the representation.

with the performance of Bach's music and a certain impressiveness about the representation, has induced a great number of persons to 'jeit the theatre who otherwise would have stayed away. As yet there has been no hitch or accident, whereas, during the performance of the "Passion Play" at Quebec thirty years ago, an outbreak of fire occurred which effectually stopped performances of this character in Canada. Here, where the community is anything but religious, the play has been very extensively advertised by the opposition to its performance. It would be well if those who induste in a flood of bitter invective against it were also to denounce in fitting terms.

and melodeon shows, of which there are so many at present disgracing this city. An effort is being made to close the Chicago theatres on Sunday. If ever such an effort were needed, it is in San Francisco at this time; for exhibitions of this class, bad enough as they are in the week, are always more crowded on Sundays than on any other night, and are the direct and indirect cause of much of that debauchery which is acting as a fester on this city. Nowhere is vice more shameless or morality more openly trampled on than here, and nowhere is there more urgent need for an Anthony Comstock. Indecent prints and photographs are flaunted before the public gaze, and every now and then we are treated to an account of some guardian of the public peace having been dismissed owing to his blackmalling disreputable females. Nor does the system of "operating" our leading mines tend much to enhance the public notions of morality.

BULLION-PRODUCING MINES THE "MODEL ARTIST

BULLION-PRODUCING MINES

are being assessed; stockholders in a small mine have the satisfaction of paying for the expensive machinery through which a large one is worked; ore shipments prelude a fall in "carefully managed" mines, and official letters, manufactured to order, are laid before the public as openly as though they represented the true condition of affairs. The promoters of these undertakings are able to spend haif the day in the park, make trips to the East en grand beigneur, and keep up one or several establishments in this city and its vicinity. Meanwhile, fleeded investors grumble, but the game goes on, and aflourish of trumpets is heard as to Stock Bohrds being established in other cities, and the benefit they will be to this and other communities. It would be well if a few hundred of the "busted" speculators of this city could be sent to the East in the train of one of California's millionaires. They might possible enlighten the production of the remission of the sent to the East in the train of one of California's millionaires. They might possible enlighten the production of the sent to the East in the train of BULLION-PRODUCING MINES

THE RAIN CONTINUES UNABATED.

a "corner" in grain-bags, as was last year the case. These bags, being imported and paying duty, form a considerable item in the farmer's balance-sheet, and the present price of 9 cents apiece is considered exceptionally low here, a though anywhere out of California it would held to be outrageously high. H. H.

IN RE JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In Echo from Outside the Senate-Chamb Ah, Susie! 'tis you who bring me the sunshine with your face. I heard no step, but I fancied it brighter about the

It had seemed so dark for a little, I thought storm must be nigh.
'Not a cloud"? Well, it may be the darkness was more in my heart than the sky.

Your lips are so cool on my forehead, they calm the fever and fret.

Ah! you need not start so, darling, because my cheeks are wet.
*Worse "? If I were, too many and many a month

I have lain
To be crying now like a baby, just for a little pain. It was something I heard this morning; but since then a life-time almost I have lived in my thought. Little Jenny came in on her way from the post, And down on the cricket beside me, her paper out-

spread on her knee, She read, as she has done so often, the news of the All at once, through the rising and falling of he

Struck a sentence so cruelly stunning I scarce com I will tell you all presently, Susie; but pardon

sick woman's whim,
And go with me first through a Dreamland that never grows misty or dim. I am down in the lane by the brookside, and the . willows droop over the stream That wanders so cool and so shady, scarce flecked

by a truent sunbeam;
And a tremulous, rosy reflection looks up from the water at me. en the firm by swapping a half interest with the Nationals; but I'm blessed if I see any reason With eyes shining as bright, my darling, as ever your own could be

On the green grassy carpet a foot falls, and, ere I can turn or look 'round, Another form, taller and darker, is shaped in the mirror profound. O curved lips so firm, yet so tender—eyes steady like ligats in a sbrine— Brows wearing the strength of young manhood, the crown of a birthright divine!

And homeward we walk in the gloaming, when the clamor of daytime is still,
And the katydid chirps from the covert, and the sheep-cells sound from the hill;
And he whitepers, low-bending—ah, Susie! the story is old, but what then? ers, dear! Yes, I know! It was new when you heard it again

Now in mist of white garments beside him, stand in a tremor of bliss; I look down at his ring on my finger; I lift up my face for his kiss.

The wedding bells chime, and the church-door swings open to let us pass through,

Down a path besprinkled with roses, in a world that the Lord has made new.

O my Bertram! my only belov-ed! Thank God we could not know
How the blackness of darkness waited beyond that Springtime glow!
For to-day thus only portion in the home thy love would build would build

Is a narrow, snow-roofed chamber, which the
winter-sunbeams gild. lie in my desolate dwelling; I moan, "I can

Till they lay my child in my bosom—my boy with his father's eyes."
The innocent baby-fingers with Death wage conquering strife.

And my soul from the mystic border comes trembing back to life. And the years and the years pass over. I see his

form and face Gain with each rapid Summer some dear familiar grace. I start sometimes at his footstep—I think it mus be the same Still so long ago! He is worthy, my heir of a spot-Do I weary you, Susie? Forgive me, but bear with

me once again.

For I hear on the dusty highway the tramp of marching me.

He speaks no word of entreaty, my boy, as he sits But his eyes with their sorrowful yearning are like Oh! what can a Mother answer when God and her

Country call? ld I keep my heart's one idol from Him who had given all?

So he went one April morning-I did not weep the While—
He should bear through any darkness the light of nis Mother's smile!

O Susie! if he had fallen in the front rank of the Where every stroke of his sabre had cut the chains of a slave ng car of battle had borne his soul to the I might have hushed at that vision my wild and

Or if, smitten low with fever, he had sunk on the dusty way, With the rough, kind hands of his comrades to soothe him where he lay, And some ear to bend above him and catch his last I still might have taught my anguish to say, "Thy will be done!"

But O for the nameless horror of Southern pris on-pen,
And the hollow spectres of famine that once were gallant men! Over these miles of distance and years of time the From that Golgotha of heroes blows foul with reeks

O the long months, measured only by the sentry's tramping feet!

No roof from the midnight-tempest—no shade from the noonday heat!

The thin lip parched with fever, that drank from poisoa-springs!

Faint heads whose earthy pillows were stirred by crawling things!

And there, when reason tottered, and manly strength and pride
Went out in hopeless blackness—it was there my
darling died!
And the comrades who had loved him, when side by side enrolled, They parted his garments, cursing, before his lips

You faint at the picture, Susie! It needs no gra To deepe er's art
To deepen the lines that are branded and blackened on my heart.
Yet my lot was not harder than others—I have not wept alone; There were many thousand Mothers—and I am

But this is the keener anguish that stabs my soul In the halls of my ransomed Country are those who stand and pray Reward and hohors for him waose hand is reeking With the lives of her murdered children-the blood

To the door of the Senate-Chamber, make way for his gory feet!
On the hallowed bench of Justice, room for the
Murderer's seat!
To the gates of the White-House lead him-mount

But let them who call him Brother, and grasp his bloody hand. Know that an unseen army 'round Freedom's altars Her living sons may open her ancient wounds

anew;
But the hoes who bled to save her, the dead-thank God!-are true! A thousand eyeless sockets shall glare into his face. And fleshless hands shall thrust him from every sacred place; And sleeping still, or waking, he shall see on every The semblance of a finger that writes the loss of

Our God shall judge between them-the slayer and the slain! His hand shall hold the balance, in the day of His In His presence they shall shawer, when He maketh all things even,
Who would set their seal of pardon upon the curse
of Heaven! MARY A. P. STANSBURY.
APPLETON, Wis.

Extens c Government Works in France.

M. de Freycinct's achemes for railway; canal, and irrigation works are sufficiently extensive and all-embracing to warrant his being characterized as the most ambitious Minister of Public Works. terized as the most ambitious Minister of Public Works France has ever elected. To propose the expeaditure of about £160,000,000 sterling (\$800,000,000) on a vast network of State railways and hydraulic works would be sufficient to startie the people of a country which had long enjoyed unchecked prosperity; but when the history of France during the past ten years is considered, the proposal seems almost wild. As, however, the works costing so vast a sum will occupy from ten to fourteen years in construction, the money required per year is reduced to a manageable sum. The proposals comprise the maintenance of about 23,500 miles of national railways, not much more than half of which are at present it working order; and, allowing for others already sanctioned and in private hands, there remain about 5,500 miles to be provided. Most of them are single narrow-gauge train lines. M them are single narrow-gauge tram lines. M. de Freveinct's schemes also include an expenditure of \$150,000,000 on pew canais and the completion of old systems, and also about \$50,000,000 for the improvement and deepening of ports and harbors. Almost all his schemes have been sanctioned. have been sanctioned.

CURRENT OPINION.

Two of a Kind. New York Tribune (Rep.). The Democrats must take either Tilden Jeff Davis in 1880.

New York Times (Rep.). Ex-Gov. Palmer expresses the wild belief that the Democracy could carry Illinois in 1880 with Lyman Trumbull as their candidate for

Glover's Value. Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).
We would like for somebody who has abundant time to sit down and calculate the precise value of Mr. Glover, of Missouri, to the people of the United States

Mad About Its Crow. Monroe (Mich.) Monitor (Dem.).
The majority of the Democratic Convention who, almost unasked and unsolicited, crowded themselves on the Greenback platform, by tha act laid their principles, manhood, and respect at the feet of the Greenbackers.

Not the Right Kind of Trans "And so, Uncle T---, you don't support this coalition movement?" "No, sir, I do not." Why, I thought you were in favor of a joint convention." "Yes; so I was. I thought mebbe we Democrats might be able to strength-

for our making an assignment! The Southern Brigadiers Peoria (III.) Democrat (Dem.).
We shouldn't be surprised if, by the close of the extra session of Congress, the "Southern Brigadiers" discovered that they do not and cannot run this country; and by that time they will conclude that for their own good they had better quit attempting to run the Nation

Democratic party, and that they will be ready to take "back seats," and allow the 3,000,000 Democrats of the North, who have done the voting, also do the leading and the engineering. A Democratic Doctor

Dr. Garnett, always an attentive physician has been particularly devoted to Ackien's case; and during its worst stage we met the Doctor and inquired if it was true, as currently reported, that his patient was dying. "Dying! ejaculated the family physician of the Den cratic party. "Do you think I'd let a vote when we have only one majority, and no ti for a special election to fill the vacancy! H no! I'd take his medicine for him, and die my

The Responsibility.

Rochester Democrat (Rep.).
The Federal Election laws have worked adnirably. They should be retained, and they will be retained, for they are in entire harmon with the Constitution, and have done much fo a free ballot. Republican Representatives and he Republican President will be sustained in heir allegiance to these laws, and the Democra-y will be trying a dangerous experiment if they orce upon the President the necessity of yetong the appropriations in order to save the laws at guard the safety and purity of the ballet Upon an arrogant Congress, and not upon a pa-triotic Executive, will rest the responsibility if the conflict that is prophesied is actually precip

Hurper's Weekly (Rep.).
The Potter report is called the opening of the Democratic campaign of 1880. This means that the Republicau party, its character and purpose and the wisdom of intrusting it with the Gov erument, are to be determined by the alleged misconduct of two or three Republican Boards. should be Mr. Tilden, the gentleman whose nephew and other confidential party associates tried to buy Returning Boards, the situation would be exceedingly comical if it were not pro-foundly humiliating.

San Francisco Alta California.

Since the people of the East are so well satis fied with the immigration of the Chinese, the Six Companies should take measures to send them a supply; and in this movement considera ble help will be given by the people of Califor nia. Sufficient money could be raised here, by half-dollar subscriptions, to send over 5,000 by the Mail Company's steamers to Panama at th rate they were brought, across from China. There is a good speculation in this for the Six Companies, the deported Chinamen, the people of the East; and the Californians will try to figure up a profit on the transaction also.

Found They Were Mistaken. We thought we had killed it [Republicanism so dead that it would never show its poisonou fangs again; but we were mistaken. The venmous reptile, with false promises of office to few weak-minded Democrats, has beguiled them few weak-minded Democrats, has beguilted them into its embrace, and been strengthened by their aid; and now we will have our work to do over again. We are ready for the fray, and all we ask of the Radical party is, what it put the deserters in front. Our Democratic array is a little scattered just now, but at the sound of the burgle the boys will be at their places, answer to roll-call, fall into ranks, and follow their leaders to victory.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Dem.).

The proposed subdivision of the Appropriation bills, so that the President will be deprived of his salary unless he signs the bill repealing of his salary unless he signs the bill repealing the Supervisor law, amounts to a direct attack on the President, which he cannot avoid meeting. It is equivalent to a declaration that his salary is to be cut off unless he yields to the Democracy. We greatly mistake the President if he is coerced in this way. We do not imagine he will suffer if his salary is not paid for a time; while the assumption that he can be coerced thus is very small. The Democracy must get on a higher level if they hope to fight the President successfully. dent successfully.

A Southern Voice for Rand

Charleston (S. C.) News, (Dem.),
The conclusion to which we have come is that Mr. Randall, in every proper thing, is as true to he South and as loyal to the Democratic party as Mr. Blackburn can possibly be; has, in addition, experience as Speaker, which Mr. Blackburn has not had; and possesses, as Mr. Black-burn does not, the confidence of the Northern and Western Democracy. This is enough to turn the scale. The Democrats have a desperate and western Democracy. In a second to turn the scale. The Democrats have a desperate struggle before them, and cannot afford to irritate public opinion by pushing violent men to the front. They can avoid every difficulty by re-electing Mr. Randall, whose record is a sufficient pledge of honesty, ability, and loyalty to the North as well as to the South.

Decline of Greenbackism in Michigan.

Hillsda Mich., Standard (Rep.).

How are the mighty fallen! Last spring the

reenbackers of Jonesville relected their entire rillage ticket by 82 majority. This spring the Republicans elect two of three Trustees, and Republicans elect two or turee trustees, and only wanted four more votes to elect their candidate for President, which could have been done had the Republicans shown one-half the zeal and energy of their opponents. At Reading the Greenbacks elected only one candidate, a Trustee, on their ticket. Last spring the Reading Greenbackers were triumphant and Reading Greenbackers were triumphant and ubilant. The result of the village elections in one-ville and Reading only shows that, the nort the people understand the principle of the redeemables, the less there will be of the arty.

Wade Hampton in Favor of Revolutionary

Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.).

The talk which a member of the News Courier staff had with Senstor Hampton on Saturday was opportune. It will allay the anxiety of the timid souls who fancy that the Democracy are going too far in insisting on the repeal of the test oath, the abolition of the Federal Supervisors of Election, and the prohibition of the precence of troops at the polis. No living man is more thoroughly conservative in

he highest sense of the word; but he is con eady to go to any lengths in the resistance of yranny and the vindication of the rights of the ly in accord with the Democratic party, and savs emphatically that Congress had better sit forever than recede an inch from its present position. In his opinion, moreover, Mr. Haves will not be justified in continuing to resist the popular demands, as expressed by the action of both the Senate and the House.

Ben Hill's Bourbonism Senator Hill (Dem.), of Georgia, was recently interviewed as to the placing of political rider upon Appropriation bills; and gave his views as follows: "In reply to all criticism, and to satisfy the people of the South as to my attitude regarding the proposition to repeal the Election laws, etc., I have to say: First, that in the be ginning I doubted the necessity of taking this step at this time. Second, I questioned the expediency of taking it in this manner. I said so in caucus. That was an expression of indiso in caucus. That was an expression of indi-vidual judgment. Now I am called upon to act. I therefore say that whatever may have been, or may be, my views as to the expediency, policy, or necessity of this step, the action of the Dem-ocratic party in the House has imposed upon Democrats in the Senate the higher duty of pre-serving an unbroken party-front. I therefore stand with the Democrats of the House, and still do so to the bitter end, if necessary. So will, and so ought, every Democrat-in the Sen-ate, irrespective of what his personal judgment may be or may have been. In conclusion, I have to say, once for all, that, whenever the Democratic party in Congress takes issue with the Radical party on any measure affecting the form or the fact of our Government, as this question does, I shall act with the Democratic party, rendered or interredient, no like or involved. question does, I shail are with the Dedocrate party, expedient or inexpedient, politic or impolitic, confident that whatever is strenuously opposed by the Radical party under its present leader-ship must inevitably turn out in the end to be wise, just, and salutary."

The Speakership and the South. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Of the right to the Speakership, if strength of representation is considered, there can be no question. The South is entitled to it and to the Chairmanship of the more important committees of the House. There would be no question about asserting this right, were the political situation the same as before the War. It was the South that ruled in Democratic administration and legislation, as much by virtue of the abilities of its statesmen as by the strength of the ties of its statesmen as by the strength of the party in the South as compared with the North. There may be some kicking against the assertion of the old supremacy for a time, but it will soon come natural to the Northern Democrats, who have never failed to consult their Southern confederates before proceeding to act upon important questions. The same deference will be paid them now. Possibly such men as Bragg may make a show of resistance, but they are a may make a show of resistance, but they are hopeless minority, and it they do not yield will be shorn of their influence. The next House, in fact, will be practically in Southern hands. It may be the country will fare as well in them as it would in those of the Northern men of the Democratic party. There will naturally be a disposition to look carefully after Southern interests, and distribute the appropriations so that the "neglected South" shall have at least her proportion of the benefits.

CONNECTICUT MIRACLES.

The Sick Raised from Bed by Faith-Strange Scenes in the Wooden Nutmeg State-Prayers Better than Medicine.

New Haven Register.

Mrs. Mix, the wonderful colored woman of Wolcottville, who has been effecting what appear to be miraculous cures, has exhibit-ed her healing agency in West Haven. Wednesday she visited Mrs. Herbert Hall, who was very sick, and made her well, excepting that the woman is yet weak. She also made wonderful cure in Mrs. George Tolles' case. This morning a *stegister* reporter visited Mr. Hall's home. It is a suite of rooms over Nettieon's store, which is on the line of the West Haven Horse-Railroad, near the end of the West Haven bridge. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall were willing to talk. Mrs. Hall had been sick for three months with enlargement of the spleen.inflammation of the bowels, and another pain ful disease. She has been treated by Dr. Sanford and Dr. Spepard, as she says, and they gave her up to die, after using powerful remelies. When the reporter saw Mrs. Hall this morning she was reclining, but was dressed, and ose to a sitting posture with apparent ease. She looked very weak and pale, bearing all th evidences of having been a great sufferer. She received the reporter very pleasantly. Her husband made some prefatory remarks. He said that he heard of Mrs. Mix through the Sunday Regis ter's descriptive account of the wonderful wom-an. As his wife had been given up to die, her friends urged him to send for the woman, and he did so. She arrived Wednesday evening, and be sild so. She arrived we discave verming, and began her treatment at five minutes before 7 o'clock. At fifteen minutes to 8 the patient was dressed and had walked about the room.

"Wednesday was my poorest day," said Mrs.
Hall. "I was so sick I could not raise my head

Hall. "I was so sick I could not raise my near from the pillow."

"If you had seen her then," said her husband, "you could hardly believe that such a big change has come over her."

"I could hardly breathe," continued she, "and my stomach was terribly bloated. I could only lie on my back (she was on her side this recognize) and could see the swelling them. I

morning) and could see the swelling then. I was in great pain."

"They could liear her groaning in the store below," interrupted her husband, "and customers have gone away because they were so much annoyed. Why, one could not walk across the bedroom floor, no matter how softly, without disturbing her, the inflammation was so tender. Now," said he, suiting the action to the word on his own diaphragm, "you can strike her anywhere without causing pain."

"I often used to look at these hands of mine." said the woman with a voice of triumph; ng) and could see the swelling then. mine," said the woman with a voice of triumph:

"they were like marble—and think of the day when they would be cold in death. Now," she continued, holding them up to her eyes, "they are a little yellow, but how much better! You can see the nails beginning to turn yellow, the way they do when one is getting well."

"Did you have any faith that Mrs. Mix could make you?" select the roughts.

"But very little," she said, "still I believed that God would ow with me what was right, whether I lived or died."
"What was her method of treatment in your "What was her method of treatment in your case?" asked the reporter.

"First she entered the room and shut the door, keeping out every one, so hat there should be no excitement. Then she knelt by the bed and prayed. It was a very simple prayer. She asked God to remove the pains, as if she were a child asking its parents for bread and butter. She placed her hand on my stomach and asked God to remove the pain that was there, and then, touching my heart, beseeched Him to make that all right. When she had finished graying she urged me to have faith that God would make we well. I told her I had tried a number of physicians, and they had not cared would make we well. I told her I had tried a number of physicians, and they had not cured me. She said there was the Great Physician, who could do everything. I began to have a little more faith. After praying she rubbed oil over me. As she drew her hand over my bloated body I felt the swelling go down, and put my hand to see if it were really substaint but she gently pushed it away. While siding, but she gently pushed it away. While she was treating me my legs trembled and I began to feel much better. I had been in the greatest agony for two weeks. "I be-lieve." she said, with almost an attempt to smile, "that it was to-day that the doctor said I was going to die. I am far from that now, and exect to get entirely well. Mrs. Mix said that, f course, I would have to recover my strength he same as if a doctor had cured me. I feel rell, only I am quite weak. Wednesday you

well, only I am quite weak. Wednesday you couldn't have heard me talk a few feet away, I was so far gone." The patient's voice was now as strong as that of an average woman.

"Yesterday I was about the house and had a large number of callers. That tired me, and I was compelled to refuse to see all who came. I am a member on probation of the Methodist Church," she added, in response to a question. "Some of the brothers came here, and could hardly believe their eyes. The minister visited me, and tooked rather strangely at me, 'You can hardly believe what you see,' I said, and he replied that it was very strange."

"I wished you could have seen her," said Mr. Hall, "when she was sick. You would have

been astonished, too, at the great care."

In answer, to a question Mrs. Hall said that the care confirmed her belief in the Almighty; that she had undoubtedly a mission to perform, and that she had not passed through suffering for pathing. of After Mrs. Mix had prayed and anointed me," said the patient, "she told me she wanted me to get up. She put on my stockings and then I attempted to rise. My legs trembled, and I reached out my hands to ber and walked to the kitchen door. [The distance is several feet.] After that I went into the kitchen four

times."

Mrs. Hall was weak and reclined before fintehing her story, but she still talked. Both she

cures. They expect her return in a few days to see her patient. Mr. Graham, of West Haven, has a boy lame from his birth, and the woman will be asked to try to cure him.

Mrs. George Tolles, a lady about 50 years of age, lives on Richard street. She was cured Wednesday morning by Mrs. Mix. For months she has been ailing, but she has not been as sick as Mrs. Hall. A visitor to the house this morning was unable to see the lady, but was informed that she had been greatly benefited by Mrs. Mix's treatment. It was stated in another quarter that if it had been pleasant yesterday she would have ridden out. At the house it was said that if to-day had not been so Marchy the opportunity to get a breath of fresh air would have been improved. It seems that Mrs. Tolles, although very poor in health, has not been confined to the house or the bed.

When the reporter was leaving the house he TRIBUNE that the Confederate Brigadiers pro pose to kick out the entire Congressional dele gation from Iowa. Now they are on the right not been confined to the house or the bed.

When the reporter was leaving the house he met a plous colored woman who was full of what she believed were Mrs. Mix's miraculous cures. She was a study as she stood in the March wind with uplifted fineer and eyes devoutly raised to heaven, saying, "I believe these cures can be made now, just as well as they could in the olden times."

Mrs. Mix asks no fee for her service.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Congressmen's Salaries Cricago, March 14.-What is the exact pay of our Congressmen? Please inform us through [Five thousand dollars a year and legitimate

traveling expenses.] The Challenge Accepted. CHICAGO, March 14 .- Wong Chin Foo-Chie Chin: I accept your challenge to public debate on the Chinese question, and then and there will answer your fine soun tales with hard, stubborn facts which will take all the well-lower cunning of the Celestial to refute. I am no paid lecturer, but an humble citizen of the United States, and as such will try and do my duty. I will call at Room 30, TRIBUNE Building, some time this week and arrange the buness. Yours respectfully, WILLIAM E. LEWIS.

The Man Samuells Takes It Back

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 11 .- In vesterday's Inter Ocean there appeared an article regarding the attempt of the police to stop the walk now being made by Mme. Anderson at the Exposition Building, in the course of which was an alleged interview with me. In that interview I am made to say that not long ago a reporter of THE TRIBUNE told one of the men employed by me, who was sent to the office of that paper with an advertisement, that we should have spent \$500 with THE TRIBUNE .- \$250 in advertising and

0 to a certain party.
wish to state emphatically that the story was told to me by a man formerly in my employ. He said that a TRIBUNE reporter told him that the walk would have been more of a success if the managers had spent \$500 with The TRIBUNE, and he (my employe) thought that \$250 of the \$500 would go to the advertising department and the balance to the properter. lepartment and the balance to the reporter.

This was the story told to me second-hand, by the employe, who has since been discharged, and it was also the story which I told the Inter-Ocean reporter, and which he distorted. In regard to Ingersoll, the man who told it to me, I can only say that he has been discharged at the request of Mme. Anderson, who objected to his performances and crinking in the judges' stand. From what I have learned concerning him, I should in the future give no credit to anything he might tell me affecting the character of other persons.

A. N. SAMUELLS.

A Valuable Collection To the Editor of The Tribune. LANSING, Mich., March 13.-We all have re spect for things ancient, and certainly about the new Capitol of Michigan there is no more ineresting sight than the Jennison collection o old coins, medals, and Indian curiosities now in the Military Museum. This famous collection includes specimens of all the United State coins, from one cent up to \$10, also gold, silver, and copper coins of nearly all the nations of the earth, together with old Roman and Greek coins from 1,500 to 2,000 years old,—among them Ptolemies, Cæsars, widows' mites, Alexander the Greats, etc. There are also bills of 143 of the early wild-cat banks of this State, Confederate currency of all denominations and a description of the confederate currency of all denominations and a description. ate currency of all denominations, and a draft of the "C. S. A." for \$1,000,000; autographs of John Hancock, Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Jack son, Tyler, Polk, and Fillmore, and other celebrities. Of Indian stone relies there are axes, skimming-stones, has shovels, pipes, birds, wearing-stones, stones, and many quaint and curious things whose use is unknown, together with pestle arrow-points, bows, arrows, quivers, tomahawks, etc. It is safe to say that there is not another as fine collection of Indian stone implements in the country. The Smithsonian Institution, appreciating their value, have been trying to get parts with his splendid collection it is his wish that Michigan should own it. He has also made five curious and valuable scrapbooks during the last seven years, that give a full record of all transactions pertaining to the construction of the new State Capitol. These make a complete history of the new building and for painstaking labor and original concep-tion I do not think the work has ever been ex-

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 14.- There is no class of gen lemen in the community whose time and attention are more devoted to the public interest and no others with whom we come in contac who are more abused, and overlooked, and slighted, than the street-car conductors. The rivers suffer equally as much, though in a diferent way. Conductors have to submit to ault-finding when they are entirely innocent of any wrong-doing. Professional ladies and gen emen will vent their wrath on the accommodating conductor without any cause whatever. Ladies, as a rule, are more unreasonable: for instance, they motion the conductor to stop the car, and ere he has time, or when they are half a block from their destination, and their slightest behest is not obeyed at once, rise from their seats in wrath and indignation, and after making a value offert to reach the helbstrap find. ng a vain effort to reach the beil-strap, fine themselves suddenly and most unexpections owing to a sudden jerk of the car, deposit some gentleman's lap. None of the parties minterested seemingly being averse to rompt and startling acquaintance, nothing can

be said on either side, as the episode fully explain tself. The lady is to blame, not the conductor, although he receives it all.

People ought to consider that their hours are ong and wear some,—they are constantly on heir feet and at their unenviable post of duty. They are subject to all kinds of weather know to this climate. They are from fourteen to eighteen hours per day at the beck and bow o an unappreciative public. Their duty calls them away from home through storm and sunshine, cold and heat, in the chilling blast and driving snow, while their patrons are comfortable by eir firesides, enjoying the usual comforts. We all out to consider these things. If we ndering them encouraging words and ple tendering them encouraging works and pleasant books, which they certainly deserve from us; even that is of more value at times than anything else. No true lady or gentleman will treat them any other way. God bless the drivers and conductors.

L. MOUAT.

Downing on the American Tullp-Tree.

SHEFFIELD, Lake Co., Ind., March 13.—I give you an extract from Downing's Rural Essays in relation to a tree not to be seen in Chicago, aithough, as Downing says, "There are grand avenues of it in the Royal parks of Germany, raised from American seed." Yet it is found here in Indiana, eighteen miles from Cook County Court-House: "The most be sutiful and stately of all trees for an avenue, and especially an avenue-street in town, is an American tree that one rarely sees planted in America, - never, that we remember, in any public street mean the tulip-tree, or liliodrendon. Wh mean the tunited than its frunk,—finely proportioned, and smooth as a Grecian column? What more artistic than its leaf, cut like an arabesque in a Moorish palace? What more clean and lustrous than its tufts of foliage, clean and Justrous than its tufts of foliage, dark green, and rich as deepest emerald? What more lily-like and specious than its olossoms, golden and bronze shaded. And what fairer and more queenly than its whole figure, stately and regal as that of Zenobia? For a park tree, to suread on every side, it is unrivaled, growing 130 feet high, and spreading into the finest symmetry of outline. For a street tree, its columnar stem, beautiful, either with or without branches—with a low head or a high head—foliage over the second story or under it—it is precisely what is most needed. A very spreading tree, like the elm, is afwa, somewhat out of place in town, because its natural 'anoit is to extend itself lateraliv. A tree with the habit of the tulip lifts itself into the finest pyramids of foliage, exactly suited to the usual width of town streets,—and thus embellishes and shades, without darkehing and incumbering them. Besides this, the foliage of the tuli tree is as clean and fresh at all times as the bo net of a fair young Quakeress, and no inse mars the purity of its rich foliage."

Downing gives nurserymen full directions for ransplanting this "peculiarly elegant tree. Yow, in place of willows, cottonwood, aspen, an Now, in place of willows, cottonwood, aspen, and others nearly as worthless, why not have the satisfaction of enjoying the shade of the "fresh-est and comeliest of American forest trees"?

He Believes in Kicking To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, March 14 .- I see by this morning

track. Heretofore they have only defied the Government, murdered our citizens, made widows and orphans, forced the nation into debt, paralyzed the energies of business, bankrupte individuals, and engendered bad faith and mis rule in the public mind. For all of this our members of Congress have suitably apologize to them, removed the odium which always a to them, removed the odium which always at-taches to treason, and begged them to forgive the North for its resistance in favor of the na-tion's safety, and invited them back into Con-All this did not hurt the members of Congress, as they were out of danger and pensioner on the people's bounty. But now that they propose to begin to kick members of Congress they are on the right track. Let them kick them out by delegations and individuals; let them keep kicking as long as they can find one them keep kicking as long as they can find one to kick,—no danger of hurting any backbone. Let them kick as long as the place holds out. Perhaps this may bring the subject home to those gentlemen of exaited leisure, so they will begin to think it means them also and likewise. Nothing but a good kicking, personal kicking, persistent and pungent kicking, will arouse some of our Northern Congressinen to a proper sense of duty or manhood. And these Conted Brigs could not have selected abetter State to Brigs could not have selected a better State to commence on than Iowa. They can wake up the most Hail Columbia there with the fewest kicks and at shortest notice of any place in Uncle Sam's dominion.

LEXTALIONIS.

Supreme Rity.

CHICAGO, March 14.-In reading "Ernani, Les Miserables," "Les Chatiments," ie Terrible," "Le Pape," we wonder at the magnitude of Victor Hugo as a master-write and poet; but when we read his last poem, "La Pitie Supreme," it stirs the deepest chord of feeling, and, spell-bound to the last verse, we enter into a profound meditation on the great charity manifested in the book of the Repub lican poet. The impressions and movements of the soul, rapid and varied sentiments, no anguish of the mind and heart, the no nest read-er must pronounce it a wonder of love.

As a thinker, the master asks a verdict from his readers,—a verdict on Kings. And by him we are led to give a verdict of supreme pity. not for good Kings, but for the bad. Hear him Je gemis sur les grands et sur les formidables, Sur les demons grondants et sur les dieux ton

Devant l'accablement des sombres continents, Devant l'horreur, devant l'antre de nos aunales, Difforme et penetre de lueurs infernales; 'est a vous que je songe et que je compatis, Tristesse des tyrans, sous la pourpre engle Soucis mysterieux des rois, melancolie Du tigre meditant sur sa morne folie,

Du crime, du parden, du poignard, du carnage, De tout ce desessoir fauve et demesure. Helas: j'entends sortir ce cri: Miserere! And for whom is that merci?
For the tyrants, the Caligulas, the Neros.
What made them bad is fatality and flattery. Forgive them.

Forgive them.

Le courtisan est fait du ventre du serpent,
Affreux souffle embaume de la bouche pourrie!
Crime! O! le plus nideux des meurtres: flatterie!
Od et tous les poisons, le plus lache, le miel!
[Translation.]

Fatal for he is rampant,
The courtesan is made of the serpent's belly,
Dreadful embalmed breath of rotten lips!
Crime! Oh! the most hideous off murders: flattery!
Oh! of all the most cowardly vile poison, honey!
And then to close that great effect of his life. And then to close that great effort of his life the finale is the most eloquent appeal to pity:

Haissons, poursulvons, sans treve, sans realache, Les tenebres, mais non. freres, les tenebreux. Frappes par eux, broyes par eux, pleurons s eux. [Translation.1

Let us bate, hunt down darkness without rest, nor mercy.
But, brothers, not the blind.
Stricken by them, crushed by them, weep over And the thought of the poet embraces in his pity all the Kings and tyrants from Seiim, Heliodorus, Rhamses, Domitian, the fool of Trianon, and the fool of Syracuse, Nero, Henry VIII. Omar, etc., his own persecutor.

That book contains thoughts which Hugo alone dared to express; and as a Democratic leader they will have an immense influence over coming revolutions. He goes further in forgiveness than any of the Christian potentates that preferates Had demands light instruction.

giveness than any of the Christian potentates and prelates. He demands light, instruction, education, no blood. His compassion condones the crueities, wars, dungeons, tortures of all kinds inflicted upon the human race by Kings and rulers of the past ages.

Can the people follow that sublime idea?

One foot in the grave, ready to enter the stream of immortality, Victor Rugo, in his last poem, "La Pitie Supreme," seems to emerge from clouds of light as a young and strong angel of a new era.

G. Demars.

Tree-Planting.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 14.-Your remarks in THY

SUNDAY TRIBUNE on the propriety and advan-

tage of planting trees must have been appreci-

ated by thousands of your readers. It would be desirable if every one would consider himself as especially called upon to follow the advice given, and constitute himself a committee of one to do all in his power to further the beautifying of our city and surroundings. It is a pity to see so many waste lands in and near Chicago lay idle year after year waiting for & a speculative rise " in property, instead of their owners making use of the intervening time and studd their subdivisions with trees, fully doubling the future price and salability of their property when once again there will be a market. The subdivision on the upper part of Milwaukee avenue, known as Lee's or Wicker Park Addition, is a living proof of the advantage of this principle. It was liberally planted with trees and the blocks ferced in many years ago, and, as a consequence, is now one of the hand-somest resident quarters in Chicago, with elegant buildings and improvements inferio for the purpose of improving and beautifying, does not set a better example? The West Chicago Park Commissioners have been installed since 1869, and have been the owners of some 700 acres of land ever since 1870 and 1871. They have prepared very elaborate plans of landscape gardening for all their parks, had them replangardening for all their parks, had them replan-ned and revised innumerable times, and have succeeded in improving in handsome style about 200 out of their 700 acres. The balance of the hand is laying to-day in the same virgin naked-ness in which it was turned over to the Commis-sioners, excepting the dumping of night-soil and manure on them, constituting an "improve-ment" of very doubtful value for the adjoining property way way. property-owners, who have been taxed at the rate of perhaps \$300 to \$500 per acre (paid over seven years ago) for the privilege of a close proximity to said park fronts. Is it not about time for the Commissioners to change their course, to leave the elaborate completion of the course, to leave the elaborate completion of the landscape parks for future generations, and at once commence to transform the naked parts of the parks into a young forest by setting out large quantities of willows cottonwoods, and populars? If this principle had been adopted at the beginning, the then little saplings would to-day form groves of respectable sized trees and afford shade for thousands of picnic parties without subjecting them to the strict rules of the little forty-acre landscape park where a board sign warns the visitor every ten yards "to keep off the grass." But it is never too late to mend. Let the Comlandscape park where a board sign warns the visitor every ten yards "to keep off the grass." But it is never too late to mend. Let the Commissioners go to work this spring and set out willow, cottonwood, and poplar saplings, leaving occasional openings and space for future driveways. The only system of drainage necessary are a few open ditches, and the entire improvement need hardly cost more than a similar proceeding costs a farmer in Kansas or Nebraska,—say from \$30 to \$50 an acre. If you have surplus fands, concentrate them upon the farther completion of such parts of your parks as are already improved, but do not tax this overburdened generation with the further extension of landscape parks. It may be that twenty-dive years hence the people may desire such an extension, but within half a decade thousands of people will bless you for furnishing them the means of lounging on a hot summer's day under the shade of your ground saplings of to-day,—never mindful that they are not "majestic" oaks, or tall sycamores, or graceful clims who provide the welcome shade, but only common cottonwoods, willows, and poplars. Where is the Park Commissioner who poplars. Where is the Park Commissioner who will inaugurate the change! If there is one, let him not ask advice from our nurserymen, who

of trees, and who, without exception, will be horrified at a proposition which has no money in it for the trade.

ANECDOTES OF GAMBETTA

An Attempt to Make a Priest of Hi He Lost His Eye and Became a Lawyer-Bamboozled by Mme. Bazaine-His Un-

selfish Patriot Gambetta was born at Canors, and is the son of a crockery-dealer in that town, who sent him to the seminary, intending he should become a priest. The Abbe Massabie, his uncle on the nother's side, -an excellent man who still lives, -had sought to instill into him principles of religion, and was pleased with the lad's impetnosity in mastering Scripture history, which he mistook for holy zeal; but young Leon had not been two years at the seminary before he was expelled for repeated acts of insubordin tion, and the Superior dolefully wrote to his parents: "You will never make a priest of him, He has an utterly undisciplinable character." One may compare this with an opinion expressed many years later by M. Grevy, who bluntly said: You'll die in the skin of a revolutionist."

Gambetta, on leaving the seminary of Cahors, proceeded to the Lycee of that town, and he was still there when he met with the accident which deprived him of an eye. He was playing in the shop of a carpenter, his father's neighbor, one half-holiday afternoon, when an apprentice whom he was teasing made a lunge at him with a pointed stick, and inadvertently poked the eye out of its socket. This cruel mishap indirectly made the boy's fortune, for had be retained the sight of both his eyes he would have studied for the medical profession, whereas now it became necessary to prepare him for a profession where he would only have to use his tongue. Thus partial blindness converted Gambetta into a barrister, just as total blindness, the result of an accident, out shooting, transformed Mr. Fawcett into a politician. Gambetta went to study law in Paris. He took his degree in 1859, and, having been called to the Bar the sam became Secretary to "the urliest man in France," Isaac Cremieux, the Jew advocate, who had been a member of the Provisional Government of 1848. M. Cremieux had not chosen the young man at haphazard; for M. Gambetta had already acquired a name in the student world, both for his fervid Republicanism, and for the ascendency which he exercised over his companions.

He became famous and popular all at once in December 1898, when speaking as connecting

December, 1868, when speaking as counsel for the Reveil, which had been prosecuted for organ the Recea, which had been presented for organizing a subscription to raise a monument to the Representative Baudin, who was sain at the coap d'etat of 1851. He delivered a haranque, which was one long, impassioned, and scathing philippic against Napoleon III. Most people wondered that the Judges of the Sixth Chamber should have allowed him to proceed to the end of this denunciation unchecked; but one must have heard Gambetta speak to understand the enthralling charm of his oratory. I witnessed a proof of this in April, 1870, when he uttered his proof of this in April, 1870, when he uttered his memorable speech about the "irreconcilables," plainly telling the Ollivier Ministry that he and his followers only accepted the Liberal concessions of the Empire as a "bridge" toward the Republic. In the ardor of his peroration he swept his hand over the ledge of the tribune, and knocked a bowl of beef-broth which had been brought for his refreshment on to the heads of two ushers beneath. In the case of ordinary speakers this mishap would have raised inextinguishable laughter; but as it was. raised inextinguishable laughter; but as it was, no one even smiled, and the two ushers wiped their bair, ears, and coats in the mutest

nation.

I met him a few days after the battles of I met him a few days after the battles of Woerth and Forbach, when the Empress Regent had put Paris in a state of siege, and at parting I said: "Au revoir au Capitol." He shook his head and answered that he thought Palikao, the Prime Minister, would try to kidnap him. "All my footsteps are dogged," said he, "and my poor aunt advises me to carry a revolver. Prime Minister, would try to kidnap him. "All my footsteps are dogged," said he, "and my poor aunt advises me to carry a revolver about with me. But that would do no good." The apprehension of being arrested did not shake Gambetta's nerve or interfere with his spirits. He had not taken to "doing Banting" in those days, and after every one of those copious repasts fit which he delighted, and where Burgundy was the staple wine, he would jest in a truly Rabelaisian style ybout his Imperial enemies. One of the mistakes he made at this time (he himself calls it the capital blunder of his life) was to trust in Bazaine. He worked with all his might to get that traitor appointed with all his might to get that traiter appointed Commander-in-Chief, and he succeeded. If the truth must be told, he was fairly carried away by the secucive eloquence of Mme. Bazaine. There was no resisting that dark-eved little Mexican beauty, who chattered like a humming-bird, and amid weeping, wringing of hands, and ex-static declarations of patriotism, vowed her husband's willingness to die for his country. "Can't you understand what a soldier like my husband must feel at seeing the army command-ed by an oaf like this third Napoleon!" exciaim-ed Mme. Bazaine passionately (within an hour after she had kissed the hand of the Empress and protested her allegiance to the throne).

"Yes," answered Gambetta, and for that one
time in his life he was weak.

After the peace he took up his residence in a
third floor approximant of the Rue Montaigne.

third-floor apartment of the Rue Montain where his aunt, Mile. Massable, acted as where his aunt. Mile. Massable, acted as his housekeeper, and there he remained until his proprietorship of the Republique Francaise having made him rich, he removed to more suitable lodgings. The Conservative journals have poked much fun at Gambetta, and tried to paint him as a greedy adventurer; but I do not think it would be possible to find a man less wrapped up in self and more devoted to his party and its principles. The dominant sentiment in his mind is the ambition to do what no one else has been able to do, viz., found the Republic in France. Very good-natured withal, he refuses the cooperation of no one who can help him toward this end; insomuch that when the Cabinet of the 16th of May was overthrown, and bundreds of placemen were trembling for their emoluments, he kept many of them in their situations, simply because they had sent him suppli-

CULTURE. Out on the Plains I saw an Indian maid. Half-nude she stood, and listened to the winds. Her wrapt, uplifted countenance betrayed. The keen deligat of one who, haply, finas. The bliss of true companionship. Alone She stood, so near the Infinite Unknown. That all the gods taked with her as their own.

The undulating grasses, rank and wild, Billowed in seas of bearty at her feet.
She watched them with the pleasure of a child. And found the whole Earth lovely, and replets With that exquisite music of the spheres. That falls but on the few attun-ed ears. Not dulled by this world's plaudits or its jeers.

I saw a beauteous woman in a crowd. She plucked some pansies from her garden-bed,

"Much larger than my neighbor's o'er the way."
She thought of last night's concert: "Such a bore!
She liked the dress, though, the Soprano wore!"
O Culture, leave me savage, I implore!
ELLA WHEELES. The Richest People in the World.

The Richest People in the World.

New York Journal of Commerce.

Americans will soon be prepared, if they are not already, to compete for the honor of being the richest people in the world. They are fast gaining in the race, and will soon pass France and England. No country has become rich as rapidly as this in the past twenty years. The last three United States censuses give the total (not assessed) valuations of real and personal estate, exclusive of Government property, in all the States and Territories, as follows: 1850, 87, 183, 780, 282; 1850, 816, 195, 016,068; 1870, 230,068,518,507. Between 1850 and 1860 the wealth of the United States more than doubled. Had the gain continued at the same pare since 1870 the gain continued at the same pace since 1870 the coming census would put us far ahead of France, even allowing her to count in the national property, which we omit. But the known shrinkage of values in the United States for the past few years forbids us to expect confidently that this country will take the lead in 1880. But if she does not occupy that rank next, year she if she does not occupy that rank next year she will surely do so at a time not remote.

Justice in South Carolina.

Charleston (S. C.) News (Rep.).

Pendergrass, a prominent colored Radical in Williamsourg County, has been convicted of libel in the Court of General Sessions at this place, and sentenced by Judge Mackey to two years at hard laber in the Penitentiary, or to pay a fine of \$500 and the costs of the suit. Pendergrass wrote a communication, which was sublished in the Washington National Republican on Nov. Il last, charging the Managers of Election at Kingstree with stuffing the ballot-box, and charging several citizens with voting two of three times at the general election in 1878. The investigation of these charges showed that there investigation of these charges showed that there was no truth in them. Solicitor Hirsch prosecuted the case with his ushal zeal and ability. Pendergrass is the swift and viudictive witness who testified so glibly before the Teller ComTHE GAGE OF Stanley Matthews Foreca

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The Revolutionists Answ man's Sophistries

Our Kational Senate Not a H Issues of the Extra

Special Carrespondence of WASHINGTON, D. C., March of Sepator Stapley Matthews. hours of March 5, was conceed heard it to be the most remar heard it to be the most remark very unusually remarkably sp. made by that gentleman duri in the Senate. The older Sena jaded as they were, with ama of them have not hesitated to

strongest piece of oratory whas witnessed. The speech is to the Democratic position; a will not only furnish, during ment of the coming session, acrimonious and prolonged di acrimonious and prolonged densue, but will be taken as the lican action. Mr. Matthews Mr. President, the hour is a has been so long prolonge Chamber is so hot and stiff and the minds of Serators are seems almost like a trespass this discussion. And yet, sir of the debate are such that I are to permit the opportunit of the debate are such that I not to permit the opportunit at least uttering ray solemn doctrines, which I believe for the political history of the enloyest upon this floor, and eulogist upon limit both and which, however they may pl behalf the precedents of o other parties, are so vicious, the very possibility of good gutterly opposed to the practidays of the Republic, and so the the fundamental princip with the fundamental prin al liberty as understood in a should feel myself without a them to pass unnoticed.

Ay honorable and honor Thurman) has taken pains, at and with much show of else what he would argue to be to and in principle between the tion and the Constitution of ion and the Constitution of in respect to a parallel which the prerogatives of the Com and the privileges of the Ho tives here. In England the stitution. The Constitution ment is unwritten. It resignificantly in the least the constitution of a state of the constitution of the con ment is unwritten. It resign which is the history of a stenlightened progress in the tice of free principles. It st theory and the practice of monarchy which resides esse of the feudal system. The the source of the honors and Kingdom, but from his persergits and the administration private persons. And will growing out of the pechastory of the races formed the composite occuntry, the tenure of the was based on the orbiciple ownership by the individual the crown; and every land or vassal, held his title by which he owed to the King peace. The King, therefore, and revenues from time to state, to unhold his power dignity, was only taking frouted the people, both nob that which upon the theory was his own, when he required adds and taxes. But as. from time to time, in addition which came from the tenure of aids and taxes. But as awoke first in the Barons with mons, extorted from King ter of liberty, and at last Commons themselves, the of the representative prin was learned, was discovere tice. And so, from time aid, which was necessary for accompanied by express con limited the use to which it appropriated, or extorted f

ernment and the framers to lay the foundations of o had before them the whole liberty, and they recorded of it in a written document the form, and the frame, that entire system of govern its parts should represent tiple in all the forms deep recentling and reservation. English law, they establish mental proposition, on what tional government could safe of power among those who as agents, the people from the proposition of the propo ment with three co-ordinates,—the legislative, the jud tive,—and, as far as it was their separation, and entire pendence of the other cons monious co-operation in tment, they decreed that the not trench upon either of that the judiciary should ealaws, and that the executive laws made by the Legislation of the present of ment with three co-ordi

wate rights.
Mr. President, when the f

meage, in blood, in his sentiment and a general le were one people divided nies, and the colonies be people had learned the val-local government for loc problem was to harmonize which should delegate pov

problem was to harmonize which should delegate pow States to a Government with the nation. And according of the national legislative made in the Constitution, the principle of the num principle of the num principle of the num principle of democratic sented in the more numeror to directly of Represent in their districts; but to spirit of an absolute major the landmarks of local liberought by an equal represent of the constitution which of alone unamendable.

Now, sir, having been years the doctrine of State of that doctrine and the heritage for ourselves and latest generation, we are the avatar and coming apmocracy that the power I in the Constitution to ove that safeguard is local government of the whole people House of Representing the and the value of local gov of Lords, to be deposed freependent power; and the tive, who returns to the tame every four years, it crowned by the rapresenting the House of Representing the House of Representin no independent power; arate rights; that we are morning ourraging the ser standing in the way of a grievances, the redress of the Constitution upon the people. What be ancient and the truerights? What has become the property of the people. the power of local govern this body as a check and hasty, ill-advised, and fre very supposition of the Coosed might in times of excitement infect the Lo become of that specific which we were went to be the rational and the rational

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I bid you, Senators on
Chamber, who were wont Chamber, who were wont and true doctrine, beware precedents cited to you to number. Set a better model of our former sobloving people. The Sena a bill, has no right to p (for that is what it am told set the seal of your fermions).

F GAMBETTA

Canors, and is the son that town, who sent him ing he should become a ie, his uncle on the lent man who still lives, o him principles of reed with the lad's imcripture history, which al; but young Leon had ed acts of insubordinadelefally wrote to his er make a priest of him ith an opinion expressed of a revolutionist.

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popular all at once in ing as counsel for organ assioned, and scatning in III. Most people is of the Sixth Chamber to proceed to the end tecked; but one must cak to understand the oratory. I witnessed a 1870, when he uttered his the "irrecontinue or the state of the oratory." ers only accepted the Empire as a "bridge" the ardor of his perd of over the ledge of the a bowl of beef-broth for his refreshment on this mishap would hav s in the mutest resigvs after the battles of

a try to kidnap him. "All ged," said he, "and my me to carry a revolver t that would do no sion of being arrested. cita's nerve or interfere had not taken to "doing which he delighted, and Islan style vools as any the mistakes to made at feels it the capital blunder ust in Bazaine. He worked get that traitor appointed for and he succeeded. If the he was fairly carried away loquence of Mme. Bazaints. tand what a soldier like my teseing the army commands third Napoleon!" exclaimassionately (within an hour lithe hand of the Empress allegiance to the throne), ambetta, and for that one as weak.

ok up his residence in a took up his residence in a of the Rue Montaigne, Massabie, acted as his he remained until his impublique Francaise havemoved to more suitable evative journals have ambetta, and tried to past enturer; but I do not think to find a man less wrapped layotee to his party and its nt sentiment in his mind what no one else has been dithe Republic in France. what no one else has been
at the Republic in France.
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People in the World. People in the World.
Journal of Commerce,
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in South Carolina.

A. (S. C.) News elem.).

Trominent colored Radical in unty, has been convicted of of General Sessions at this ed by Judge Mackey to two in the Penitentiary, or to pay the costs of the saint. Pendermunication, which was outling the Mainagers of Election of the Mainagers of Election stuffing the ballot box, and citizens with voting two or general election in 1878. The ese charges showed that there them. Solicitor Hirsch prost his usual zeal and ability, swift and viudictive witness ibly before the Teller Compresent session in Charleston. in South Carolina.

THE GAGE OF BATTLE.

Stanley Matthews Forecasts the Repub. lican Policy.

The Revolutionists Answered, and Thurman's Sophistries Exposed.

our Kational Senate Not a House of Lords--- The Issues of the Extra Session.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The speech ator Stanley Matthews, made in the early hours of March 5, was conceded by those who heard it to be the most remarkable of a series of very unusually remarkably speeches which were made by that gentleman during his brief career in the Senate. The older Senators listened to it, jaded as they were, with amazement, and many of them have not hesitated to pronounce it the strongest piece of oratory which this Congress. has witnessed. The speech is a complete auswer to the Democratic position; and it undoubtedly will not only furnish, during the political excitement of the coming session, a key-note to the scrimonious and prolonged discussion certain to ensue, but will be taken as the guide of Republican action. Mr. Matthews said:

Mr. President, the hour is so late, the session has been so long prolonged, the air of the Chamber is so hot and stilling, and the bodies and the minds of Serators are so weary, that it and the minds of Senators are so weary, that it seems almost like a trespass for me to prolong this discussion. And yet, sir, the circumstances of the debate are such that I feel that I ought not to permit the opportunity to pass without at least uttering my solemn protest against the doctrines, which I believe for the first time in the political history of this country, find a enlogist upon this floor, and against practices which, however they may plead in their own behalf the precedents of other times and of other parties, are so vicious, are so bostile to behaf the precedents of other times and of other parties, are so vicious, are so bostile to the very possibility of good government, are so utterly opposed to the practices, of the better days of the Republic, and so violently at war with the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty as understood in this country, that I should feel myself without excuse if I permitted

them to pass unnoticed.

My honorable and honored colleague (Mr Thurman) has taken pains, at considerable length and what he would argue to be the identity in spirit and in principle between the English Constitution and the Constitution of the United States in respect to a parallel which he draws between the preporatives of the Combuons in Parliament in respect to a parallel which he draws between the prerogatives of the Commons in Parliament and the privileges of the House of Representatives here. In England there is no written Constitution. The Constitution of that Government is unwritten. It resides in its history, which is the history of a steady, gradual, and enightened progress in the knowledge and practice of free principles. It started our upon the theory and the practice of that absolutism of monarchy which resides essentially in the constitution of the cons monarchy which resides essentially in the purity of the feudal system. The King was not only the source of the honors and the offices of the Kingdom, but from his person flowed all private Kingdom, but from his person flowed all private rights and the administration of law between private persons. And with some exception growing out of the, peculiarities of the history of the races in England that formed the composite population of that country, the tenures of the body of the land was based on the principle of its primary ownership by the individual person who wore the crown; and every landowner, be he Baron or vassal, held his title by virtue of the service which he owed to the King, either in war or in peace. The King, therefore, as he needed funds and revenues from time to time to maintain his state, to uphold his power, and to increase his dignity, was only taking from those who constidignity, was only taking from those who consti-tuted the people, both nobility and Commons, that which upon the theory of the Constitution was his own, when he required from them grants from time to time. In addition to those incomes which came from the tenure of land in the shape of aids and taxes. But as the spirit of liberty awoke first in the Barons who, and not the Com-mons, extorted from King John the great char-ter of liberty, and at last found its way to the Commons themselves, the seriet of the power ter of liberty, and at last found its way to the Commons themselves, the secret of the power of the representative principle in that country was learned, was discovered, and but in practice. And so, from time to time the grant of aid-which was necessary for the monarchy, was accompanied by express conditions which either limited the use to which the revenue was to be appropriated, or extorted from the King concessions deemed essential to public and to private rights.

ernment and the framers of our system came to lay the foundations of our institutions, they had before them the whole history of English liberty, and they recorded their interpretation of it in a written document, which established the form, and the frame, and the features of that entire system of government, which in all that entire system of government, which in all its parts should represent the will of the people in all the forms deemed essential for the protection and preservation of their liberty. Learning from the example of ancient, as well as modern times, of the political philosophers of Greece and of Rome, as well as from the writers of English history and of English law, they established as a fundamental proposition, on which alone constitutional government could safely rest, a division of power among those who were to represent, as agents, the people from whom the power flowed. And accordingly they ordained a government with three co-ordinate powers and branches,—the legislative, the judicial, and the executive,—and, as far as it was possible to maintain their separation, and entire and absolute independence of the other consistently with a harheir separation, and entire and absolute inde-pendence of the other consistently with a har-monious co-operation in the work of govern-ment, they decreed that the legislative should not trench upon either of the other branches, that the judiciary should expound and not make laws, and that the executive should execute the laws made by the Legislature and declared by

the Judges.

But the peculiarities of our situation rendered it necessary to go still further in this develop-ment and differentiation of the powers of Goveriment; for we were not only one people in lineage, in blood, in history, in a community of sentiment and a general love of liberty, but we were one people divided originally into colonies, and the colonies became States, and the people had learned the value and the safety of local government for local interests, and the problem was to harmonize them in a system which should delegate power from people and States to a Government which should represent the nation. And accordingly when the deposit erument; for we were not only one people in nation. And accordingly when the deposit of the national legislative power came to be of the national legislative power came to be made in the Constitution, the popular orinciple, the principle of the numerical majority, the principle of democratic absolutism, was represented in the more numerous branch in the effection directly of Representatives by the people in their districts; but to check the rampant solit of an absolute majority and to preserve the landmarks of local liberty, the States were brought by an equal representation perpetually into this chamber by that single provision of the Constitution which of all the provisions is alone unamendable.

alone unamendable.

Now, sir, having been taught these many years the doctrine of State rights and the value of that doctrine and the preciousness of it as a heritage for ourselves and our posterity to the latest generation, we are to be told to-night by the water and couring arcsetle, of modern Dethe system and coming apostle of modern De-mocracy that the power legitimately deposited in the Constitution to overthrow the whole of that safeguard is lodged in the numerical ma-jority of the whole people represented in the House of Representatives; that this Senate, in-stead of representatives; House of Representatives; that this Senate, instead of representing the dignity and the power
and the value of local government, is the House
of Lords, to be deposed from the pedestal of independent power; and that the elected Executive, who returns to the people from whence he
came every four years, is the King to be discrowned by the representatives of popular rights
in the House of Representatives; that we have
no independent power; that we have no separate rights; that we are only sitting here this
morning outraging the sense of public justice by
standing in the way of a legitimate redress of

morning outraging the sense of public justice by standing in the way of a legitimate redress of zrievances, the redress of which is conferred by the Constitution upon the representatives of the people. What has become of the ancient and the true doctrine of State rights? What has become of the dignity and the power of local government represented in this body as a check and a restraint upon the lasty, ill-advised, and frenzied rage that by the very supposition of the Constitution it was supposed might in times of great party and public excitement infect the Lower House? What has become of that specific conservative feature which we were wont to boast as the guard of the rational and sober liberties of this country

the fabric of government. They do not consult with us as equals entitled to a voice to be heard, to stand with them, if need be, upon our will, but to be dictated to as inferiors and subjects by virtue of the terms of the Constitution which makes them the ultimate deposit of that power from which there can be no constitutional ap-

Mr. President, it is a breach of the privileges of this House, it is a violation of the dignity of this Chamber, it is a specific insult to every Representiative of the States who sits here by a commission from their Governors. We, forsooth, are to be compelled to inscribe our names upon the roll of our shame. We are to be told that laws that we believe to be just and right and essential to the safety and libratics of the previous sential to the safety and liberties of the people we shall erase, blot out from the statute-book under the penalty of seeing all the operations of the Government stop for want of necessary sup-

I protest against the doctrine: I repudiate it. It is not the doctrine of the constitutional law of this Republic. It has no place in our political history. There is no warrant for it in any of our institutions. It is an exact contradiction to our institutions. It is an exact contradiction to the express letter of our fundamental law, and overthrows at a blow all the best traditions of public government in this country. We are the equal partners of the House of Representatives in the duty and the responsibility and the privilege of legislation. The privileges of this body have been intrenched upon by a long and inveterate practice, which has no foundation whatever in constitutional law by any rational interpretation, which has conceded to them the right to originate appropriation bills, as if they were revenue bills, whereas a revenue bill is a bill to levy a tax and not a bill to appropriate money out levy a tax and not a bill to appropriate money out of the Treasury. But whether that be so or not, and not choosing to stand on an extreme interpretation of that right, but preferring to place myself directly in the middle and the centre of an unassailable privilege. I say that it is a daring interaction of the constitutional right, and the centre of the constitutional right, and the contraction of the constitutional right. an unassatiable privilege. I say that it is a daring infraction of the constitutional right of this body and of the States and the people and of the rights under the Constitution which this body represents, to allow ourselves to be placed by the other branch of Congress in the attitude of those who are required to assent to that which we do not approve, and which we in fact abor, n order to prevent the overturn of this Gover

The Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) The Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) characterized the doctrine as revolutionary. In my humble judgment he did not characterize it too strongly. My honorable and honored colleague eulogized it as a constitutional, a safe, a sound doctrine of public law. The issue is made up. The lines are separate and distinct; the space between them is clear and broad and well defined. [There is no mistaking it. And now let us see whither the logic of it leads us.

It is already announced by the Senator from Rentacky (Mr. Beck) that when yonder dial points the hour of 12 of March the 4th, the political constitution of this body changes and our power and responsibility ceases, and that obstacle will then be overcome, and then conour power and responsibility ceases, and that obstacle will then be overcome, and then concurring majorities in the two Houses of Congress will control the Executive. But, Ar. President, the Executive the Executive of Congress will control the Executive. As said by the Senator from New York, he legitimately, separately, independently wields one-sixth of the whole legislative power. No bill can become a law except with his consent, unless his objection is overruled by majorities of two-thirds of both branches of Congress. There is the provision. Is its wisdom disputed? That was not the doctrine of the fathers of the Democratic party, for when Andrew Jackson, in the face of the hostile majorities in Congress, interpreted the Constitution for himself, without choosing to follow the adverse decision of the Supreme Judicial Tribunal, wielded not infrequently the thunderbolts of his veto, the reverberating noise of applause rolled and swelled in mighty tides from every quarter of the land. And no thoughtful student and conscientious observer of our political history, it seems to me, can wish that provision of our Federal Constitution to be other than it is; and being there, it is tion to be other than it is; and being there, it is there for use, not wantonly, not so as to make it cheap and common by daily use and disolay, but as often and whenever the occasion requires; and I hope and pray that the medness of this hour will yet be stayed by the claim of that constitutional power from the occupant of the Executive chair which will astonish all but those who admire and follow the great Jackson. It will be a wholesome tonic to this people, and cure them of the qualms, and nauses, and sickness of stomach that have come from being surfeited and overloaded with this fetid and unwholesome diet. tion to be other than it is; and being there, it wholesome diet.

I asked, Mr. President, where the logic of

this doctrine would lead us. We are told, first to an assault upon the Executive to extort from him his assent to bilis he cannot approve; o what ground? On the ground that he loves the order, and peace, and perpetuity of our institutions better than the men who force him to that alternative, for that is it: "Do this which we demand, and which we know you do not believe to be right, or you will see that which you love better than your conscience and your honor laid in the dust, ruined beyond recovery." That is the language to be addressed to the Executive as a part of the legislative power by those who hold the other shares of it; as if the partners in an enterprise of business who had contrib

in an enterprise of business who had contributed but a portion of the capital and were entitled only to a share in the direction, should say to their other partner, who, by the terms of their carticles, was entitled to an equal voice with them all, "Vote with us, br we will make you wish you had!" That seems to be the theory of fair and free election in this day.

And, Mr. President, when the Executive is tired, and weared, and disheartened, and overscome by hopeless resistance, and succumbs and falls upon his knees to the absolutists of Congress, and says: "Here am I, do with me what you will; give me my salary and keep the Goyernment in motion so that I may be able to maintain order and preserve peace, and I will be your humble servant to do your pieasure," will my honorable collearne, set before himself as the great object and ideal of human ambition to the American statesman the occupation of such

the great object and ideal of human ambition to the American statesman the occupation of such an office as that, shorn of its power, bereft of its dignity, trampled under foot, under hoof, the privilege only of peddling patronage and drawing quarterly salary!

But, sir, that is not all. Under the same power for the redress of supposed grievances which, according to this doctrine,—if it may be so called,—is lodged ultimately in the House of Representatives, why cannot the House drag the whole Judiciary at its feet? Are the gentlemen tired of listening? Are my words unpleasant to their ears? ["Go on!" "Go on!" Do they avert themselves and seek in their own whisperings to drown the voice of reason and of pleasant to their ears! ["Go on!" "Go on!" Do they avert themselves and seek in their own whisperings to drown the voice of reason and of truth? Grievances may be accomplished through the instruments of the Judiciary. A portion of those which are made the subjects of complaint to-night is just the abuse of judicial power. The Constitution provides a remedy, the remedy of impeachment; the House of Representatives the accuser, this body the triers. But here is a shorter way; here is a nearer cut; and, if the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States shall persistently affirm the constitutionality of law which the Democratic party declare to be ucconstitutional and void, what remains but to say, "The House of Representatives, with its Democratic majority, under the terms of the Constitution, holds in its hands your pay and doles out to you your bread and butter; now, them be obedient to your masters." It is the ass that knows his master's crib; and we shall have asses for Judges.

The application of the doctrine is just as legitimate to the esercion of the judicial opinion of the Federal Bench as it is to the coercion of the Senate or the enslavement of the Exeuctive.

of the Federal Bench as it is to the coercion of the Senate or the enslavement of the Exeuctive. And yet, Mr. President, what does English history teach us there? When did English liberty first become real and secure? First when the independence of the Judge as against the power of appointment and removal was established as a part of that unwritten but imperishable Constitution of England. The independence of the Judiciary, important, essential, fundamental as it is, without which there is nothing, neither private nor public right, is not more sacred, is private nor public right, is not more sacred, private nor public right, is not more sacred, is not more valuable, is not more essential to the progress of good government than the equal independence of the Senate, and the equal independence of the Executive. And, therefore, Mr. President, in strong, earnest, emphatic, and continuous tone, I here now and shall ever and always lift up and cry out with the voice of my protest against a doctrine from which my soul revolts.

All this would lead us to be immovable today without respect to the character of the legislation which we are required to participate in

islation which we are required to participate in

ancient and the true doctrine of State rights? What has become of the dignity and the power of local government represented in this body as a check and a restraint upon the hasty, ill-advised, and frenzied rage that by the very supposition of the Constitution it was supposed might in times of great party and public excitement infect the Lower House? What has become of that specific conservative feature which we were wont to boast as the guard of the rational and sober liberties of this country as against the democratic absolutism of the maddened populations of Continental Europe, where one Executive and one Chamber was the ideal of that perfect system of giving full play and free scope and unlimited license to the passions and the prejudices of a frenzied populace?

I bid you, Senators on the other side of this Chamber, who were wont to preach this ancient and true doctrine, beware of following the evil precedents cited to you to-night by one of your number. Set a better example; restore the model of our former sober, orderly, and law-loving people. The Senate has no right to veto a bill, has no right to participate in legislation (for that is what it amounts to), for we are told set the seal of your formal approval at least to these passages and resolutions and clauses of general legislation under penalty of wrecking Distress in Berlin.

rents vast numbers have been driven to abide under ground, fully one-tenth of the entire population, or 190,000, being crowded together in cellars in a way that is most hurtful to them physically and morally. The condition of things, judging from private letters, is very painful, and deteriorating rather than improving, and the political troubles and materially to the prevalent distress. Frenchmen who want their revenge should study the present social status of Berlin.

WHY SHE DISCHARGED HER MISTRESS.

Miss Malony on the Chinese Qu agreeable Imitativeness of Fing-Wing.
Och! don't be talkin'. Is it howld on, ye say! An' didn't I howld on till the heart of me was lane broke entirely, and me wastin' that thin you could clutch me wid yer two hands. To think o' me toilin' like a nager for the six year I've been in Ameriky-bad luck to the day I iver left the owld counthry, to be bate by the likes o' them! (faix an' I'll sit down when I'm ready, so I will, Ann Ryan, an' ye'd better be listnin' than drawin your remarks) an' it's mysel, with five good characters from respectable places, would be herdin' wid the haythens? The saints forgive me but I'd be buried alive soon'n put up wid it a day longer. Sure an' I was a granchorn not to be lavin' at 'onct when the missus kim into me kitchen wid her perlaver about the new waiterman which was brought out from Californy. "He'll be here the night," says she, "and Kitty, it's myself looks to you to be kind and patient wid him, for he's a furriner," says she, a kind o' looking off. "Sure an' it's little I'll hinder nor interfare wid him nor any other, mum," says I, a kind o' stiff; for I minded me how these French waiters, wid their paper col-lars and brass rings on their fingers, isn't com-pany for no curril brought updacint and honest. Och! sorra a bit I knew what was comin' till the Och! sorra a bit I knew what was comin' till the missus walked into me kitchen smilin', and says kind o' sheared; "Here's Fing Wing, Kitty, an' vou'll have too much sinse to mind his bein' a little strange," Wid that she shoots the doore; and I, misthrusting if I was tidled up sufficient for me fine buy wid his paper collar, looks up and—Holy fathers! may I niver brathe another breath, but there stud a rale havthen Chineser a grinnin' like he'd just come havthen Chineser a-grimin' like he'd just come off a tay-box. If you'll belave me, the crayture was that veller it 'ud sixken you to see him; and sorra stich was on him but a black night-gown over his trousers and the front of his head shaved clauer nor a copper biler, and a black tail a-hangin down from behind, wid his two feet stook into the hearhenesest shoes you ever set eves on. Och! but I was up-stairs afore you could turn about, a givin' the missus warnin'; an' only stopt wid her by her raisin' me wages an' only stopt wid her by her raisin' me wages \$2, and playain' wid me how it was a Christian's \$2, and playain' wid me how it was a Christian's duty to bear wid havthins and taitch 'em all in our-bower—the saints save us! Well, the ways and tribis I had wid that Chineser, Ann Ryan, I couldn't be tellin'. Not a blissed thing cud I do but he'd be lookin' on wid his eyes cocked up'ard like two poomp-handles, an' he widdout a speck or a smitch o' whiskers on him, and his finger-nails full a yard long. But it's dying you'd be to see the missus a larnin' him, and he grimmin' an' waggin' his pig-tail (which was pieced out long wid some black stoof, the haythen chate!) and gettin' into her ways wonderful quick, I don't deny, imiher ways wonderful quick, I don't deny, initatin' that sharp, you'd be shurprised, and ketchin' and copyin't things the best of us will do a-hurried wid work, yet don't want comin' to the knowledge of the family—bad luck to him! Is it ate wid him! Arrab, an' would I be sittin' wid a havthen and he a-atin' wid drum-sticks,—yes, as' atin' dogs an' cats unknownst to me, I warrant vou, which is the custom of them Chinesers, till the thought made me that sick I could die. An' didn't the cravter proffer sick I could die. An' didn't the cravter proffer to help me a wake ago come Toosday, an' me a foldin' down me clane clothes for the ironin', an' fill his haythen mouth wid water, an' afore I could hinder squirrit it through his teeth stret over the best linen table-cloth, and fold it up tight as innercent now as a baby, the dirty baste! But the worrest of all was the copyin' he'd be doin' till ve'd be distiracted. It's yerseif knows the tinder feet that's on me since ever I've bin in this country. We'l, owin' to that, I fell into the way o' slippin' me shoes off when I'd be settin down to pale the praties or the likes o' that, and, do ye pale the praties or the likes o' that, and, do ve mind, that haythin would do the same thing after, me whinlyer the missus set him parin' apples or 'omaterses. The saints in heaven couldn't have made him belave he cud kape the shoes on him when he'd be payling anything.
Did I lave fur that? Faix an' didn't he get

Did I lave furthat? Faix an' didn't he get me into trouble wid my missus, the haythin? You're aware yourself how the boondles comin' in from the grocery often contains more'n 'il go into anything dacently. So, for that matter, I'd now and then take out a sup o' sugar, or flour, or tay. an' wrap it in paper and put it in me bit of a box tucked under the ironin' blankit the how it cuddent be bodderin' any one. Well, what should it be, but this blessed Sathurday morn the missus was a spakin' pleasant and respec'ful wid missus was a spakin' pleasant and respec'ful wid an' stands formenst her wid his boondles, an' she motions like to Fing Wing (which I never would call him by that name nor any other but just haythin), she motions to him, she does, for to take the boundles an' empty out the sugar and what not where they belongs. If you'll be-lave me, Ann. Ryan, what did that blatherin' lave me, Ann Ryan, what did that blatherin' Chineser do but take out a sup of sugar, an' a handful of tay, an' a bit o' chaze right afore the missus, wrap them into bits o' paper, an' I spacheless wid shuprise, an' he the next minute up wid the ironin' blackit and pullin' out me box wid a show o' bein' sly to put them in. Och, the Lord forgive me, but I clutched it, and the misus sayin', "O Kitty!" in a way that 'ud curdle your blood. "He's a haythin nager," says I. "Iv'e found you out," says she. "I'll arrist him," "says I. "It's you ought to be arristed," says she. "You won't," says I. "I wii," says she: and so it went till she give me such sass as I cuddent take from no lady, an' I give her warnin' an' left that instant, an' she a-pointin' to the doore.

NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Additions to the National Wealth-Cutting

Loose from Foreign Markets.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

It is an event of no ordinary interest in the manufacture of the highest grades of tin plates, heretofore supplied almost exclusively by England, has been begun in this city. The value of our imports in this single item amounts to some \$25,000,000 per annum, the business of one firm in New York comprising no less than 1,000,000 boxes annually, each box worth from \$5 to \$25. Tule branch of manufacture has been introduced here under hopeful auspices. as a result of long experience, and with an intimate knowledge of the demands of the trade. Moreover, the goods already turned out are received with marked favor, insomuch that the works opened only a few months ago are already taxed beyond their capacity, though running night and day. The block iron sheets which form the base of all The block from sheets which form the base of all tin-plates—such as are converted into utensils for household use in encless variety, millions of cans for the preservation of meats, fruits, and vegetables, tanks for oil, etc.—are prepared from the bars at extensive works in Pittsburg, ready for tinning, but the latter process is now performed in this city. The plates turned out are pronounced equal if not supprison to the important. SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED,

as some of the methods are an improvement on the old process, and the workmen employed have been introduced from the best English and Welsh tin-plate establishments. Some of the

the old process, and the workmen employed have been introduced from the best English and Welsh tin-plate establishments. Some of the goods are of extraordinary size, ranging from the regular 10x14 and 14x20 up to 43x96, so that the trade and consumers are no longer subject to the inconvenience and disadvantage of dependence upon foreign makers.

American shops are also producing stee plates of great strength and pliability, and susceptible of a polish which it is not possible to obtain from iron. The material thus consumed is obtained by utilizing the ends cut off and other fragments resulting from the manufacture of steel rails. There is also a process of annealing the steel and so softening the metal that it is rendered perfectly pliable without the loss of strength. The tinning is done by passing the sheets through cold rolls, then subjecting them to a succession of baths of molten tin, with intermediate processes of annealing, pitching, etc., the whole ending in a vigorous polish with lambs' wool or buffers, ready for shipment. One of the great trades of this city, which has lately risen to millions of dollars samually, where formerly foreign countries transacted the business, is that of paints. Prior to 1860 hearly all the raw materials for the making of common paint were imported, and all the finer qualities of paints, besides many of those winch entered into general use, were foreign products. Now this business is carried on very largely in this country, the mineral used being taken from American mines, and the value of the manufactured articles, together with the oil and turpentine, also products of this country, fully one-half is employed in the manufacture of white-lead for paint. The six white-lead factories in this vicinity make annually an aggregate of 200,000,000 pounds of lead used in this country, fully one-half is employed in the manufacture of lead, known generally under the name of white-lead for paint.

employed in the work is made up of oxide of lead, glass-nouse lead, and litharge. This white-lead is generally sold by the mills in the powdered state, and oefore it can be used as paint has to be mixed with oil and turpentine. As the average quantity necessary is 3½ gallons of linseed-oil to one gallon of turpentine to the 100 pounds of white-lead, it will be seen that 700,000 gallons of linseed oil are required annually in this city alone, and 200,000 gallons of turpentine, merely for the mixture of white lead into paint, to say nothing of the quantities that are used in other cities where white lead is also made in large quantities.

ties that are used in other cities where white lead is also made in large quantities.

But lead is not the only metal that is used in the making of paints, especially of the finer kinds. It is true that large quantity of lead enters into the composition of chrome yellows and American vermilion, but the finer vermilion made in this city is manufactured from American quicksilver. France formerly held the trade with New York for quicksilver; but the Pacific slope now supplies the metal in large quantities from the American mines. the trade with New York for quicksilver; but the Pacific siope now supplies the metal in large quantities from the Aguerican mines.

Zine is also produced in large quantities, and this metal enters largely in the manufacture of paints. Where formerly nearly everything required by painters and artists had to be imported before they could be used, it is now said that hardly anything required in the business comes from a foreign market either in a manufactured or raw state, and one of the largest paint dealers in this city said this morning that in less than five years this country will not only be independent of other nations in the matter of paints, but will be enabled to supply foreign markets with the manufactured article as well as the raw material. The export trade of white lead is but in its infancy,—sufficient demand for the manufactured product in this country taking pearly all that is made; but as the manufacture progresses, and the mines continue to give forth the raw material in such quantities, so will the trade in American paint be encouraged abroad, a demand having already sprung up for it in the Australian and Oriental markets, especially for the carbonate, or white lead, which is said to be

of superior quality than that suppl European markets. AN ASTONISHING RACE.

Furious Woman's Chase After Her Bad Husband's Sweetheart—The Terrible Green Umbrella.

Cincinnati Gazette, March 11 There was a lively little family episode in the West End yesterday evening, in which an in-jured wife, a green umbrella, and the feminine cause of the unpleasantness were combined in a running race that would surpass Ten Broeck's pest performance in thrilling interest, if not quite equal to it in the matter of speed. It

came about as follows: Mr. E. C. Specht, of the Star Galvanized Iron Cornice Works, at No. 318 Linu street, is a married man with a wife of more than ordinary hight, and possessed of an average amount of amiability, who is a highly respected woman. and quite too good for her liege lord, especially since he has been doing as he has of late. Several children are the fruits of the union For some time past a girl of about 20 summers, Carrie Gelser by name, was em-ployed in the family as a domestic. Carrie is good-looking, and the head of the house was attentive, and Mrs. Specht became vinced that things were altogether too well un derstood between the couple, so Carrie was obliged to leave. In taking this course Mrs. Specht thought she would recall her husband's affection, but it failed to work just that way She remonstrated, as was proper, with her hus band, but was met with the defiant assertion that, while Mr. Specht was quite willing to pro vide for his family and the mother of his chil dren, he didn't propose to give up his new love, but cooliv declared he should shortly take her to California, where he expected to be happy evermore. This was more than Mrs. Specht could stand, and she determined yesterday evening on finding the cause of all her trouble, and wreaking summary vergeance then and there. She was rewarded in due course of time by the discovery of her quarry. It seems that when the girl had been compelled to leave Specht's house that gentleman had asked his right-hand business man, Mr. A. Eliniger, who lives in a frame cottage on the north side of Court street, back of and abutting on the Eureka Foundry, to take her as a boarder. Specht's wishes were law to Elinizer, and, despite his suspicions, he felt obliged to consent. So the front room was given up to her occupancy, and Specht vide for his family and the mother of his chi picions, he felt obliged to consent. So the front room was given up to her occupancy, and Specht furnished it in fine style, much better than his own domicil. He had frequent occasion to call on Eliniger "on brasiness," and this was what aroused his wife's suspicions. Mrs. Eliniger noticed that when his business with her husband was concluded, he would chat with her boarder in the front room, but she concluded it was best to not meddle with what was not strictly her business.

To return to Mrs. Specht. She set out yesterday evening with fire in her eye and armed with the consciousness of a just cause and a huge, old-fashioned, green-gingham umbrelia. She went to Eliniger's neighborhood and soon found both information and sympathy in the person of a Mrs. Wood, who lived near by. The neighbors, as is the Christian duty of neighbors in such cases, had noticed the advent of Miss Geiser, who, being unknown by name, was distinguished among them as "the black-haiped girl." They had their own suspicions about things and her, and were giad to be rewarded by confirmation of their worst suspicions. Mrs. Wood told Mrs. Specht what she knew, and the twain began to plan strategy. A reconnoissance showed that Miss Geiser was not in her room, and Mrs. Specht waited her return as naticully as a woman could under such circumstances, though her mad was getting hotter every second, and the green umbrella was vibrating with the intensity of her emotion. About half-past 5 Miss Carrie returned and sat down on the doorstep to enjoy some candy she had bought. Now was the time. After a little council of war Mrs. Specht determined to approach the enemy by the rear, and going to the back fence inclosing Eliniger's house she scaled it instanter, scattering a group of men there gathered, who ran like sheep before a wolf at the apparition of an irate six-foot German woman, accompanied by a huge quivering green umbrella, vaulting over the fence among them. She had almost reached the unsuspecting fair sinner; the umbrella was poised on high with the emphasis of an avalanche when Carrie saw it. She started, without stopping to leave her address, fled down the narrow side entrance of the yard, and gained Court street, screaming murder, and shedding the purchase of candy at tevery jump, while Mrs. Specht and her upilited umbrella were but a narrow side entrance of the yard, and gained Court street, screaming murder, and shedding the purchase of candy at every jump, while Mrs. Specht and her uplifted umbrella were but a couple of steps behind her in space, but not a whit behind in screams or in earnestness. She turned the corner into Harriet street like a metoor, and ran to near Richmond street. The door of Redway & Burton's stove foundry stood open, and she dived into it as into a harbor of safety traversing the aisles of molds, all hot with the recently molten contents, cleared a ladle full of melted iron in the hands of an emplove like an English thoroughbred at a hurdle-race, ran plump into the arms of a group of half-oude men who were taking a farewell ablution after their day's work, and then, recovering her checked equilibrium, darted out of the Richmond street door and down Richmond street, to a providential lumber-pile, in whose friendly depths she lost herself. Mrs. Specht was making the most of her opportunities, and would have hopelessly wrecked that umbrella in another moment had it not been for some men at the outer door, who saw a pretty, petite woman pursued by a big one, and interposed, as much as they dared, their persons. By the time she had explained, at the too of her vigorous voice, the game had escaped her, the lumber-pile refused to give up its secret, and she left for her home, feeling that it wasn't her fault that Carrie still lived and keot her good looks.

Mr. Specht was observed shortly afterwards, apparently looking for his lost love in her cus-

me still lived and kept her good looks.

Mr. Specht was observed shortly afterwards, apparently looking for his lost love in her customary haunts, evidently quite ignorant of her sudden emigration and the cause of it. If he went home last night he received full information on the subject is the shortest of metre.

TWO FACES.

A lovely face! so young and fair—
The brow as yet untouched by care;
The eyes full of that dewy tight
Which makes most children's faces bright;
And oh! what radiant tresses cling
About the neck in curl and ring;
The lips are sweet with joy and grace;
I never saw a purer face.

I look again, -that radient brow Is furrowed deep with sorrow now,
Ane from the eyes the light has gone,
And from the lips the saile has flown.
Ab me! the years that come and go
Have brought her weary care and wo,
And all the light and bloom of yore
I saw at first is there no more.

Far in the dim and solemn past Each one of us may turn and cast A visitful jook noon a face Agiow with tender joy and grace, Ere weary care, and maybe sin. Had made it wrinkled, pale, and thin. Far in the past you see it shine—
The happy face that once was thine.
"Sloux" Brubarre.

Replacing Extracted Teeth. Nearly sixty years since, Delabarre, the noted reuch dentist and writer on dental topics, beeved it possible to extract an upbealthy tooth, remove the unsound part, and put it back in the socket, and that it would grow into its old place. Experiment after experiment proved him to be right. Since then the matter has received very little attention, and, in truth, seemed forgotten, despite its importance, until Magitot, another Paris physician, has lately taken it up. He has made a long and serious study of it, and divides the grafting of the dental organs into extracting teeth and putting them back after a certain time, and drawing teeth from one person and placing them in the mouth of another. Toothache arises from abscess at the root, decay of the bone, inflammation of the surrounding membrane, disease of the gums, or other causes. Magitot has repeatedly done what Delabarre had done before. Out of sixty-two operations, he has succeeded completely in fifty-seven—a proportion of about 23 per cent. While reintegration is going on some local reaction is caused, but not enough to affect to any degree the general system. Small boils or abscesses form on the gums, and when they have run their course leave the healing and restoring process complete within a week or a fortnight. If the attempt fail, inwhen they have run their codres leave the hear-ing and restoring process complete within a week or a fortnight. If the attempt fail, in-flammation ejects the tooth in a day or two. The age of the patient is said to have no effect on the result, and teeth of every kind may be drawn and replaced.

LORD DUNDREARY PROPOSING.

How He Lost His Opportunity and Lost

Miss Chaffingham.

"Any fellah feelth nervouth when he knowth he'th going to make an ath of himself." That's vewy twue, -I-I've often thed the bean ath of himthelf, at least not quite such an ath as I've done in my time. I-don't mind telling you, but 'pon my word now,-I-I've made an awful ath of mythelf on thome occathions. You don't believe it now, do you? Ithought you wouldn't, -but I have now-weally. Particularly with wegard to women.

To say the twuth, that is my weakneth-I s'pose I'm what they call a ladies' man. The wetty cweachaws like me-I know they dohough they pwetend not to do so. It-it's the way with some fellahs. There was hith late Majesty, George the Fourth. I never thaw him mythelf, ou know, but I've beard he had a sort of way with him that no woman could wesist. They no, camel-leopard, no—chameleon, isn't it! that attwacts people with its eyes—no, by the way that—that's the bwute that changes color—it couldn't have been that, you know,—Georgius Wex—never changed color—he—he'd got beyond blushing, he had—he only blushed once—early—vewy early in life, and then it was by a mistaka—no cam—chameleon's not the word yond blushing, he had—he only blushed once—early—vewy early in life, and then it was by a mistake—no, cam—chameleon's not the word. What the dooth is it! O, stop,—it begins with a B. By the way, it's' stonishing how many words begin with a B. O, an awful lot! No—no wonder Dr. Watts talked about the—the busy B. Why, he's more work than all the west of the alphabet. However, the word begins with a B, and it's Bas—Basiloose—yes, that's it—stop, l'd better look it out in the dictionary to make certain. I—I hate to make mistakes—I do—especially about a thimple matter like this. O, here we are—B. Basilica.

No it—that can't be the word, you know—George was King, and if—if Basilica means a royal palace—they—they might have been—welations—but that's ail—no, it isn't Basilica—it—it's Basilisk—yes, I've got it now—it's Bathlith. That's what his Majesty was—a Bathlith, and fascinated fair creachaws with his eye. Let me see—where was I? O, I rekomember—or weckolect—which is it? Never mind, I was saving that I was a ladies' man.

I wanted to tell you of one successful advenchaw I had—at least, when I say successful, I mean it would have been as far as I was concerned—but of course when two coople are encared—or wather—when one of 'em wants to be

cerned-but of course when two people are engaged—or wather—when one of 'em wants to be engaged, one fellah by himself can't engage that he'll engage affections that are otherwise engaged. By the way, what a lot of 'gages that was in one thentense, and yet—it seems quite fruitless. Come, that's pwetty smart, that is—

fruitless. Come, that's pwetty smart, that isforme.

Well, as I was saying—I mean as I meant to have said—when I was stopping down at Wockingham, with the Widleys, last autumn, there was a mons'ous joily girl staying there too. I don't mean too girls you know—only—oulv one girl—But stop a minute—is that right? How could one girl be stopping there two? What doosid queer expressions there are in the English language! Stopping there two! It's vewy odd I—P'il swear there was only one girl,—at least, the one that I mean was only one—if she'd been two, of course I should have known it—let me see now, one is singular, and two is vewy odd I—I'll swear there was only one girl,
—at least, the one that I mean was only one—if
she'd been two, of course I should have known
it—let me see now, one is singular, and two is
plural,—well, you know, she was a singular girl
—and she—she was one too many for me. Ah,
I see now—that accounts for it—one two many—
of course—I know there was a two somewhere.
She had a vewv queer name, Miss—Miss—Miss
Miss, no not Miss Missmiss—I always miss the
wrong—I mean the right name—Miss Chaffingham—that's it—Charlotte Chaffingham. I
weckomember Charlotte, because they called
her Lotty—and one day at bweakfast—I
made a stunning widdle—I said—"Why is
Miss Charlotte like a London cabman?" Well
none of them could guess it. They twied and
twied, and at last my brother Sam—he gave
a most stupid anthwer—he said, "I know," he
said—"She's like a London cabman because
she's got a fair back."

Did you ever hear anything so widiculous?
Just as if her face wasn't much prettier than her
back! Why, I could see that, for I was sitting
opposite her. It's twue, Sam was just behind
her, offering some muffins, but—vou know he'd
seen her face, and he weally ought to have
known better. I told him so—I said, "Tham,
you ought to be atnamed of yourthelf, that'th
not the anther."

Weil, then, of course, they all wanted to
know, and I—I told 'eum—ha, ha! my answer
was good, wasn't ti? O, I forgot I havn't told
you—well—here it is—I said—

"Miss Charlotte is like a London cab
man because she's a Lotty Chaffingham" (of course I meant, lot o' chaff in
him). D've see! Doosid good I call it—but
would you believe! all the party began woarwing with laughter all wound. At first I thought
they were laughing at the widdle, and I laughed
too, but at last Capt. Wagsby said (by the way,
I hate Wagsby—he's so doosid familiar)—Capt.
Wagsby said, "Mulled again, my Lord." From
this low expwession—which I weckollect at Oxford—I thought that they thought I had made a
michtake, and asked them what they meant by
woarwing in that absurd manner.

"Why, don't

Well, after breakfast we went out for a stroll Well, after breakfast we went out for a stroll upon the lawn, and somehow or other Miss Chaffingham paired off with me. She was a doosid stunning girl, you know. A fellah often talks about stunning girls, and when you see them they're not so stunning after all; but hotty weally was a doosid stunning girl—fair eyes and beautifully blue, ha—no! blue bair and fair—I (confound it, I always make that mistake when there's more than one adjective in a thentence)—I mean fair hair and beautifully blue eyes, and she had a way of looking at one that—that weally almost took one's bweath away. I've often heard about a fellah's failing in love. I never did tho mythelf, you know—at least not that I weckomember—I mean, weekollect—before that morning. But weally she did look so jolly bweaking her egg at bweakfast—so bewitching when she smashed the shell all wound with her thpoon before she began to eat it—I. I weally began to feel almost throomen mythelf. Ha, ha! there I am at it again; I weally must bweak mythelf of this habt of joking; its vewy low, you know,—like a beathly clown in a b-beathly bantomime,—I oughtn't to have said beathly twice, I know. A fellah once told me that if—if a nan says the same adjective twice in one thentence he's taught ological. But he's wrong, you know,—for I often do, and 'm sure I never was taught anything of the But he's wrong, you know,—for I often do, and i'm sure I never was taught anything of the

egr quietly in its place, and then pwaps the little wobbin would come back. Which I hope the little beggar did."

At the top of the long walk at Wockingham there is a summer-house,—a joliy sort of place, with a lot of ferns and things about, and behind there are a lot of shrubs and bushes and pwickly plants, which give a sort of rural or vurvea—which is it! blessed if I know—look to the place, and as it was vewy warm, I thought if I'm ever to make an ath of mythelf by pwoposing to this girl—I won't do it out in the eye of the sun—it's so pwecious hot. So I pwoposed we should walk in and sit down, and so we did, and then I began:

began: "Miss Chaffingham, now, don't you think it "Miss Chamngnam, now, uon't you thought doosid cool?"
"Coo', Lord D.," she said; "why, I thought you were complaining of the heat."
"I beg your pardon," I said, "I—I—can't speak evey fast." (the fact is, that a beathly wasp was buthhing about me at the moment), "and I hadn't quite finished my thentence. I was going to say, Don't you think it's 'doosid cool of Wagsby to laugh at—at—afellah as he does?"

does?"

"Well, my Lord," she said, I think so, too; and I wonder you stand it. You—you have your remedy, you know."

"What remedy?" I said. "You—you don't mean to say I ought to thwash him, Miss Charlotte!"

mean to say I ought to thwash him, Miss Charlotte?"

Here she—she somehow began to laugh, but in such a peculiar way that I—I couldn't think what she meant.

"A vewy good idea," I said. "I've a vewy good mind to twy it. I had on the gloves once with a lay figure in a painter's studio—and gave it an awful licking. It's true—it didn't hit back you know—I—I did all—all the hitting then. And pwaps—pwaps Wagsby would hit back. But It—If he did anything so ungentlemanlike as that, I could always—always—""

"Always what, my Lord!" said Lotty, who was going on laughing in a most hysterical manner.

Why, bould always say it was a mithtake. and—and it shouldn't happen again, you know."

"Admirable policy, upon my word," she said, and began tittering again. But what the dooth amused her so I never could make out Just then we heard a sort of rustling in the leaves behind, and I confess I felt wather personner.

leaves behind, and I confess I felt wather nervouth.

"It's only a bird," Lotty said; and then we began talking of that little wobin-wedbreast, and what a wonderful thing Nature is—and how doosid pwetty it was to see her laws obeyed. And I said, "O Miss Chaffingham!" I said "if I was a wobin—"

"Yes, Dundreary," she anthered—vewy soft and sweet. And I thought to mythelf—Now's the time to ask her,—now's the time to—I—I was beginning to wuminate again, but she bwought me to my thenses by saying—
"Yes!" interwoggatively.

bwought me to my thenses by saying—
"Yes?" interwoggatively.
"If I was a wobbin, Lotty,—and—and you were a wobbin—" I exclaimed,—with a voice full of emothun.
"Well, my Lord?"
"Wouldn't it be—jolly to have theekled eggs evewy morning for breakfast?"
That wasn't quite what I was going to say; but just then there was another rustling behind the summer-house, and in wushed that bwute Wagsby.
"What's the wow, Dundreary?" said he, grinning in a dweadfuily idiotic sort of way. "Come.

"What's the wow, Dundreary?" said he, grinning in a dweadfully idiotic sort of way. "Come, old feilow" (I—I hate a man who calls me old feilow,—It's so beathly familiar). And then he said he came on purpose to fetch us back (confound bim!) as they had just awwanged to start on one of those cold-meat excursions—no, that's not the word, I know—but it has something to do with cold meat—pic—pickles, is it?—no, pickwick! pic—I have !t—they wanted us to go picklicking,—I mean picknicking with them.

Here was a dithappointment. Just as I thought to have a nice little flirtation with Lotty—to be interwupted in this manner! Was ever anything so pwovoking? And all for a picnic—a thort of early dinner without chairs or tables, and a lot of flies in the muthard! I was in such a wage!

Of course I didn't get another chance to say all I wanted. I had lost my opportunity, and, I fear, made an ath of mythelf.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL PROOF.

Death for Murder. The recently executed English burglar and murderer, Charles Peace, confessed after his conviction that he was the real murderer of Policeman Cock, near Manchester, in 1976, for which crime William Habron was found guilty, and only escaped the gallows by a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. Peace gave a detailed statement of the circumstances which did not agree in some particulars with the report of the officers and others who were witnesses at the trial of Habron. It is quite of doors at night, and the perpetrator makes a sudden flight, there is so much excitement as to confuse one's recollection of minor incidents. At any rate, the British Government has placed

sudden flight, there is so much excitement as to confuse one's recollection of minor incidents. At any rate, the British Government has placed confidence in Peace's story, and has released Habron. Supposing Peace to have told the truth, the case is an interesting illustration of the inconclusiveness of even strong circumstantial evidence.

There were two brothers by the name a Habron, laborers. Two of them. John and William (the latter the condemned man), had been complained of by Constable Cock for drankenness and disorderly conduct. William was fined. He and his brothers were heard to threaten, previous to the trial, that they would shoot Cock if he gave them any trofuble. On the fatal night, a few weeks later, Cock was very apprehensive before going on duty, apparently having premonitions of coming disaster. At midnight he and another Constable named Beauland were over the grounds of a Mr. Gratrix, about a quarter of a mile from the Habrons' residence. They saw three men, the third of whom they did not know, but proved by Peace to have been himself. Beauland followed him and went toward Mr. Gratrix's house, toward which he had seen the man disappear, and examined the place, but could see no traces of the man. He thought from the sudden disappearance that it was young Mr. Gratrix coming home. He turned back, and as he was turning he saw a flash and heard a report, and, almost instantaneously, it was followed by another flash and a report. The officer described them as following each other as quickly as one could puil the trigger of a revolver. He heard Cogk scream. "My God! I am shot," and ran up to him and found him lying on the footpath. He asked what was the matter, but Cock could make no reply, as he lay writhing on the ground. Beauland heard a man exclaim, "Here's another policeman," and then he heard footsteps running away. Cock expired an hour afterward from a wound in the breast, having been unable to make any state ment:

The Habrops, who lived a quarter of a mile off. were arrested. As the officers

expired an hour afterward from a wound in the breast, having been unable to make any state ment:

The Habrops, who lived a quarter of a mile off, were arrested. As the officers approached the cottage a light was, seen in one of the windows, but when they knocked at the door the light was extinguished. The police broke into the cottage and found the three brothers in bed. Mr. Bent ordered them to get up and dress, and ordered each to put on the clothes and boots that he had worn that night. When the dressing was completed, without one word having been said as to why the arrest was made, Mr. Bent said, "I charge you with the murder of Police-Constable Cock." Two of the brothers made no reply, but Frank Habron said, "I was in bed at the time." When daylight appeared it disclosed a number of footmarks at the place, one of which was very peculiar. The boots of the Habrons were sent for, and it was found beyond the shadow of a doubt that one of those footmarks must have been made by the boots of the prisoner William Habron. The bullet which had killed Cock was found to be an ordinary revolver bullet, and the police at once set out on a strict search for firearms, but they were never able to find any. Some percussion caps were in the pockets of one of the brothers, but this was accounted for by Mr. Deacon, who said that he had given the prisoner a waisteoat, and they might have been in it when he had given it to him. It was stated in the course of the investigation, however, that William went twice in one themsence he's taught ological.
But he's wrong, you know.—for I often do, and I'm sure I never was taught anything of the kind.

However, Lotty was a stunning girl, and we walked all about the lawn—down into the shwubbery to look luto some bush after a wobbin wedbweast that she said had built a nest there—and, sure enough, when we got to it, there was this weddin wob—I mean wobbin-wed-bweast looking out of a gweat lump of moss. I thought Lotty would be pleased if I caught it, and so I thwnst my handd in as quick as I could; but you know those fittle wedding—wobbin—wed-breasts are so doosid sharp,—and I'm dashed if it didn't fly out on the other side.

"You thupid man," Lotty thaid. "Why—you—you're fwitened the poor little thing away."

I was wather wild at first at being called thupid,—that's a sort of thing—no fellah likes, out—dash it! I'd have stood anything from Lotty—I'd have carried mer payer-book to church—I'd have carried mer payer-book to church—I'd have thaved off my whiskers for her thake.

"Poor, dear little wobbin," she sald—"it will never come back any more. I'm afraid you've made it desert." What did she mean by that! I thought she mean the ergy; so, taking one up, I said: "You—jou don't mean to thay they eat these specky things after dinner!" I said.

"Of course not," she weplied—and I think I had hit the wite nail on the head, for she began to laugh twemendously, and told me to put the

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

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Con-tipation, liward-Piles, Fulluess of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Fintterings in the Fit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, flurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choklog or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying possure, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Persylvation, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Fals in the Side, Ches, Limbs, and audien Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fiesit.

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THE HOME

The Monthly Meeting of the Club and What Was Done.

Some Beautiful Thoughts on the Beauties and Duties of Womanhood.

Instructive Essays on the Boys and Girls of To-Day.

Floriculture Treated Of by "Rennie and Other Correspondents.

Contributions on Various Subjects of Interest to All.

A CONTRAST.

When wailing winds do roam around, And shift, and surge, with sullen sound, And sweep the snow from frozen ground: When barren trees Are forced to make with grace profound Their courtesies: A sullen sky, no tinge of blue,

And yet sublime, -Then may you know, with reason too, 'Tis winter time.

Doth hull the tardy day to rest, And warn each blossom, quaintly dressed in snowy gear, And each gay warbler from its nest That night is near:
When each dim dawning doth beget A raby sphere in sapphire set,
That glows without a frown or fret,
Through all the day,
Then know, with sounder reason yet,

Winter's away. MINERAL POINT, Wis. L. A. OSBORNE NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Corron SEED-Exchange column abolished Those who sent letters to The Home for the

enefit of "An Anxious Mother" are informed

hat she has received them. AN OLD SOLDIER-Address a letter to Gen Joseph S. Reynolds, 210 South Water street,

Chicago, for the information you desire. A recent communication from Ottawa, Ill., in which the place was described as a little Arcadia, has moved a gentleman of this city to write to

The Home a letter, in which he draws a frightful picture of the place. A press of other matter prevents its publication. The lady of Morris, Ill., who wrote to The Home over the signature of "Blue Bell" is in-

formed that another correspondent claimed and used that nom de plume some time ago. In any event, the Morris lady's letter could not have been used, since the exchange column of The Home has been abolished. Readers of The Home will notice that, on account of business duties which cannot be neg-

lected, "Orlena" has resigned the Secretary ship of THE TRIBUNE Home Club. During the long time that the lady has performed the duties of the office she has thrown heart and soul into the work, and contributed in no small degree to the remarkable success attained by the Club. Although no longer an officer of the organization, she will still take an active interest in its welfare, and contribute frequently to these col-

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, or postal-cards at this office for the persons named below. Those living out of the city will please send their adwhich their mail will be forwarded. Residents Violet Vernon, Fern Leaf, John Smith, Professor, Joliet, Wicked Eyes, Graphic as through, and it takes courage to get out alone at some desolate way-station and pitch our tent and make our way when everybody in the car is screaming remonstrances or laughing at you. The most of us will stay in the car and wish we hadn't, and wish it was going a better way. I don't think the cause of woman will be advanced in this world as much by meeting together and talking about it as by each individual woman proposing to herself some good work and setting about it patiently and quietty. The lives of girls from the time they leave school till the day of their marriage should not be such a waste as it is now. The girls will bear being made a great deal more self-sustaining than they are of ever have been. Do not think by this that I am advocating woman's rights in the common acceptation of the term. I mean woman's rights in so far as it is her right to support and maintenance by the exertion of her bwn hands. I think they are rights, and that it is very important for the good of society that these rights should be respected. I am not disposed to insist on the immediate granting of political rights to woman. I would a great deal rather come to that by gradual evolution than by destructive revolution. It would not be right to force them when there is so little preparation

Graphic.

SECRETARY'S LETTER.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The regular monthly meeting of THE TRIBUNE Home Club was held at the Tremont House last Wednesday, a goodly number of members being in attendance. In at the bedside of her aged mother at Ashtabula, O., Aunt Lucy was called to the chair. The afternoon was taken up with reports of Commit-tees and business connected with the Fair. Those ladies who find no time to attend the weekly meetings and co-operate in this way with the workers, each took a share of work to their own homes to prepare for the tables. During the session Orlena handed in her resignation as Secretary of the Club, her increasing duties con-nected with the sewing-machine office rendering it absolutely impossible for her to occupy the position longer. The vacancy was filled by Kittle, a highly respected member of the Club,

in the discharge of her duties than could have been hoved for in the limited time of the former After appointing a meeting for next Thursday at the residence of Mrs. A. W. Shays, 746 West Monroe street, the Club adjourned to Thursday, April 10, to meet at the Tremont House at 1:30

Monroe street, the Club adjourned to Thursday, April 10, to meet at the Tremont House at 1:30 p. m.

It of Muskegon, Mich., please send along any articles you wish to donate. They will be acceptable. Think we can use those you mentioned, even if not just exactly in season. At any rate, our thanks will be due you for whatever you donate. On account of the absence of the President, we were unable to decide at what time line fair will open.

Sigourney, I received another package of lace a few days ago, for which I thank you in the nanic of the Club.

Mis. Savers, I called the attention of the ladies to your offer, and they are willing to accept your assistance in the manner you propose.

I have received an exquisite sample of etching on glass,—a Scriptural subject which no one could fail to recognize. It is a donation from Mrs. Pollaird, of Davenport, Ia.

Mrs. Blakely, let your little friends send us whatever they wish of their handiwork. It will be doubly prized, coming as an offering from their tender hearts. The other articles you mentioned I think can be disposed of.

Pergotty, Aunt Mab, and those other correspondents who have signified their desire to send contributions to my care, will please send them when ready to my address, care Wanzer Sewing-Machine Company, 194 Lake street. Express packages should be sent to Mr. J. W. Shays, 255 East Jackson street, Chicago; money to Maine, 60 Twenty-third street. Please send as soon as ready in every instance.

A friend of The Home desires the recipe for preserving lemons for use in the summer, which was published some time ago, as her copy has been mislaid.

Remember, the next monthly meeting will be on Thursday, April 10.

A friend of The Home desires the recipe for preserving lemons for use in the summer, which was published some time ago, as her copy has been mislaid.

Remember, the next monthly meeting will be on Thursday, April 10.

And now I must bid adieu to the friendly relationship so long ago established, and, stepping from the irront, which has presented alike its bristing bayonets and its beds of roses, its bitter draughts and honeyed nectar, lay at the fact of my successor the sceptre which has thus far been so poorly wielded. In doing this I only give up my active duties, remaining still a dievated member of the Club.

Thanking my correspondents for the hosts of kind words received, and asking their remembrance in the future, I will quietly bow myselfout.

WOMANHOOD.

Its Beauties and Trials.

To the Estiva of The Tribune.

MARION, Ia., March 10.—A woman's lot,—and what is it pray? To sit with folded hands and see life drifting by:—to be a mere nullity. The inmovrtal Shakspeare says: "She is a woman, therefore to be chosen?" Yes, she caunot choose whom she wants, but must wait, and to the first one who chooses her as he would a stove or any article of furniture she must say "Yes," as if all the honor in the transaction was conferred upor her. It is not true, as has often been said, the content of the content of

it to forget the trials of the past, and renewing its strength for the onward struggle.

We see the young girl at 19,—that fairy age where she stands on the threshold looking back upon girlhood with emotions that are part sweet gladness of escape and part tender beautiful regret, and looking forward with keen delight and exquisite anticipations into the rose and golden world lying at her feet to be conquered at her lown sweet will; a perfect picture of innocence and purity, forlorn as a masterless dog. It is a great deal truer that a man is as forlorn as a masterless log when no woman cares for him. Look at the homes women make for themselves: how neat, how bright and cozy, and then look at the old-bachelor dens. Women can get along a great deal better by themselves than men can. I believe it is woman who holds faith in nce and purity,this world,—it is woman behind the wall casting oil on the fire that burns brighter and brighter.

This world has always been busy in shutting

and locking every door through which a woman could step into wealth, except the door of marriage. All vigor or energy, such as men put forth to obtain this golden key of life, is condemned and scouted as unfeminine, and a woman of the upper classes who undertakes to get wealth by her own honest exertion or industry is condemned by a thousand voices. Nearly all women want something of their own. They want a home of their own, they want a work worth doing, and they want money that they

want a home of their own, they want a work worth doing, and they want money that they can use as they please, that they can give or withhold and dispose of as absolutely theirs, and not another's, but all the world seems arranged so as to hinder a woman from getting it. It seems to me that our sex is enough weighted by nature, and that, therefore, all the laws and institutions of society ought to act in just the contrary direction, and tend to hold us up,—to widen our way, to encourage our efforts, because we are the weaker party and need it most. The world is now arranged for the strong, and I think it ought to be rearranged for the weak,—for those whose lives burn themselves out in

every son, no matter what his enameter, must confine himself to the trade of his father. No

connect himself to the trade of his lattice. And woman ought to enter marriage for provision or station, or support, or worldly position, but simply and only from the most boly affection And my theory of life would be to have society.

And my theory of the would have every facility for developing her mind and perfecting herself that man has, and every opportunity for acquiring and holding property, for securing an influence, position, and fame, just as man does.

If laws are to make any difference between

It may are to make any difference between the two sexes, they ought to help and not himder the weaker party. Then a man might feel that his wife came to him from the purest and highest kind of love,—not driven to him as a refuge,—struggling and striving to bring her mind to him because she must marry somebody;

the housekeeper and domestic queen. In short, the Greeks conceived a variety of spheres for womanhood, but we in modern times have reduced all to one—the vine that twines; as if there were not female oaks and pines as well as malé. It takes all sorts of people to make up the world, and there ought to be provision, toleration, and free course to all sorts. People don't realize what it is to starve faculties. They will be the provision of the pro

understand physical starration, but the slow fainting and dying of desires and capabilities for want of exercise is what they do not understand

There is no point that requires more careful handling, to discriminate right from wrong, than the limits of self-sacrifice. To a certain

extent it is a virtue, and the noblest one, but there are rights of the individual that ought not

there are rights of the individual that ought not to be sacrificed,—our own happiness has its just place, and I cannot see it to be more right to suffer injustice to oneself than to another, if one can help it. It seems to me that one owes it to God and the world to become all that one can be and to do all that they can do, and that a blind and unressoning authority that forbids this ought to be resisted.

If we would help another escape from an un-

in a railroad-car, and we can't help its carrying us on even if we don't like the places it takes

us through, and it takes courage to get out alone at some desolate way-station and pitch our tent

structive revolution. It would not be right to

It is an absolute fact that a great many women do have their own living to get, and they do it with many of the laws and institutions of society closed against them. The reason of this is that all of these laws and institutions have been made by man, without any consent of concurrence of theirs. Now, as women are different from men, and have altogether a different class of feelings, and wants, and necessities, it certainly is right and proper that they should have some share in making the laws by which they are to be governed. It is true that the laws have been made by fathers, and husbands, but no man ever comprehends fully the necessities of women. And it seems to me that a State where all the laws are made by men, without women, is just like a family that is managed entirely by fathers and brothers without any concurrence of mothers or sisters. But it is an easy matter with a few dashes of the pen, even a poor one, to accomplish a great deal of work in a short space of time, to change residences, to change lives, to build houses, and even cities, to get people into trouble and out again, but each operation in its actual performance.

even effies, to get people into trouble and out again, but each operation in its actual performance has many concomitants; many lagents must be employed, and as one event in this shifting life either leads to another or has been preceded by another, it will not always answer to dash on from point to point in the story of human events without sometimes entering into restricules, both of character and against that

Standing with reluctant feet Where the brook and river meet, Womanhood and childhood fleet Womanhood and childhood fleet.

A girl lingers longer than a man at the lovely gates of friendship, before she finds to what wonderful temple they open. That other life when once begun must bind her to its track, from which all other companionships must fall loose or speed away. If we see her again at 30 or 35 it is when woman life is fullest, intensest in its fulfillment and greatest radiation, or in the life is the see that the second of needs. in its fulfilment and greatest radiation, of an its relikation of a nature uncrowned, of needs unmet. If a vision come at that age of something that "might have been" but hever was, it reveals itself across all barriers and discrepancies, and the strongle, if struggle follow, is in proportion. With all her ripe knowledge of in proportion. With all her ripe knowledge of her full power, sie discerns in herself her youth again, and what it should have given, against this strong unsatisfied time. She is back in the years when she missed it. She is a woman in the Indian summer of her life, softened and sweetened into a splendid, fascinating being. The brief youth that comes in this manner, like the late love, has a glow that the first youth pear know, as is at the direct of her outh never knew, -she is at the climax of her

OUR GIRLS. WHAT SHE MEANT.

think it ought to be rearranged for the weak,—
for those whose lives burn themselves out in
white ashes in silence and repression. Now it
appears to me that the taking for granted that
all women, without respect to taste or temperament, must have no sphere or opening for their
faculties except domestic life, is as great an
absurdity in our modern elvilization as the
stupid custom of half-civilized nations by which To the Editor of The Tribi CHICAGO, March 13.-I beg a thousand pardons of each person who interpreted my article of Feb. 22, on "Thoughtlessness," in the man-ner our good friend Dame Durden has evidently done. I was not directing my remarks to those kind-hearted, self-sacrificing girls that make up the beauty and worth of existence, not indulg ing in a wholesale "slaughter of the innocents as my own remarks will prove. This extract for instance, "There are many noble, loving dispositions among you, and, alas! that it is so some listless, rebellious, and thankless." You will notice that I have classed "many" among the noble, and "some" among the listless. In comparing the two words we find there is no limitation to the first, which might include millrefuge,—struggling and striving to brigg her mind to him because she must marry somebody; but choosing him intelligently and freely because he is the one more to her than all the world besides. A superior woman, gifted with personal attractions, who if forgetting herself in the enthusiasm of some calling or profession, never becomes an old maid,—she does not wither,—she advances as life goes on, and often keeps her charms longer than the matron, exhausted by family cares and motherhood. If you appeal in this matter of sex, there is the female element in grand, powerful forms, as well as in gentle and dependent ones. The female lion and tiger are more terrible and untamable than the male. Greek mythology was a perfect reflection of Nature. It didn't fit every woman for one type, but clothed woman with majesty and power, as well as ions, but the last can mean but a very few at

1 am in hopes there are but few who in terpreted it the same as good Dame Durden evidently did, as I have too much respect and love for "our girls" to wish them to harbor the thought for one moment that I intended to give them a wholesale reprimand. It was only to a portion of those who do not rely on the help of servants that my remarks were directed, as those who have plenty of help throughout the establishment do not need to exert themselves, however well-inclined they may be.

Shortly after Dame Durden's criticism was published, a gentleman said to me: "I have a daughter who is decidedly lazy. The only way we can manage to get the least chore of work from her is by hiring her, and then she usually manages to get the pay white mamma does the work. We have coaxed and driven, but it does not cleave by a publishing?" no good. We cannot always be punishing." Had Dame Durden taken into consideration the fact of my classing myself with the thoughtless ones, she would have been far less denunciatory

didn't fit every woman for one type, but clothed woman with majesty and power, as well as grace. Minerva is clad in celestial armor, leading the forces of the Greeks to battle. There is vigor in their impersonation of Diana, the woman strong in herself, scorning physical passion, and terrible in her radient beauty: self-sufficient, victorious, and capable of a grand, free life of her own, not needing to depend on many They also had their plump little Aphrodite and their god-like Venus, and there was their Juno, the housekeeper and domestic queen. In short, the Greeks conceived a variety of spheres for I know that I was thoughtless, and yet not I know that I was thoughtless, and yet not more so than many girls of the present day. Not because I had no care for mother's welfare,—for she was almost worshiped by us,—but because I did not stop to consider what obligations I was under for the days of pair and nights of weary watching she had endured for her youngest babe. And yet we were under such strict discipline that when directed to accomplish a task it was not to our credit to disobey. There was no whipping, no severe chastising, and I wondernow how such a system of control became inaugurated. But what I deplore in my own case is the fact that I did not anticipate the attentions that would have relieved her from the care and responsibility incumbent on a mother, to the exclusion of my own selfish ease.

own selfish ease.

I did not stop to consider that by anticipating her wishes and desires I might shift a portion of the burden on to my own shoulders, and, doing myself no harm, might be the means of render-ing her a valuable service. Thus carelessly passed the golden hours, and life seemed all sunshine and roses, for mother guided the helm and kept the sails in trim, while the bark passed smoothly over the sand-bars of youth, floating quietly amid the ripples until the inevitable haven was reached, viz., marriage. And thus I fear it is with some of the girls who may read these lines. Not that they mean to shirk the responsibilities of life, but the buoyant, happy, gleeful spirit that belongs to our youth cannot be burdened with the somere realities of our more mature years. No fitter emblem of heaven can be conceived of than a beautiful, heaven can be conceived of than a beautiful, light-hearted, amiable, unselfish girl, and mothers who have been endowed with the capacity to mold and govern such priceless treasures are more to be honored than the ruler over an empire of submissive subjects. Again I say, be considerate of mother's welfare, for with your advent came a lifetong fear that her hopes might not be realized, and she therefore unable to render a good account of her stewardship.

OUR BOYS. WHAT THEY SHOULD BE TAUGHT. To the Editor of The Tribune. MUSHEGON, Mich., March 12.-I am glad to see "Our Boys" receiving a little attention. They have been neglected too long, and it is about time, too, that the girls had a little rest. I have hardly taken up a paper within the past two months that did not contain some advice to the girls, or to their parents in their behalf. come to that by gradual evolution than by destructive revolution. It would not be right to force them when there is so little preparation among the women that they could do themselves no credit by it. Women ought not to have the ballot until they will do themselves credit and improve society by it. I am perfectly willing to wait and have it come to them in the way and at the time that will be best for the general good. We must be educated to it first. It is a great deal better and safer to have people educated for the ballot than to have them educated by it. The immediate rush of women into politics, as they are now without experience of knowledge of political economy, would be a great and dire mistake. Women ought never to go into public life till they have some practical familiarity with the great subjects which are to be considered, about which now the best-instructed women know comparatively nothing. The question that mainly interests me now is a humanitarian one. It is an absolute fact that a great many women do have their own living to get, and they do it with many of the laws and institutions of second One would think from what they read that every mother's daughter was on the road to destruc tion, and that it took the united efforts of both women and men to bring them to a sense of their responsibilities. No wonder the young nen do not want to get married. . They get the idea, from what their own sex say about them, that the ordinary girl is a bundle of "vanity and vexation of spirit," and it requires a man of more than ordinary courage to be willing to receive one to his bosom. I suppose none of us are willing to admit that the women of to-day are worse than their husbands. Is it then possible that the present generation of girls is worse than the last? If women are retrograd-ing, we had better take a seat in the background, and cease clamoring for our "rights" but if, instead, they are advancing, why all this "ado about nothing"? Do not becture the poor girls until they rush into matrimony to escape. I admit that there is room for improvement in them, but so there is in us all. and I contend that they are plenty good enough for the boys as they are, and, if they are to be made still better, it is but justice to demand that a like improvement be made on the other side. Girls are lectured continually, from their birth up, by their parents, and everybody else, in regard to their duties, present and future. They are taught that upon them depends the weal or woe of coming generations, and that they must fit themselves to be good wives, mothers, and housekeepers. Is it any wonder that so many grils took, more marging as the that so many girls took upon marriage as the chief end and aim of their existence when all their lives the subject is presented to them in this light? But who ever thinks of talking to boys in this way? The lectures they get are generally on the art of making money. Who ever thinks of telling a boy or young man that, for the sake of his unborn children, and the happiness of his future wife, and the influence he may exert on society, he should and ought to keep himself unsullied by sin, and free from all bad habits? They may hear this in a general way a few times in their lives, perhaus, but it is not instilled into their minds from infancy up, as it is into those of the girls. Their parents seldom if ever speak to them upon this subject. One would almost suppose they had nothing to do-with it, no responsibilities regarding their families, except to provide food, and raiment, and shelter. Now, I have always supposed that as much decended upon the husband and father as upon the wife and mother in the making of a happy home and the rearing of a family. And, such being the case, why should not boys be taught that, if they desire a happy home and loyable children, they themselves must set a good example and strive to make them such! Does one expect to find the children of a profane and tyrannical father pure in speech and just in action? Or that the sons of a dishonorable, immoral man will make upright and honorable citizens, even though their mothers may be all that could be desired in woman? Or that the children of a whisky-drinking, tobacco-using man will be as strong as those of the one who does not?

The girls mustn't "bang" their heads nor compress their bordies, for one injures their brains, the other the constitution; but the boys can drink wine and smoke cityars, both of which tend to weaken the brain and nerves, and there is not half as much said to them. Is this furtice! Has not a woman as much right to injure her health as a man has? Some one said lately (I think it was in The Home) that mothers made their sons what they were. I deny it. I their lives the subject is presented to them in this light? But who ever thinks of talking to

mothers whose sons are not all that they could wish or desire, and, though those me ers might have failed sometimes in their dithey certainly did not teach them to be hoo, I do not believe that all depends upon mother. The father's influence and example felt in the house as well as in the world, whether good or bad.

FLORICULTURE.

ASTERS AND PRLOX DRUMMONDIL To the Editor of The Tribune. HINSDALE, Ill., Feb. 28.—For any person ultivate all the flowers which I have already resented and shall continue to introduce in his series of letters on animals would require nuch larger extent of ground than most of my readers could find time to attend to. est management and with good seeds even the most experienced cultivators have a share of failure. A little attention to these bints will. make success reasonably certain. If you have no experience, select the kinds most easily grown, such as asters, balsams, petunias, zennia, and pinks. Great care should be used in selecting seeds for the purpose for which they are designed. If we wish to cover a fence, the morning glory, nasturtium, or some hardy climber, should be chosen. For a showy bed, Phlox Drmmondii, verbena, and such flowers as continue long in bloom, are desirable. For tall continue long in bloom, are desirable. For tall flowers for a background select zennia, penlla, marigold, and for cutting for small bouquets there should be mignonette, sweet alyssum, sweet pea, and other fragrapt flowers.

Judging from the very large quantity of flowers now known to florists one would think nothing more of interest could be gathered up to please the eye. Every year the seedsman's catalogue feems with novelties—some of them decided acquisitions, and really "something new, something to please, and something to instruct." Then again some of them after trial are east asige as worthless, and sink into the

new, something to please, and something to instruct." Then again some of them after trial are cast aside as worthless, and sink into the obscurity from which they emerged.

Who of us of more mature years would recognize in the magnificent aster of the present time, the insignificant queen daisy of our childhood's days! To the skill and persever ance of a Frenchman, M. Truffaut, we are indebted for the wonderful transformation of this popular flower. Other florists, both European and American, have still further inproved it, so American, have still further improved it, se that it is now to be found in many different colors and habits of growth. I have ten distinct kinds myself. To grow asters in perfection, they should be planted in beds of very rich ground, the tall varieties in the centre about fifteen inches apart, and the pompon and dwarf around them, say, six inches apart. Sow the seed in boxes in the house next month, or in the open border in May. Strive for stocky plants, for a spindling aster will never amount to envil him.

o anything.

For brilliancy of color and long continuation in bloom no annual excels Phiox Drummondi.
Three years ago we cut an octagon-shaped bed
in the lawn, and planted this annual, and we
fail to call to mind a more charming display than that bed afforded us. The colors ranged from pure white to deepest crimson, including some yellow and striped ones. The best effect, however, is produced by planting each color in separate beds, or in lines in what is

known as ribbon gardening.
Lillian's letters on bedding plants are excel-lent, and show a familiarity with the subject she treats upon; but it is not every one who can she treats upon; but it is not every one who car afford to purchase coleus and achyranthus while annuals are everybody's flowers because the seeds are cheap. Any one can send to me and get six varieties best suited to their pur-pose for a dime; and, if they cannot get them otherwise, I will give the seed free. Woneta—Half a life-time spent in growing flowers of every kind, as well as some ten year

greenhouse experience under some of our most successful American florists, is my authority for saying verbenas are best raised from seed. The pansy is classed as an annual by James Vick, pansy is classed as an annual by James Vick,—
a standard authority.

Peggoty—There yet remains the forlorn hope
to save your rose geranium by catting it down
and putting it in the dark. If you can give it
bottom heat and there is life in the root it will
start much sooner. Do not give much water.
You can get another for a dime.

Box 500, lowa—Sprinkle your mignosette
frequently and row will have be the restrict of the

You can get another for a dime.

Box 500, lowa—Sprinkle your mignonette
frequently and you will banish the rust. It is
caused by too close an atmosphere. Keep water
in your room, so it can gradually evaporate.

RENNIE; Box 101.

PLANTS FOR GRAVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. HINSDALE, Ill., March 4.—The season is rapidy approaching when those of us who have been called upon to lay away the loved forms of our dear ones to their long sleep feel like surrounding their narrow homes with the beautiful flowers. To many of them, when in life, the cultivation dead than to clothe their resting-places with the flowers they loved so well ! Are not flowers the stars of the earth, and are not our stars the flowers of heaven?

To enumerate all the annual and tender plants suitable for the embellishment of graves would be a formidable task, and in reference to it it is only necessary to say that what is desirable is to make the spot look bright and cheerful, and the love which prompts us to this sacred cause will usually enable us to do what is most be-

The hardy plants that can remain year after year are the ones which should be mainly depended upon. Of these I will name a few. Let it be understood there are many other plants suitable for the purpose. I simply give a selection likely to do well in any locality.

The deutries is a hardy Low-growing shrub.

suitable for the purpose. I simply give a selection likely to do well in any locality.

The deutzia is a hardy, low-growing shrub, bearing white, delicate flowers in spring. The dicentra, or bleeding heart, cannot be spared,—indeed, its beauty, grace, and hardiness make it very desirable. Uninese peonles, especially the pinx and double white, should be always used. They are perfectly hardy and very fragrant. Perennial phlox comes in many shades. It blooms freely, and the different varieties succeed each other from midsummer until September. The double daisy is admirably suited for graves; it delights in shade. Anemone japonica is invaluable for the purpose under consideration; it is in bloom when all others have ceased to flower. Pansies and violets are so well known as to need no more than passing mention. I do not claim that they are hardy, aithough they often survive the winter without protection. As a handsome trailing plant the vincal or periwinkle must be noticed. It has pretty, shining, dark-green leaves and small blue flower. There is also a variety with variegated foliage. Of the bulbs suitable for grave-decorating, we may mention all the lilies, giving preference, however, to L. candidium with its clear white, sweet-scented flowers. The snow-drop is the first flower of spring, and is followed by the croous, hyacinth, and lily of the valley. drop is the first flower of spring, and is followed by the crocus, hyacinth, and lilv of the valley. All these are hardy. They require to be planted in the fall, however.

All the plants and bulbs named in this letter on the hyacinest are the fall.

can be purchased at a cost of not more than 20 cents each, and some for less. Come to my grave, and you will see A pansy; and the bloom shall be A message, friend, to you from me, That I have not forgot you.

RENNIE, Box 101.

BEDDING PLANTS FROM SEED. To the Editor of The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., March 5.—In writing, a few weeks ince, on bedding plants, I spoke of some that could be easily raised from seed. Of these pryethrum arreum (golden gem) is one that is very popular now, in geometric designs, or in ribbon gardening. The perilla, also, of a bronze color, is much used in contrast with the cineraria and centauria, with their white foliage. These can all be raised by the amateur from seed, with but little care. With a hot-bed or cold with out little care. With a not-oed or cold frame there would be no dificulty, and even with boxes in the house one has good a prospect of success. Take shallow boxes and fill them with find soil. Having thoroughly wetted the earth, press it firmly,—sprinkle the seeds on it, covering them very slightly. The centuaria seed, being large, will need more covering than the finer seeds.

In answer to Mrs. Phillips, although not a florist, I can tell you that maurandya is a suit-

In answer to Mrs. Phillips, although not a florist, I can tell you that maurandya is a suitable plant for a winter hanging-basket, and is raised either from seeds or cuttings. If seeds are planted in May or June they will be well grown by autumn. Cuttings are raised as easily and in the *same manner as Kenilworth ivy. For your window-box, I think you will find nothing more satisfactory than a Gen. Grant geranium, it being a free bloomer and of brilliant color, one or two feverfews, a few dark iant color, one or two feveriews, a few dark coleus, some candy-tuft, and sweet alyssum; for vines, tradescantia, and nasturtium, the bright flowers of the latter adding beauty to the vines. By autumn, if your box has been successful, you will have a fine ornament for the

J. S., have you searched for earth-worms at

VARIOUS MATTERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
BARABOO, Wis., March 5.—Mrs. F. L. Phillips, have a hanging-basket of maurandya vine, and it is a beauty; I started it from a cutting. My gigantic tradescantia is full of buds; is it a common thing for them to bloom? I never saw one

and can hardly wait for the buds to open; the dark-striped tradescantia has been full of little purple blossoms all winter; for perpetual bloom, I think, the little musquito plant beats them all. Jennie June, I think of you with gratitude every time I look at it. I wish I could divide it

with everybody. A candle cactus also has been beautiful with yellow waxen flowers; it is not the Roman candle cactus; they are very different. Will some one tell me how I can make a summer-blooming pink oxalis wait till the winter to blossom? We prize every flower so much more in the long, dreary winter; especially as steadily cold as this winter has been. Jack Frost has been very kind to my plants, not a leaf has he touched.

A friend told me one day that if I would pot my cholce garden rose; in the fall, and leave it

my choice garden rose; in the fall, and leave it out doors till midwinter, and then bring it in, it would soon have roses on again; has any reader tried it? reader tried it?

Jennie Bradley, Janesville, Wis., I wrote to
you Dec. 23, and the letter returned to me this
week, having circled around by the Dead Letter
Office: won't you please send me your address?
And Siroc, if you will send me your card I
will thank you. I used to live in Farmington.
Lucretius, you are not forgotten; your card

Lucretius, you are not forgotten; your card received, and you will soon receive a wee little

FLOWERS AND THE FAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—Peggoty and others, hope you have not had the misfortune I have had. I lost three of my prettiest geraniums The wind singled them out from among several others, and chilled the roots through the pots. I did not find it out for several days, or until discovered the stock withering just above the soil. I cut the green tops off, "slipped" them,

and they too died.

Friends, what are you going to do, to help
The Home Fair along! I would suggest to all lovers of flowers that have plenty, to enlarge their stock on hand,—so as to be able to spare an abundance of them towards the floral table.

I know of nothing that would sell better.
"I wish we could have more letters from the old contributors," is the word I have from my home correspondents and acquaintances. Come back, old friends, we have missed you long

THE ROCKFORD MAID. " BRICA " TALKS BACK.

For thou art pleasant, gamesome, passing courte-But slow in speech, yet sweet as spring-time flow-

ers.

If she be curst it is for policy,
For she's not froward, but modest as the dove;
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn;
For patience she will prove a second Grissel.

— Taming of the Shrew. To the Editor of The Tribune MILFORD, Ind., March 4.- The gentle humil-

ity with which Alfaretta deprecates criticism has taken me captive. Certainly no person could deliberately wound the tender sensibilities of one who, both as Oppoponux and under her later title, has been so invariably thoughtful and considerate in her language toward those who differ from her. I can only admire the refinement and eloquence of those expressions which she intends to be personal, without ever trying to imitate them, a too rigid youthful training having crippled my powers in that direction. I do most sincerely hope, however, that her

many virtues may in time be rewarded by the companionship of a second Petruchio, who companionship of a second Petruchio, who alone, of all mankind, would be her fitting mate. This tribute to the young lady's merits is as sincere as it is involuntary, and I trust it may atone for my previous criticism.

Altaretta confesses that she was careless in dating her article. Will she pardon me if suggest that there was a little carelessness all the way through! She dated her letter Jan. I. She was the great was a little carelessness all the way through! way through! She dated her letter Jan. 1. She says, "I was sitting before the grate last evening," and expressly adds, as if to permit no doubt concerning the time, "it was New-Year's Eve." Now, Allaretta says she wrote Jan. 3. It follows, therefore, that if she was sitting by the grate "hast evening" (Jan. 2) it was not New-Year's Eve. If, on the contrary, she was sitting by the grate on New-Year's Eve, it was not "last evening." If it was "last evening," as she states, when she was sitting by the grate, she admits the chief count in my indictment, viz.: that within twenty-four hours she killed the widow, buried her, sent a snow-storm to viz.; that within twenty-four hors she knied the widow, buried her, sent a snow-storm to cover her grave, and found her children comfortable homes in the country; and I reassert, in the face of Alfaretta's modest depreciation of her own merits, that the matter was accomplished with unexampled celerity.

Let us leave the poor widow, however, to her quiet rest while I mention one point on which I hope to induce Alfaretta to reconsider her opin-

Judging from her remarks on critics,-remarks characterized by her usual extreme gentleness of expression,—I infer that she considers all criticisms improper. That might be if no person wrote except those whose authority is unquestioned; but, when an unknown writer appears in write the challenges the criticisms of all her print, she challenges the criticisms of all her readers. Her ideas, and the language in which

readers. Her ideas, and the language in which she clothes them, are legitimate subjects for analysis.

Those writers who speak with undoubted authority upon any subject are few indeed, and the position must be earned in spite of adverse opinion. Happy indeed are they who, having demonstrated by what they have done their right to intellectual sovereignty, see criticism itself transmitted, by the touch of true genius, into the pure gold of reverent and unquestioning admiration.

Now it would undoubtedly be the highest

Now it would undoubtedly be the highest presumption in an Alfaretta to criticise an Agassiz in zoology, a Gray in anatomy, a Chandler in chemistry, a Lyell or a Dana in geology, or a Taylor Lewis in Greek, but the merest schoolboy may criticise an Alfaretta without any presumption whatever.

A few petals from "the inflorescence of the tree of knowledge" have floated down to me lately, and they are well worth being preserved in amber for the benefit of future generations who may feel impelled to annihilate their unfortunate fellows with a deluge of words.

Mr. Lincoln, on being asked how he got his unusual power of "putting things," replied: "Among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody taiked to me in a way I could not understand. I don't think I ever got angry af anything else in my life. But that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. I can remember going to my little bedroom after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down and trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to when I got on such a

out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to when I got on such a hunt after an idea until I had caught it, and, when I thought I had got it, I was not satisfied until I had put it into language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was akind of passion with me, and it has stuck by me; for I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, till I have bounded it north, and bounded it south, and bounded it east, and bounded it south, and bounded it east, and bounded it west."

I read the other day that the secret of John Bright's wonderful power over his audience hes in the fact that he uses such exceedingly clear and piain language, nearly three-fourths of his words being monosyllables. I use these facts concerning two great men to illustrate my first petal. No thought which is not worth putting into good, plain English is worth any expression at all. And the second its skin to the first into good, plain English is worth any expression at all. And the second is akin to the first. Simplicity of style is the product only of high culture. Nations emerging from barbarism and "vealy" wouth (vide Country Parson) may delight in bombast, but the ripeness of maturer years and maturer culture will change all that. I have read somewhere that Sir Walter Scott traveled many miles to study the flora of a certain spot which he made the scene of an incitravered many interest occurry the form of a certain spot which he made the scene of an ine-dent in one of his novels. There was accuracy for you. And he had his reward. For, mark this: though mankind generally may not take the trouble necessary to secure the habit of accuracy in themselves, they value it where it ex-ists, and the Waverly Novels will be admired

curacy in themselves, they value it where it exists, and the Waverly Novels will be admired for ages as faithful delineations of the manners, customs, ideas, and prejudices of days long passed.

To my mind Howells is the most fascinating among American novelists. There is a subtle charm about his writings which defies analysis, and is as intangible as the perfume of a rose, but one of the exceedingly satisfactory things about him is his flocitity in details. His stories are perfect, harimonious, and complete. He strikes no false chords. He does not offer you likes of the valley and dahllas in the same bouquet. You do not simply read about the places where his men and women move and have their being. You go with them, You feel the dust and the heat, the refreshing coolness, and the welcome showers. The same sounds quiet your ears, your eyes brighten as do theirs. For the time you live with those of whom you read. A brother of mine, who had read "A Chance Aequaintance," went with his wife to spend a week in Quebec, noping to find the same boarding-place where Kitty and her cousins stayed. And they found it! "The very house with its familiar outlook; but, alas! the rooms were already engaged by another couple, who. I am giad to believe, were also acquainted with Kitty, and whose stay in Quebec brought additional pleasures because spent in a house alive with memories of a charming woman.

I believe that a thorough course of discipline in Euclid would teach many persons, how careless of accuracy, its inestimable value, and Alfaretta's eyes might be opened to discern

that every writer is responsible for any and all inaccuracles of language which greater care could have prevented.

TEMPERANCE.

BRIGHT THOUGHTS BY "CHAT." DECATUR, Ill., March 11.-The temperance novement that is sweeping over the land like a oure, exhilarating breeze is one in which we all, old and young, rich and poor, saint and sinner, are vitally interested, and I am glad it is being talked about in The Home, and that it is discussed everywhere, for in the war we are wagng our infantry is reason and argument, and our greatest cannon the mighty gun called Agitation.

Mounting the lightning-shod steed of Memory, e will carry us back three or four years over the sunny fields of Ohio, the sweeping prairies of Illinois, and the bluffs and valleys of fair Wisconsin; he will gallop from the turbulent, wisconsin; he will gallop from the turbulent, restless waters of the free Atlantic to the golden strand of the blue Pacific, and everywhere we will see earnest, enthusiastic workers, sowing the seeds of temperance in the hot sun of opposition; and above the storm of scorn and abuse, and the scorching blasts of ridicule, we hear ascending sweet and clear the prayers of the noblest and best of women, asking God to speed the harvest-time. And coming back to to-day, we find that even the seeds that fell upon apparently barren ground have sprung up in profusion and yielded a bounteous harvest, not of sweet wheat or golden corn, but a greater and grander one of human souls redeemed and ransomed from the burning fires of the hell of hells, intemperance and strong drink

Irink.

When Satan (according to Milton) fell from beaven and the favor of his God into the dark byss below, I believe the first thing he did was a come to earth with his ambassadors, who set up a kingdom and crowned him king under the name of Alcohol. And the subjects of this tyrant, whose scarlet robes of royalty are stained and dyed in the heart's blood of his victims, whose crown is studded with diamonds coined from women's tears, and whose songs of victory are sols of broken-hearted mothers and the moans of ruled wen' his subjects, as his subjects as his subjects and his subjects as his subjects as his subjects and his subjects as his subjec the moans of ruined men; his subjects—no, his abject, niserable saves—have recled and stag-gered over the earth through the ages that have passed away as softly and swiftly as the evening uds, those bright ripples on the bosom of th

sky.
But at last, in this age of learning and prog-ress, when (let scoffers say what they will) hon-esty and purity are coming uppermost, this relentless despot is trembling on his throne. releatless despot is trembling on his throne. And now is the supreme moment; and may we all—every man and woman—arise en masse and hurl him from his earthly kingdom even as the hosts of Heaven arose, and, generalissimoed by God Himself, hurled him from the New Jerusalem. May our weapons be determination and perseverance, and our rallying-cry "Total Abstinence and Prohibition!" If the glad time ever comes (and I believe it will) when we can vote away the right to traffic in or distill the "beverage of death," then we may proudly claim the away the light to traine in or distill the "ber-erage of death," then we may proudly claim the right to be called a free people. I have never taken much interest in the "Woman-Suffrage" question, for I never had and never expect to have any property to attend to, and so could not enter that as a plea; and, as for our other rights, what we need is not the ballot, but, an inexpensible supply of teers and the but an inexhaustible supply of tears and the ability to shed them copiously and profusely. But when the time comes for us to vote ruin out of the way of our fallen brothers, friends, and brothers-in-law, then I am willing to let my

and brothers-in-law, then I am willing to let my voice be heard through the ballot-box. Then I shall be glad to go to the polls early in the morning and-vote all day.

Some poor fellows when shipwrecked on the ocean of intemperance may be able to swim to and clutch the good plank total abstinence, and so be washed into the harbor of safety, but many, very many, alas, will be left to perish. When the storm comes it is a good thing to cling to, but even it may be swept from your hands by the great waves of your passion for hands by the great waves of your passion for drink, and after all the only safe and reliable way is to prevent even the possibility of shipwreck by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of the rum that causes the digaster.

John Smith has fallen, and from the depths of his despair he cries, "It is too late to reform; I am lost!" and overcome by grief and humilization he is driftly with the carrier that carries.

zation he is drifting with the current that carrie

him to destruction.

There is sadness in the sight, but a golden There is sadness in the sight, but a golden promise in the knowledge that you did for a time rise superior to appetite and temptation, and exultation in the thought that you can and will do it again. For I tell you it is never too late for a man to retrieve his good name, to win back his iriends and his own self-respect. It is never too late to do well or to let the "dead past bury its dead" and begin anew. Then arouse yourself from the lethargy of despair and the gloom of despondency, for, weak though you are, you still have the power, if you will only exert it, to break from the clutches of vour enemy and be free again. Pledge yourself to shun the fatal cup, and then ask your friends for assistance, and if they have lost all fatth in your promises and give you the "cold shoulder," and you can obtain no situation for which your education and capabilities fit you, don't give up; but take the first job you can get, even if it is nothing better thanshoveling dirt on the streets or carrying the hod, for no matter how hard or common the labor may be, if it is honest work it will prove your salvation, pave the way to something better, and show your friends that you have the pluck and will to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work your way up. I know it is a hard thing to do, but, it is also a noble one, and no true man or woman but will feel a thill of hope and pride when they see you so poorly equipped and badly armed taking the field so oravely against those almost irresistible opponents, appetite and pride. will only exert it, to break from the clutches o

the field so bravely against those simost irresistible opponents, appetite and oride.

You can, if you will, rise up from the debris of the ruined past, and make your life, bleak and barren though it seems, blossom with the flowers of industry, virtue, honesty, and truth,—those immortal flowers that never wither or die, but bloom on forever. Methinks when a man does act this glorious part, when he strikes off the shackles of sin and intemperance, when he fights the good fight and wins the great battle, then all Heaven "sends up a rapturous cry, and even the ranks of hell can scarce torbear to cheer," We read in the fables of mythology that years and years ago the people believed the rainbow was the highway over which the mescheer." We read in the fables of mythology that years and years ago the people believed the rainbow was the highway over which the messengers of the gods came and went; and I believe your own honest resolution to reform and the prayers of that loved father and sister will form a rainbow from you to Heaven, brighter than ary that ever spanned the drooping sky, down which God's messengers—hope, courage, and strength—will come to your aid. Char.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 11.—John Smith and his trouble have aroused a great deal of sympathy, and I am glad that his letter has brought out so many advocates of the temperance cause. Some one makes an excuse for the "woman in the case" by saying that she had only known him for a short time, but I don't think that that is

What if she didn't know about his fatal appe-tite for liquor? She'd no business to offer a glass of wine to any gentleman who called upon

Many a reformed drunkard, now respected by

all, and a gentleman in appearance and manners, was once very low in misery and degrada-tion, and a single glass of wine might excite the old passion, and he would fall as low as in years

old passion, and he would fall as low as in years gone by.

Women have a great influence over men, and, therefore, should be very careful how that influence is exerted.

Many a man cannot resist a pretty girl's invitation to "take a glass of wine just for my sake." So he takes that one and usually takes several more to keep the first one company.

I hope the time will come when a man will have strength of mind enough to say "No" to a woman when she tempts him to do wrong, even if she be as lovely as Venus.

If women could be made to realize the power for good that they have they might do better, but it is hard at this time of the year to make them realize anything but the fit of a new polonaise or the style of their spring bonnets.

If the ladies would only take an active interest in the cause of temperance, I am sure that much good could be done.

I don't mean for them to get up another "crusade," nor anything of that kind, but to use their influence daily and wherever they go against the use of liquor in any form.

Don't make pies of the mysterious kind called mince, and don't make puddings with brandy or wine sauces.

I don't believe in using "any spiritous or

I don't believe in using "any spiritons or malt liquors, wine, or ender" when a substitute can be obtained, and one can always find something to use in place of liquor every time. I can.

THEIR SUPPRESSION CALLED FOR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

interested reader of The Home since its com-mencement in your columns. I have never before offered a communication, much as I wanted to do it at different times; for you know wom-en are always ready to express an opinion on any subject whatever. There is one thing, howing about. When this denarry iced into the paper it was called, or at least derstood to be, the ladies' department

ing about. When this department was introduced into the paper it was called, or at least understood to be, the ladies' department, and its columns were given up to them. After a while there began to be suspicions that certain letters were written by men in disguise; others attempted no disguise, and some of these gave valuable information which all were glad to receive. Most of them, nowever, were of no account to anybody, unless they amused the writters, and kept them for the time out of worse mischief. Still they did at last sail under masculine colors, which was honorable.

But how shall we express our contempt for those who, like your Rockford correspondent Oppoponux, alias Alferetta, alias a man, metaphorically speaking, don the petricoats, and like Jeff Davis, palm themselves off for women! If in future Rockford cannot be represented in The Home by a genuine woman, I beg you will allow us to remain unrepresented. Such letters as that of Patriarch and others are evidently written simply to call out the indignant replies of those who are so credulous as to think them sincere. I have looked, but looked in vain, for a protest from the leading correspondents.

Now I beg you, ladies, as one of many who, although we do not aspire to be correspondenta, consider The Home a household treasure, that you will not allow it to slip out of your hands into those of men who have nothing better to do than write nonsense, and pretend to be women. Men are all right in their place, but when they attempt the feminine role they are simply ridiculous.

An Honest Woman.

LYING. ANOTHER CHAPTER WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MAPLE GROVE, Wis., March 7 .- Fern Leaf Your subject of a few weeks ago was a good one, and well delineated; but we want another chapter, aye, if it takes up half our alotted space and the rest of us have to wait on the doorstep. This is the subject of all subjects nearest my heart, one I have looked anxiously for ever since I became a reader of The Home, and one which I humbly opine to be equal if not paramount to all others yet discussed. Please give us the second chapter on the lying and deceptions so ruinously carried on between

and deceptions so ruinously carried on between husbands and wives.

All lying, even the little "white lies" that fashion has styled "bits of sacred fibs," leave their damaging influences upon the character of he or she who may stoop to avail themselves of so filmsy a subterfuge. But to measure its ruinous efforts in these relations requires an abler pen than mine.

Think of it! Two loving beings occupying the most sacred relations of this life, deliberately

Think of it! Iwo loving beings occupying the most sacred relations of this life, deliberately lying and deceiving each other! Think of its enormity! What I cannot understand is the motive which actuates them, for I have certainly known most excellent, most estimable couples in other respects resort to this destroying practice, when the truth would have served them far better. Haven't you, reader?

SHAMS. SOME SPECIMEN ONES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
ENGLEWOOD, Ill., March 8.—Lest The Home friends will imagine before they have read this letter through that I am talking of the bugbears, -of men in particular, -pillow-and-shee shams, that many housekeepers use to cover up soiled linen, I will hasten to undeceive them It is a different kind of sham altogether. We have our sham lady and gentleman; the first will adorn herself with dollar jewelry and cheap laces, and imagine they are genuine, and that other people share with her the same belief. The sham gen-tieman will wear Brazilian pebbles, and try to convince his friends and himself that they are genuine diamonds. I know people who, if they possess a piece of statuary and stuffed bird or other ornament, will at once place it in the front window,—to be admired by passers-by, which, I suppose, is well enough as long as it contributes to their vanity. Then we have our young lady and young gentleman shams who look upon all labor as vuigar and not becoming them,—which, by the way, needs correcting. A quarter of a century has vastly changel tastes in this respect. Then there were no female help in the family, when there were daughters alike equally shared in the domestic toil. It is in varie at the sist, but mothers and daughters alike equally shared in the domestic toil. It is in vain at the present day for the jaded mother to expect any assistance in the culinary department from her daughters,—the "Mays," "Mamiea," and "Matties" of the present day. Oh, no! they must not be seen in the knochen,—it's decidelly yulgar,—but must spend their time, if not away at Madame Pompadours's finishing school, in the parlor or sitting-room, in full dress, either thrumming the piano or reading light literature, and the result is that there is a vast number of more than desless people thrown upon the world, who remind one of the abarvast number of more than ascless people thrown upon the world, who remind one of the abandoned hulls sometimes picked up at sea, with only a monkey on board. With the present false notions that prevail, how is the matter to be remedied! People in making estimates of others should take the dress into consideration, and should remember that the soldier in ourchasing a sword examines the value and quality of the blade, not of the scabbard.

Wallflower,—who is reveling in the land of flowers,—will you take your homeward fly with our robins! There is one flome friend who has thought of you many times in your wanderings.

thought of you many times in your wanderings. Every plant that I possessed—together with your generous gift—perished by Jack Frost's icy touch. You may know I felt badly enough over their loss. Fill every available place in trunk and knopsack with trophies to bring home with you.

Calla Lily.

SOME OF ITS BEAUTIES.

MATTOON, Ill., March 3.—Tones harmonio arranged falling upon the ear find responsive in all its forms is inherent in mortals. From the time when the morning stars sang together at the laying of the earth's foundation to the present age, music has held its sway over man-

The voice is naturally the med'um of expres sion of melody; and not to mortals alone is it vouchsafed. The various songsters of the feathered tribes delight in pouring forth their hymns of praise in notes of such exquisite tone that humanity fails to reproduce them; but man

that humanity fails to reproduce them; but man has accomplished wonders by the invention of instruments that represent the many sounds that are expressed vocally.

To Mercury is ascribed the origin of instrumental music. The god noticed a dried torfoise in its shell; the sinews were stretched tightly, and, as the wind passed over them, there were certain intonations like those of the Æolian harp. As the sinews lay from edge to edge of the shell, they resembled in form the lyre, which was modified by many changes in the endeavor to procure the greatest compass of tone until there was produced the harp, whose strings are often swept by hunds that quicken into thrilling streams its slumbering melody; the same shape is found in that instrument which is the preference of cultivated society,—the pianoforte.

which is the preference of cultivated society,—
the planoforte.

Civilization with its rapid strides has left its
impress upon this as upon other, and the last stands
forth as an improver upon those preceding it.
In this age we see the delicately-tuned and exquisitely-made instruments that have been the
outgrowth of long practice in this "sweetest of
all arts." Savage nations lwere wont to lead
their armies to battle by the beating of deep
drums and the blowing of conch-shells, which,
though lacking the essential element of music,
—barmony,—yet caused the inspiration in those
untutored hordes that the fine military bands of
the present day give, and revived courage that
seemed to be on the wane as readily as do the
patriotic airs of modern civilization. The negroes on the Southern plantations, with their
banjos and the melodious voices that are the
effit of the Creator to this long-suffering race,
produced more melody of the sort
that stirs the soul to its innerwift of the Creator to this long-suffering race, produced more melody of the sort that stirs the soul to its innermosts depths than many of our well-drilled musicians could have done. With the former, melody came as a spontaneous ontourst of feeling; with the latter, a well-studied art that lacked the inspiration which characterizes true music. It is not cultivation sione that affords the charm that binds the spirit as with silken feeters, but the soul must feel the beauty and reality of the sentiment pervading the melody. A man with music in his soul may take an ordinary jewsharp, and, by regulating his breath ody. A man with music in his soul may take an ordinary jewsharp, and, by regulating his breath to give the required modulation, create tunes sounding like those upon a sweet-toned guitar; while another, who knows but the theoretical side of the art, would, with the aid of a fine instrument, fail to evoive such strains as would touch the depths of one's consciousness. It is eminently suitable that music should form a portion of Divine worship; there is a lifting up and soaring away from earthly cares that nothing else can include. In some of the grand choruses rendered at cathedrais one almost ceases to exist; there is a going out, and the sum of the grand choruses rendered at cathedrais one almost ceases to exist; there is a going out, and the sum of the grand choruses rendered at cathedrais one almost ceases to exist; there is a going out, and the sum of the grand choruses rendered at cathedrais one almost ceases to exist; there is a going out, of the sum of the grand continuence of the grand continuence of the sum of

work by the same authority. Ar singers comprising a body of twingle service lifted their voices the hearers mounted with their earthly cares. As music was cachurches alone for centuries, it ly solemn effect upon the hear used for the expression of all c But in the present age it pervad life. Its influence is felt in sect religious circles, and is proving refining as well as gratifying a daily life.

RECIPES, E THE "CRAZY STIT To the Editor of The T LA PORTE, Ind., March 5.—W ber of The Home be kind en-the directions for crocheting the directions for croneling as "crazy stitch"? Also direct lace for trimming flannel. I be reader of The Tribune, and the favor I have asked. Hoping as kind enough to respond, I with

"TRAINING-DAY" GING CHICAGO, March 3 .- Some recipe for old-fashioned "train bread. I have for years mad will send it: One cup molas sugar, two teaspoonfuls alum, fuls soda, one-half cup butte Roll out, cut in squares creases ll have something to make NERVOUSNES

To the Editor of The CHICAGO, March 3.—"An asks for a remedy for nervous ber of years I was afflicted with and the medicine which aff was extract of valerian. Whe at its hight and produced a co friend who was a believer in a tried the effect of mesmeri very successful. He did no to produce sleep, but stopped afforded much relief.

To the Editor of The CHARITON, Ia., Feb. 26.-I long time a subscriber to THI ways read The Home first. ways read The Home hrst. I obliging are the members of T bold to but in a little plea fo regard to kumyss. Will so member furnish a recibe for not merely the formula, but tails; how long it takes to ma like, what its taste is like, and will be greatly obliged to any kind enough to furnish the de A TENNES

To the Editor of The JANESVILLE, Wis., March 3 kind Mab for telling us how from marble. It is what I have for some time.

For the benefit of those wh desserts I will give my recipding, which is most excellent ding, which is most excellent
six arounges, and sprinkle wit
six about two hours; boil o
the yolks of three eggs, three
sugar, a heaping spoonful o
into the milk while boiling, a
utes. When nearly cold pou
Make a frosting of the whi
sugar, spread over the puddi
in a pan of water, and let it b
reason for putting in a pan o
went the oranges from cookin

KEROSENE FOR TH To the Editor of The the article upon the use of ke ing the growth of the hair ' consideration its effect upo hair." I never imagined it n one to use any kind of prepor thicken what Nature had artificial aid. If properly a the odor of the "vile stuff" pear in a very short time; smarting sensation, the scall eased condition.) I know wh by my own experience too although many of my friends ed by its use, and not one converted into beroines by its can thicken our scanty locks led an article as kerosche, arc ance, don't throw cold water help the sisterhood in endeav well as beautiful.

To the Editor of The CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—My ht the mistake of crediting me v cation signed Kerosene. He Conductor could see my l morning, he would think th resembled the shaggy coat of resembled the shaggy coat of dog than a bald pate covery fuzz." I hope no one, after c with this inflammable oil, will ed lamp or a fire, or we may eidents to chronicle. I send thin hair, given a friend by who said that, it had been u sults by herself and five d strong tea of common sage, for the hair. It has a tend hair dark—so blondes, bewar Corn-cake for breakfast. Corn-meal, one pint sweet corn-cake for breakfasts corn-meal, one pint sweet spoonfuls flour, one tablespotablespoonfuls melted but spoonful salt, two teaspoonf one egg. Mix into a nice bake in a hot oven twenty immediately. It is excell three-quarters of an hour, ar with the meat course. Dox

SICK CANA To the Editor of The CHICAGO, March 6.—Please

which for three months and footed, songless, and so shal scarcely able to sit on his peenough, but about half the taspen-leaf. The bird, thoug is a splendid singer, and I rean. RAG CARPE FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. shildren, floriculture, and a teresting subjects have be some good housewife inter

please answer me one quest carpets? What will color of Oh, do some one relieve n To the Editor of : CHICAGO, March 2.—Th idle in my cranium to hu right, bona fide want. I'v dred things, though there's or no place like the head o book for getting one's wa "Charity begins at home," charitable in that awful brace me. Just think, wi brace, which embraces my that I've wanted a long-fe usually they're not long the conductor of that was conduct was reconducted. conduct me gracefully to long want may want lone If any one knows what l

To the Editor of T Curcago, March 8.—Are some church, go to some attend every means of gra ready to make long pri would answer, No. We likind of Christians. A Chr is always ready to help help, whether in the chi Christian is one who doe Christian is one who does talk with those of his own one who is ever ready to da kind word to his neighbour, whether poor or richis one who carries his or his one who carries his or his church with them; in his own home as no grumbler, but uselessness of repining best of everything. I have

is department was intro-t was called, or at least ladies' department, and en up to them. After a be suspitions that certain w men in disguise; others and some of these gave which all were glad to em, however, were of i, however, were glad to i, however, were of no aleas they amused the m for the time out of hey did at last sail under iwas honorable. Toress our contempt for Rockford corresponders

esented. Such letters others are evidently one of many who, spire to be correspondents.

household treasure, that
to slip out of your hands
he have nothing better to
sense, and pretend to be
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least and pretend to be
and have nothing better to
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least and pretend to be
and house they are
An Honest Woman. TING.

APTER WANTED.

is., March 7.—Fern Leaf. weeks ago was a good sted; but we want another takes up half our alotted I have looked anxiously numbly opine to be equal if all others yet discussed. econd chapter on the lying-

e little "white lies" that "bits of sacred fibs," leave ences upon the character of toop to avail themselves of age. But to measure its these relations requires an

loving beings occupying the ms of this life, deliberately seach other! Think of its cannot understand is the sthem, for I have certainly it, most estimable couples but to this destroying practive would have served them you, reader? FORTY-TWO

HAMS. ton of The Tribune.

March 8.—Lest The Home

before they have read this I am talking of the bugusekeepers use to cover up en to undeceive them d of sham altogether. We and gentleman; the first with dollar jewelry

and imagine that other people ame belief. The sham gename belief. The sham gensailian pebbles, and try to
and himself that they are
I know people who, if they
tatuary and stuffed bird or
at once place it in the frontired by bassers-by, which, I
ugh as long as it contributes
en we have our young lady
an shams who look ubon all
not becoming them,—which,
correcting. A quarter of a
changed tastes in this rewere no female help in the
were daugnters able to asere daugnters able to as and daughters able equally stic toil. It is in vain at the jaded mother to expest any allinary department from her "Mays," "Mamies," and "Mays," "Mamies," and present day. Oh, no! they a the kitchen,—it's decidedly spend their time, if not e Pompadour's finishing for or suting-room, in full ming the property of the control of the contro ming the piano or reading the result is that there is a board. With the present revail, how is the matter to ble in making estimates of the dress into consideration, per that the soldier in our mines the value and quality

the scabbard.

is reveling in the land of ske your homeward fly with is one Home friend who has I possessed—together with
—pershed by Jack Frost's
w know I falt dadly enough
hil every available place in
cwith trophies to bring home CALLA LILY. MUSIC.

ITS BEAUTIES. tor of The Tribune. irch 3.—Tones harmoniously

apon the ear find responsive in soul. The love of melody erent in mortals. From he earth's foundation to the has held its sway over manrally the medium of expres nd not to mortals alone is it

various songsters of the notes of such exquisite tone

notes of such exquisite tone
s to reproduce them; but man
wonders by the invention of
represent the many sounds
vocally.

The god noticed a dried tor;
the sinews were stretched
be wind bassed over them,
intonations like those of the
the sinews lay from edge to
they resembled in form the
diffied by many changes in the
ire the greatest compass of
as produced the harp, whose
wept by hands that quicken
ams its slambering melody;
found in that instrument
rence of cultivated society.

Its rapid strides has left its as upon other arts. Cenh other, and the last stands wer upon those preceding it, the delicately-tuned and extruments that have been the practice in this "sweetest of nations were wont to lead tale by the beating of deep wing of conen-shells, which, e essential element of music, aused the inspiration in those that the fine military bands of tye, and revived courage that he wane as readily as do the we, and revived courage that when as readily as do the lodge civilization. The peneral plantations, with their leddious voices that are the to this long-suffering race, melody of the sort le, soul to its inner-than many of our well-could have done. With the me as a spontaneous outpurst the latter, a well-stadied art spiration which characterizes not cultivation adone that afaat binds the spirit as with the soul must feel the beauty sentiment pervading the meiner

sentiment pervading the meimusic in his soul may take an
, and, by regulating his breath
red modulation, create tunes
se upon a sweet-toned guidar;
o knows but the theoretical
uld, with the aid of a fine inviove such strains as would
of one's consciousness.
Suitable that music should
Divine worship; there is a
ring away from earthly cares
an induce. In some of the
endered at cathedrals one alexist; there is a going out, a
Heaven, that is not experithe wings of song. By
command Levi was
of the wings of song.
Gearly days of Divine
nd others by inspiration wrote
were rendered by the
devoted their lives to

work by the same authority. And as the trained singers comprising a body of two hundred for a single service lifted their voices in tuneful praise, the hearers mounted with them beyond their earthly cares. As music was cultivated by the caurches atone for centuries, it had a more deeply solemn effect upon the hearers than when used for the expression of all classes of ideas. Christian because vou are often found in places of worship. Church attendance is an excellent thing; but dou't think that that is all that is required of us, to make us Christians emissions circles, and were easily discouraged both with business matters and things at home. Now, a true Christian is one who is slow to anger, plenteous in mercy always abounding in every good work. Christian because vou are often found in places of worship. Church attendance is an expectation. work by the same authority. And as the trained singers comprising a body of two hundred for a single service lifted their voices in tuneful praise, the hearers mounted with them beyond their the hearers at the same services at the same for centuries, it had a more deeply solemn effect upon the hearers than when itself or the expression of all classes of these is solemn effect upon the hearers than when used for the expression of all classes of ideas. But in the present age it pervades every walk of life. Its influence is felt in secular as well as religious circles, and is proving one of the most refining as well as gratifying attributes of our daily life.

MAUD LEE.

RECIPES, ETC. THE "CRAZY STITCH."

To the Editor of The Tribune. ber of The Home be kind enough to give me the directions for crocheting the stitch known as "crazy stitch"? Also directions for knitting lace for trimming flaunel. I have long been a reader of The TRIBUNE, and this is the first favor I have asked. Hoping some one will be kind enough to respond, I will be PATIENT.

"TRAINING-DAY" GINGERBREAD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Some one asks for recipe for old-fashioned "training-day" ginger-bread. I have for years made the same, and will send it: One cup molasses, one-half cur sugar, two teaspoonfuls alum, two tablespoonfuls soda, one-half cup butter, one cup water.

fals sods. On the squares creased on too, and you will have something to make you think of the days "When you and I were young." B. NERVOUSNESS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CEICAGO, March 3.—"An Anxious Mother asks for a remedy for nervousness. For a num-ber of years I was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, and the medicine which afforded most relief was extract of valerian. When the disease was at its hight and produced a constant shaking, a friend who was a believer in animal magnetism tried the effect of mesmerism, which proved very successful. He did not carry it so far as to produce sleep, but stopped the shaking and afforded much relief.

KUMYSS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHARITON, Ia., Feb. 26.-I have been for s long time a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, and always read The Home first. Having seen how obliging are the members of The Home, I make colling are the members of the Home, I make boild to put in a little plea for information in regard to kumyss. Will some well-informed member furnish a recipe for making kumyss; not merely the formula, but entering into de-tails; how long it takes to make it what it looks like, what its taste is like, and all about it? ill be greatly obliged to any one who will be A TENNESSERAN IN IOWA.

THANKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 3.—I wish to thank kind Mab for telling us how to remove stains from marble. It is what I have wanted to know for some time.

For the benefit of those who are fond of nice desserts I will give my recipe for orange pud-ding, which is most excellent: Peel and cut up ex oranges, and sprinkle with sugar; let them sit about two hours; boil one pint milk, beat the yolks of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of spear, a heaping spoonful of corn-starch; stripto the milk while boiling, and stir three minutes. When nearly cold pour over the oranges. Make a frosting of the whites and half cup spear, spread over the pudding, set in the oven in a pan of water, and let it brown lightly. The reason for putting in a pan of water is to pre-vent the oranges from cooking.

MRS. EMORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. . MILWAUKER, Wis., March 1.—The writer of he article upon the use of kerosene for promoting the growth of the hair "did not take into consideration its effect upon a thick head of hair." I never imagined it necessary to advise one to use any kind of preparation to beautify or thicken what Nature had bestowed without artificial aid. If properly and discreetly used, the odor of the "vile stuff" will entirely disaped an article as kerosene, and a little persever-ance, don't throw cold water upon our efforts to belo the sisterhood in endeavors to be honest as well as beautiful. KEROSENE.

CORN-CAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- My husband laughed at the mistake of crediting me with the communication signed Kerosene. He said that, "if the Conductor could see my head early in the morning, he would think that it more closely resembled the shaggy coat of a Newfoundland dog than a hald nate covered with a doubtful " I hope no one, after deluging their head with this inflammable oil, will approach a lighted lamp or a fire, or we may have some sad accidents to chronicle. I send a safe remedy for
thin hair, given a friend by a lady physician,
who said that it had been used with good results by herself and five daughters: Make a strong tea of common sage, and use as a wash for the hair. It has a tendency to turn light

hair dark-so blondes, beware.

Corn-cake for breakfast: One pint sifted corn-meal, one pint sweet milk, two table-spoonfuls alour, one tablespoonful sugar, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder, one egg. Mix into a nice smooth batter, and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes, and serve immediately. It is excellant when steamed e-quarters of an hour, and served at dinner ith the meat course. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SICK CANARY. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 6.—Please, good sisters, tell a man what is the matter with his canary bird, which for three months and more has been sorefooted, songless, and so shaky at times as to be scarcely able to sit on his perch. He cats well enough, but about half the time shivers like an aspen-leaf. The bird, though some 5 years old. is a splendid singer, and I must save him if I can

OLD BOY. RAG CARPETS. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 14.—As matrimony, children, floriculture, and a thousand other ineresting subjects have been well discussed, will some good housewife interested in The Home please answer me one question in regard to rag carpets? What will color cotton rags maroou? Oh, do some one relieve me and oblige home-spun. L. B. C.

A SPECIMEN "WANT." To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 2.—The idea has long lain idle in my cranium to hunt up a want-a downright, bona fide want. I've wanted half a hundred things, though there's no place like home, or no place like the head of the home's pocketbook for getting one's wants satisfied. Still, "Charity begins at home," and it will not be charitable in that awful waste-basket to embrace me. Just think, what a waste to embrace, which embraces my long-felt want, not that I've wanted a long-felt embrace, because usually they're not long felt. Nonsense! If the conductor of that waste-basket sees fit to conduct me gradefully to its awful depths, my long want may want long, before it's answered. If any one knows what I want, please tell me. by one knows what I want, please tell me.

WHO ARE CHRISTIANS?

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 8.—Are all who belong to some church, go to some Sunday-school, who attend every means of grace, and who are ever ready to make long prayers, Christians? I would answer, No. We have too many of this kind of Christians. A Christian is one who has the love of God in his or her heart, and one who always ready to help those who may need help, whether in the church or out of it. A Christian is one who does not merely meet and caristian is one who does not merely meet and talk with those of his own social standing, but one who is ever ready to do a kind act, or speak a kind word to his neighbors, whoever they may be, whether poor or rich. A Christian in heart is one who carries his or her Christianity out of the church with them; who is just as good in his own home as elsewhere; who is no grumbler, but one who feels the uselessness of repining, and makes the best of everything. I have seen some people who is no grumbler, but one who feels the uselessness of repining, and makes the best of everything. I have seen some people who

To be Christians we must be washed by the precious blood of Christ. We must ever have on the breastplate of righteousness; and let us ever remember to take everything to God in prayer, and ask Him to make us Christians in heart, and not mere professors. A HORRIBLE PROBABILITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 6.—In THE TRIBUNB of March 1 Bachelor touchingly requests the advice of the sisters of The Home in regard to his contemplated marriage. Will he listen to a word from me? He remarks that, through the strategy of her mother, the father's sanction, and his own weak heart, they are engaged. He also adds that the object of his affections reads THE TRIBUNE. Before venturing to take the important step, would it not be well to consider calmly that the chances are that after the knot is fied his mother-in-law will take good care to repay him with interest for his delicate allusion to her "strategy"? Possibly even by this time he realizes fully how much better it would have been for him if his adored one, and the family generally had never formed the habit of perusing these columns. ETHEL ALLES.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 16.-For a long time have been an interested reader of The Home, and now I am going to follow the example of Sister Flo and Fannie, and "walk in." I do not wish to discuss matrimony with the gushing lady of this city, nor have I any small boys to lecture: I shall simply write against "bangs." To see women and girls with their front hair cut off about two inches from the roots, and combed over their foreheads, looks simply ridiculous. over their forcheads, looks simply ridiculous. Going through the school-rooms, or any place where there is an assembly of girls, and you will see two-thirds of them with their hair thus "banged," and one-half of the bangs have grown so long that the girls are continually pushing them back from their faces, when they stick up almost perpendicularly, to the great disgust of both their owners and other girls, and boys, too, for that matter. Well, I fancy I see the Conductor now from his over this letsee the Conductor now frowning over this let ter, or see it lying in the fatal waste-basket, and to avoid such a face I will close for this time, GRACE GREENLEAF.

LOOK TO THE CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—I lately listened t a most admirable sermon, the impressions of which will long remain. Among other similes was one comparing those who go through life unmindful of little else but self to the nambulist, who walks with antrospective eves, all thoughts turned inward, over giddy hights and yawning gulfs, filled with death and danger; sometimes to them there comes an awakening when there may be no friendly hand stretched forth to guide or save, and they fall to rise no more. It seemed to bring to mind a mother who had told me how determined she was that her son should never possess a gun or gunpowder; but this same mother, in perfect indifference, allows that boy to read the New York Ledger, and many others, even worse

To my mind the reading of such is by far more harmful than the injuries received from gua-powder. How many mothers there are wat seem to think that if they provide every neces-sary in the way of food, clothing, and comfort able rooms, there's nothing more required of them. Some have a mania to be considered skillful in the use of the needle; another to be the brilliant musician; another to dwell on aches and pains that in many cases are fancied; another to be the model housekeeper, which the whole household painfully realizes. bitions become the sum of their existence, and all else is swallowed up in them, thus gratifying their own selfsh love. To accomptish all these requires time and much thought, leaving none to spare for their children's mental

quirements, so the latter choose their own associates, their own amusements, their own reading, and more grief would be caused by the discovery of a muddr the odor of the "vile stuff" will entirely disappear in a very short time; and, if it produces a marting sensation, the scalp must be in a disassed condition. I know whereof I write and it my own experience too, not by hearsay, although many of my friends have been benefited by its use, and not one complained of any unpleasant sensation, or imagined themselves ed by its use, and not one complained of any unpleasant sensation, or imagined themselves
converted into heroines by its application. If we
can thicken our scanty locks by so easily obtained an article as kerosene, and a little perseversafety-guard more potent against cyll than
safety-guard more potent against cyll than
safety-guard more potent against cyll than safety-guard more potent against will than augnt else. Make yourself one with them, enter into their plans, their sports, and all that interests them, direct their reading, and discuss is with them, and I am sure the miserable flood of with them, and I am sure the miserable flood of vile papers, sold even in our best book-stores, can have no interest for them, for having formed some model of the good with the compare, they will be far less hable to be attracted by the bad, so that when they are to men and women grown, ready to fill their niche in the world, you, not having lived to self alone, need have no misgivings, even though not at their side to counsel. And when the summons comes to join "that inpumerable caravan" you will not then awaken to see them on the dizzy hights over the fearful abyss of iniquity, from whence there can be no outstretched arm to whence there can be no outstretched arm to

BUSY BEE. THE CRITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. NAPERVILLE, Ill., March 3 .- Some weeks ago an article appeared from the pen of Fern Leaf on the many deceptions practiced by the dwell ers on this terrestrial globe, and I, from my standpoint, have been looking for replies; for there was too much truth in it not to touch many a person, and women do love something to pick at each other about and tear each other to pieces on. Fern Leaf might have told of many more deceiving arts, and still adhered strictly to the truth, by which her letters are all characterized. Had she been a man she would characterized. Had she been a man she would have told of the corner on grain, the busy hours which were spent at the desk after the store was closed, for no one would ever think this untrue, when the time was spent with a group of joily fellows at—well, no matter where—cardiamom seeds are good to carry away all traces, and the trying gaslight and stupid figures make our eves red. Yes, Fern Leaf, you could have told all this and much more, but perhaps this has never come under your observation. I see at last one feminine has had the barbed arrow enter her heart, and she comes to find fault with you; savs you have had a strange experience. Now, I presume you dever met with the cases mentioned in your article, but still know them to be true. I wonder what particular fault or closk fitted Aunt Mab from Milwausee. It is certainly strange that one sister cannot write a truth without being taken to task for it, and so a brother of The Home comes in to show you the way he looks at the matter. What man can admire in a woman that is forever on the defensive, is more than I can discover. I like true grit and independence, but excause me from ever linking my life to a woman who is looking about always for some one to pick flaws in. I should be afraid she would ever want the last word, and I might desire that boon myself once in a while, and that would cause a disturbance. I am afraid Aunt Mab is one of those women who are never allowed a thought of their own. She says, "My husband says so." When old enough, the female portion of our family were taught to have a mind of their own; and the fitness of the lesson then taught has followed me through life, and if a woman ever calls me "her dear John." I hope she will not be a Republican because I am. I shall respect her ideas and wishes, I hope, and not try to make her a slave to mine. Hers may be much better than mine, and if she adheres to them in ladylike manner, I may be converted to them greatly to the advantage of both. have told of the corner on grain, the busy hours them in a ladylike manner, I may be converted to them; greatly to the advantage of both. Sisters of fine Home, be firm in the principles of right, and do not be afraid of speaking the truth. There are enough to back you in it. Find something better, higher, nobler than watching what your neighbors say and write, in order to criticise them. "Critics will excuse me if I compare them to animals with long ears, who. by gnawing vines, taught us the great advantage of pruning them."

RESURES AND WARNINGS To the Editor of The Tribune. MAYWOOD, Ill., March 2.-I, have been silent so long that it will take some time to exhaust my thoughts. So I am here again to-day to releve myself on that all-important subject, "Matrimony," but, when I fancy I see Oppoponux rising up in the distance, my voice fails me, and my pen fails from my quivering grasp. But no. I must quench the feeling, and be brave for once. So listen, Oppo. I "will" face the raging storm. But, without jesting. Oppo., little you know of the hundreds of homes that have been wrecked since you rolled that "apple of discord" into our happy circle, and not seem to care how they acted at home. of the many hearts that have been broken, and CURRENT GOSSIP.

Little did you think that your letter would CHARMING PATTY. O charming Patty.

nearly your romantic pen.

Little did you think that your letter would carry many of your own sex (that is, if you are a woman) into a very dangerous channel,—one which—if your influence had not ceased directly—would have wrought destruction all over our peaceful land. Husbands, wives, sons, and daughters would have been separated and scattered on all sides, and poverty and unhappiness would have been the result.

Would it not be fearful if such was the case, Oppo.? And I know I speak the mand of a good many when I say it has proven destructive to a certain extent, for right here in our Home do we not read the painful news of "John and his wife separating"? It is sad that even here we cannot have beace and harmony, but have to hear of family troubles. I am sorry for you, for I do not think any one can enjoy making a disturbance between man and wife. We are all very apt to make mistakes. But we should think a great mady times before we send our letters to a paper, for there they are read by thousands, and they have more influence than you think they have, for I have often heard men and women say, "It is in the paper, so it must be true."

Solet us be more careful what and how we write. Why, if a thunderbolt had dropped among us it could not have caused more commotion and destruction. And if the Queen herself had told me that a woman was capable of having so much insuence over her own sex, and could create so much stir as you, Oppo., have done, I should have told her that "she was deluged with a visionary dream."

Do not, Oppo., delude yourself with the thought that married life is such a "hideous existence" as your picture represents it to be. No. But to some it is worse than the prison cell, surrounded with naught but darkness and misery. The widow's life is indeed pitiable, and of course you are

the bright anticipations of youth crushed be-

darkness and misery. The widow's life is indeed pitiable, and of course you are just as likely to be one as you are to be a blooming bride again. And, if you have married for money, thicking that it is all that is necessary to secure a happy life, why then I am not surprised that you picture it in such a hideous,

derrading light.

But remember the ocean is not always foaming up modutains light. No: a very dear friend of mine once crossed when it was as smooth as a sheet of glass and as quiet as the grave. Such (co me) is life. There are always little vexa-tions that will arise to mar the peace and quiet of home. But if we would all try to please each other more, and oftener omit that "ungainty self," more than half of the troubles and unhappiness of married life would disappear.

FEMALE LAWYERS.

Their First Appearance upon the Pacific

San Francisco Call. The application of Mrs. Clara S. Foltz for writ of mandate against the Recents of the Hastings Law College, to compel them to admit her as a student, came up for argument yesterday afternoon before Judge Morrison, in the Fourth District Court. Mrs. Foltz, who is an admitted attorney of the Court, pleaded her own cause, aided, by permission of the Court, by Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, who is interested in the result of the application. The Trustees of the College were represented by L. B. Bishop and Delos Lake. The court-room was crowded, many ladies being present, among whom were noticed prominent adherents of the woman-

suffrage movement.

The attorneys in the room were much interested and amused at the novel spectacle of women arguing at a bar of justice, for this is the first instance of the kind in the city. They quaked somewhat, however, at the disregard musty old records of by-rone ages, and the sarcasm with which the opinion of some ancient wearer of the ermine, dead and gone these many years, was referred to. Precedents, which it was fondly hoped would establish the disabil-ity of women to practice law, and coatend for laurrels in a protession where much of the hypocrisy and bestiality of human depravity is with many things calculated to unsex a female with many things calculated to unsex a female practitioner, and degrade, her in her own and the eyes of the public, were contemptuously shown to be no precedents at all, for, though probably of force in the dark ages in which those opinions were delivered, they have no bearing whatever upon the present enlightened day, when woman is entering every arena where was route his foot. It was also year clear, as man puts his foot. It was also very clear, as Judge Lake said, that if women are admitted as attorneys, they will go before a jury with a great sympathy, previously excited in behalf of great sympathy, previously excited in behalf of their cause, springing from the chivalry with which their sex is treated, and therefore place their male opponents at a disadvantage, as they can stir no such profitable sentiments. This was shown by the changeful motions of the com-pany festenday, for a beam of pleasure seemed to float over the place when a point was made in favor of the ladies, and a sense of disappointment at anything that told against them. Mrs. Foliz opened the case by briefly stating that the applied for admission to the law school and was turned away, and the points wherein she considered the faculty had exceeded its powers. She held that under the act of the Legislature, by which Judge Hastings loaned \$100,000 to the State to found the Law College, it became a branch of the State University, to which women are admitted under the laws of the State. the State.

Mr. Bishop made an able reply, and was fol-

lowed by ex-Judge Lake, both of whom con-tended that the college was a private institu-tion, the trustees of which possessed the power to either accept or reject applicants. That Judge Hastings loaned the money to the State as good security, reserving the power to himself appoint trustees.
Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon replied, saying

Mir. Laura De Force Gordon replied, saying she found very little law in the argument of the learned counsel, but a good deal as to the disabilities of woman mentalty and physiologically, to which on a piatform she thought she could successfully reply. She then went lengthily into the merits of the case, in which the trustees of the college got rather rough handling.

After the arguments, Judge Morrison announced that he would reserve his decision.

The ladies, in speaking, laid off their cloaks and hats. They were comprimented by the atd hats. They were complimented by the at rneys on the terse and able manner in which y had presented their case.

KATRINA LIKES ME POODY VELL.

Somedimes ven I'm a feeling bad,

Chase dings dev don'd go right,
I gut so kinder awful sick,
Und lose my absende.
Une ven I go me to der house,
Und by dot daple sit.
Dot widdles makes nie feel gwide bale,
Und I don'd kin ead a bit.

My head dot shbins arount unt rount,

Und my eyes dem look so vild,
Dot of my mudder she vas dere,
She voodn' know her snild.
Dot is der dime Katrina comes,
Und nice vords she does aell:
Mit her heart a busding out mit loaf,
For she likes me poody vell.

She gifes me efery kind of dings Dot sae cinks will done me goet;
She cooks me sibleudid sassage mead.
Und oder kinds of foot;
She ties vet rags arount my head
When dot begins to shvell,
Und soaks my feet mit Brandred's bills,
for she likes me poody vell,

She sings me nice und poody songs,
Mit a worce dot's shweed und glear,
Und savs, 'Dot of I vas to die
She voodn'd leef a year.'
Of dot aind so, or if id is.
I don'd vas going to dell;
But dis much I am villing to shwore—
She likes me poody vell.

I Pritzel.

Annexation Sentiment in Canada. A correspondent of the Nashua (N. H.) Te'egraph, writing from Montreal, says that at no time has the sentiment in favor of the annexation of the Dominion to the United States been as strong as it is at the present time. The movement, as the writer calls it, is quiet but significant. It is not the result of any fresh admiration for the United States on the part of Canada, but the necessity of the situation. The fact that the dollar of the United States has come to be as good as that of any nation is one of the canses attributed for the change of sentiment. Again, thoughtful men in Canada see that the tariff of the United States may be reinh, writing from Montreal, says that at no ment. Again, thoughtful men in Canada see that the tariff of the United States may be reduced, while the increasing debt of Canada and its top-heavy government will render it impos-sible for her Parliament to reduce duties or other taxes. Every year the necessity of hav-ing free admission to the markets of the United States is impressed upon the people of Canada. They hoped to obtain this by the means of a reciprocity treaty, but all hopes in that direction reciprocity treaty, but all hopes in that direction have failed out. The annexation sentiment is found almost exclusively in business circles. Indeed, there is no real sentiment in favor of annexation which does not have its

origin in business necessity. For several years I have used Dr. Jayne's Ex-For several years I have used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in my family, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great beneat from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care, when necessary, and the teacuers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine. —J. S. Edwards. Principal of Providence Conf. Sem., East Greenwood, R. I.

New Fork World.
Weak though my song, still let it be
A heart-felt offering to thee, For thou hast lightened dreary days, Thou whom 'twere falsehood to dispraise,

Oft have I gazed upon thy form, Glowing and graceful, sweet and warm; What though thou wert a trifle brown, Thou wert the toast of half the town, O charming Patty.

Yes, all men loved thee, worshiped thee. If thou wert crusty, they'd agree It added to thy charms; and, when Thou were not crusty, all the men Said, "Charming Patty,"

And who shall say that they were wrong, Or i, for praising thee in song? No one will venture it, I swear, When I thy Caristian name declare, O Oyster Patty.

FEEDING RATTLESNAKES.

New York Sun.

Lately a number of very fine specimens nakes, both venomous and harmless, have been added to the attractions of the Aquarium. There are among them rattlesnakes, copperheads, water moccasins, adders, vipers, king snakes, fox snakes, chicken snakes, boa constrictors, and many others, so that the collection is an un usually large and fine one, both by reason of its comprehensiveness and the fine condition of the

specimens it includes. Poisonous snakes very seldom take food in captivity. Of some species, no specimen has ever been found that would do so. As a rule, they obstinately starve themselves, sometimes living for nine or even twelve months withou eating, growing gradually weaker, day by day until they finally die. Crotaius Horridus is no that sort of a snake. He is practical, ready in adapting himself to circumstances, and if ne hungry, is so because nothing digestible is hand to be killed and swallowed.

Mr. Bergh objects to soakes being fed with living animals. So when the rattlesnakes monthly meal-time comes, as it did on Thursday last, he is never an invited guest. An hour was chosen when there were no strangers in the Aquarium, and the dinner was served. Manager Butler acted as Superintendent, at a respectful distance. Dr. Dorner blayed head waiter, and hal two able assistants. A large, fat rat was put in the eage of a rattlesnake about three feet long. The rat manufested a cheerful fait. feet long. The rat manifested a cheerful indif ference to the situation, that was no doubt be on the happy delusion that its companion was simply a harmless big worm. It trotted uncon-cernedly over the outlying sections of snake, peered down among the coils for something to peered down among the cous for something to eat, and stared with innocent surprise and curi-osity at the upraised loudly-rattling tail. Its nonchalance actually seemed to astonish the snake, and caused him to hesitate about open-ing hostilities against such a cool customer. That situation was maintained for five min-utes. All that time the rattlesnake's warning notes were sounding, and it lay coiled with its neck curved ready to strike, and its eyes fairly biazing with malignant ferocity. At length it struck at the rat—and missed. The rat seemed to think nothing more of the occurrence than that the worm wanted to change its position and was somewhat in a hurry about it. There was no apparent alarm, but only an access of curiosity in the mind of the frisky rodent about the quivering, whizzing tail, to satisfy himself concerning which he walked deliberate ly up to it and sinelled it. As he did so the snake struck again, and that time caught his victim's left hind leg. A horrible thing Crotation Was Horribus Was in that

victim's left hind leg. A horrible thing Crotatius Horridus was in that moment of pouncing upon his victim. (The fist, broad head was opened into an enormous mouth; in the widely-distended jaws the large, hooked, venomous faugs were erected; the eves glowed with fury, Quicker than sight could follow the motion the deadly blow was inflicted. One instant the snake was motionless, the next its fangs were fastened in the leg of the struggling, squeaking, and now thoroughly alarmed rat, and the next it had returned to its former ing, and now thoroughly alarmed rat, and the next it had returned to its former attitude, still threatening, but simply following, with watchful eyes, the movements of its victim, without essaving any further attack. The frightened rat lost instantly the use of the leg that had been struck. On its other three-legs, it first sprang about as if in wild terror, then dragged itself around the care more and more slowly; at length it crawled among the coils of the snake, and there expired. Thirteen minutes clapsed from the time it was bitten until it was dead.

Aimost immediately the snake proceeded to the swallowing process. There was no preparatory moistening, coiling upon, and pressing of

the swallowing process. There was no prepara-tory moistening, coiling upon, and pressing of the body. The snake simply seized the rat's head in his mouth, and commenced operations. His upper jaw is built in two sections, right and left, and he can move them separately, back-ward or forward. Hooking the teeth of one section into the marks between these section into the rat's hide, he would slide the section into the rat's hide, he would slide the other section forward a little and take a fresh nold with its teeth. Then the first that made fast would let go, come to the front, and rig a new purchase. In that way, by alternate advances of the right and left sections of his upper

yan, he slowly pushed his dinner down. But it took him twenty minutes to do it.

Several other rats were fed to the rattlesnaices, with little variation of incident, except that their individual characteristics were variously displayed. None was as unconscious of dan ger and impudently sociable as the first, and none was as plucky as the seventh, which, upon receiving the fatal bite, sprang at the snake to make fight. The poison was too active in the courageous little fellow's veins, however. Even is he reached the reptile's neck his limbs stiffened, his jaws became set, and he rolled stiffened, his jaws became set, and he rolled over on his back, weakly kicking and gasping for some minutes, and then died. The quickest death was that of the fourth rat, which was bitten in the head, fell immediately, and was seemingly dead in less than a minute.

Dr. Dorner, who knows almost as much about snakes as if he had made them, explains that, as soon a rettlessake has eaten in explains that, snakes as if he had made them, explains that, as soon as a rattlesnake has eaten in captivity, the quantity and activity of its poison increases, quickly causing the interval between the bite and its fatal result, upon small animals at least, to become very short indeed. But if fed too

often, the reptile's venom loses in activity, so that sometimes several bites are insufficient to PERILS OF A HUMORIST.

Birdette's Letter from Wabash, Ind, I have suffered such a terrible fright since leaving New Carlisle this morning. One of the numerous trains on which I travel was late, of course, and the consequence was that I had to wait over in Peru several hours. This is the city where all the Peruvian bark used in the United States is manufactured. I saw a Peruvian dog manufacture some. He had a boy on the fence, and was giving him Peruvian bark enough every minute to scare all the ague out of America for the next ten years. But I

I went to a hotel in Peru, and took room with a fire, a lame window-curtain, an invalid waterpitcher, and some other portable articles of furniture in it, and left my baggage carelessly plied up in great stacks around the room. Judge of my dismay when, after leaving the room for a few moments, I returned to discover that a desperate attempt had been made by a party of men, who had evidently been following party of then, who had evidently been following me for several days, to steal my diamond necklace. You remember the necklace very well, of couse; it is the same one I lectured in last season, and was a present from Khaili Bey, to whom it had descended among the family jewels. It was originally obtained by his grandfather, who was a Buddhist priest and stole the necklace from the income. grandfather, who was a Buddhist priest and stole the necklace from the image of Bhundal-up-Ghud. in the hill district, Jabbal-al-Jal. The stones were unusually large and brilliant, and some of them weighed nearly four ounces when killed and dressed. It was valued at \$34,000. The robbers, four in number, who had probably seen me wearing it, and Iad followed me for several days, were masked, and effected an entrance into my room by climbing a telegraph pole about two miles down the Wabash track. Thence they "comed" along the wire until they got into town, when they got onto the roof of the station and descended to the ground, went around behind the hotel, found aladder probably left there by some accomplices, got on to the roof of the hotel, entered the climney and worked their way down into the cellar. It was then easy work to come up the cellar-stairs, was then easy work to come up the cellar-stairs, go into the wash-room and wash their hands and remove their masks, and then they came out into the office and asked the clerk the number of my room. Then the deed was all but accomplished, when, by a piece of wonderful good fortune, I returned to my room, having been out in the back yard stealing enough wood to make the fire last fitteen minutes, just in time to prevent the spoliation of my jewelcase. The robbers escaped, leaving the hotel and the city in the same manner as they entered it. I think, indeed, I have been rather indiscreet, seeing that I travel alone, in wearing so much valuable jewelry. I inclose necklace was then easy work to come up the cellar-stairs,

creet, seeing that I travel alone, in wearing so much valuable jeweiry. I inclose necklace herewith. Hang it up on a nail in the Hawkeye office until I return home, and don't let Newt wear it every time he goes to a party.

A very thrilling accident happened to the train in which I went to New Carlisle yesterday. We were crossing a long bridge at a very high rate of speed, the Captain's chronometer indicating a gait of 2:17% on the first quarter, when suddenly the engineer stargered into the special

drawing-room ear in which I always travel,-big coal-stove in the middle, tool-chest at the end, and long seats at the sides, so you can lie down

and long sears at the sides, so you can be down and pound your ear when you are aweary,—the engineer came in with a face of ashy paleness and said to the conductor: "We are lost!" "What has happened?" eagerly asked the conductor.

I leaned forward and caught the engineer's

I leaned forward and caught the engineer's agonized whisper:
"She's blowed all the packin' clean out of the ash-pan!"

Few, few of the other passengers realized the imminent peril through which we were passing; but I sat and listened to the labored sound of the men at the pumps, and silently prayed that night or Blucher would come. Night came along after a while, and we were saved; but Blucher did not put in an appearance, and I afterwards learned that he was detained by deadness. deadness.

I am enjoying one of the pleasantest lecture

tours I ever made, and Providence is evidently on my side. I have nearly jost my diamonds, like Modjeska; had a railroad accident, like Roze; got myself scratched with a cat, like Carv; roze; got myself scratched with a cat, like Carr; sprained my back kicking over a piano-stool, like Nilsson; had a row about my dressing-room, like Minnie Hauk (janitor wouldn't iet me hang my overcoat on the gas-fixtures); eat onions, like Kellogg; and spell my name with a J. like Wilbelmj. The men who plunder the people from the platform have too long neglected their opportunities. opportunities, and I propose to make the stars of the musical world hump themselves around like comets if they have any more advertising incidents happen to them than I intend shall occur to inyself and my colleagues.

NEW ANECDOTES OF LAMB.

Macmillan's Magazine.

The following new and characteristic anecdotes of Charles Lamb are well worth preservation. They formed a part of the ample recol-lections of the late Mr. John Chambers, of Lee, Kent. Mr. Chambers was for many years a colleague at the East India House of Charles Lamb, of whom he had a keep appreciation and warm admiration. He himself is referred to in the Essay by Elia on the Superannuated Man under the letters Ch-, as "dry, sarcastic, and friendly," and in these words Lamb accurately

defines his character:

1. Lamb, at the solicitation of a city acquaint-1. Lamb, at the solicitation of a city acquaintance, was induced to go to a public dinner, but
stipulated that the latter was to see him safely
home. When the banquet was over Lamb reminded his friend of their agreement. "But
where do you live?" asked the latter. "That's
your affair," said Lamb, "you undertook to see
me home, and I hold you to the bargain." His
friend, not liking to leave Lamb to find his way
alone, had no choice but to take a hackney
coach, drive to islington, where he had a vague
notion that Lamb restded, and trust to inquiry
to discover his house. This he accomplished,
but only after some hours had been thus spent, but only after some hours had been thus spent, during which Lamb drily and persistently re-

fused to give the slightest clew or information in aid of his companion.

2. Lamb was one of the most punctual of in aid of his companion.

2. Lamb was one of the most punctual of men, aithough he never carried a watch. A friend, observing the absence of this usual adjunct of a business man's attire, presented him with a new gold watch which he accepted and carried for one day only. A colleague asked carried for one day only. A colleague asked Lamb what had become of it. "Pawned," was the reply. He had actually pawned the watch, finding it a useless incumbrance.

3. On one occasion Lamb arrived at the office

at the usual bour, but omitted to sign the at-tendance book. About midday he suddenly paused in his work, and, siapping his forenead as though illuminated by returning recollection, exclaimed loudly: "Lamb! Lamb! I have it;" and rushing to the attendance-book interpolated his name.

4. On one occasion Lamb was observed to enter the office hastily and in an excited manner, assumed no doubt for the occasion, and to leave by an opposite door. He appeared no more that day. He stated the next morning, in explanation, that as he was passing through Leaden hall market, on his way to the office, he acci hall market, on his way to the office, he accidentally trod on a butcher's heel. "I apologized," said Lamb, "to the butcher, but the latter retorted: 'Yes, but your excuses won't cure my broken heel, and — me, said he, seizing his knife, 'I'll have it out of you.'" Lamb fled from the butcher, and in dread of his pursuit dared not remain for the rest of the day at the India House. This story was accepted as a humorous excuse for taking a holiday without leave.

5. An unpopular head of a department came to Lamb one day and inquired: "Pray, Mr. Lamb, what are you about?" "Forty, next birthday," said Lamb. "I don't like your an-swer." said the chief. "Nor I your question," was Lamb's reply.

A LA TRUTHFUL GEORGE. Away at the southern end of Fourth avenue live two promising youngsters, whose father, being an upright and conscientious gentleman, has an enduring admiration for George Hatchet and his little Washington. Of course he took his hopefuls on his knees and told to them, as he trotted them to Barnaby Cross, the story of the ever green and eternal cherry-tree. In the course of events and time he bethought him to course of events and time he bethought him to make his two cherubs a present of a hatchet each, and in the course of events and time he discovered a cut on his cherished dwarf pear-tree. Suspecting the culprit and calling his posterity to him, "Boys," he said, frowning gloweringly, "who cut this pear-tree?" And then he waited in suspense to see whether he had another Washington in his family. Posterity No, 1—"I did it, pa, wif my little! het. I cannot tell a lie." Posterity No, 2—"No, he didn't, pa; I cut it wif my hatchet, and I'm the one 'at can't tell no lie." No, 1—"You didn't; I cut it myself." No, 2—"Whoobee! you didn't do no such thing!" No. 1—"You didn't; I cut it myself." No. 2—
"Whoopee! you didn't do no such thing!"
No. 1—"Yes, I did, pa, for there wasn't but
one pear-tree, and we drawed straws
which 'oud cut it, and—" No. 2—And I
drawed the short straw and cut the—"
No. 1—"Ain't you a-shamed! I drawed the
short straw and cut the tree, and you got
mad an' went off, and cut up our new carri'ge!"
Pa—"The dev—" No. 2—"Oo-ooh! I didn't
do no such thing! He cut it hisse'f, pa." No.
1—"I di-id-n-'t, now." No. 2—"You're a li—a
fibber!" And then the fond father took his
posterity each by the nape of the neek and
marched them to the carriage-house. The
mounful ruin that had been wrought there was
harrowing to contemplate, and the sounds that
went up from the carriage-house as the 'oridlereins descended upon those boys excited the went up from the carriage-house as the order-reins descended upon those boys excited the wonder of the neighbors and the chaotic cachi-nations of the chickens for two squares around. The father has confiscated the barchers, and now declares that too much George Washington will demoralize any family.

QUIPS.

A profound writer says, "We are created especially for one another." Then why blame the cannibals in wanting to get their share?

A mule's head is not capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what an extent the other end of him can be reared. An Italian has made a clock of bread. Some unprincipled persons might call this the knead of the hour, but it is best not to notice them. We never saw a phrase being so rapidly run

The wisest man we ever knew was a Jew who remarked: "I tells you vat it ish, young man, I buys my egsbericace vresh of ry day."—Baltimore Every Saturday.

into the ground by the newspapers as " never,

hardly ever." That is, hardly ever .- Norristown

Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the proverb 'A soft answer turneth away wrath," says that.
'It is better to speak paregorically of a person han to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him." he last rays of the setting sun were shining n the grided frame of a mirror before which a oung fon had been standing for hours, trying o arrange a refractory tie, when he exclaimed, Aha, at last its eventide!"

A large majority of persons who skate do so under the evident impression that the skates are strapped to the back of the head; but that is not the proper way.—Buffalo Express. If Congress recommends a uniform standard

of weights and measures for the civilized world, as has been proposed, David Davis and Alexander H. Stephens will be placed on equal footing.—New Orleans Picayune. A ballad of two continents:

"Now who is 'ere?" asked the Englishman
"Oh, I Ameer," said Yakoob Khan.

-Atlanta Constitution. Practical Yankee: "Well, yes, sir. I give in ractical lanket: "Well, yes, sir. I give in to you. Shakspeare was a genius. But he didn't kinder seem to put it to a practical use. Never benefited civilization with a washing-ma-chine, hor a patent turnip-peeler, nor anything of that sort. Still, he was a smart man."

"Mr. President, did you never keep a bar in connection with the White-House?" "No, Nevarts." "Well, hardly Evarts!" (This is the first time the "Pinafore" guy has been admitted to these columns. We are sorry for it this time, and apologize to the public for it, but under the circumstances the temptation was one we couldn't resist.)—Burdette.

Deservedly popular. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for it never fails. Physicians recommend it. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their noms de plums addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner," Answers will be published

No. 683.

PYRAMID-NO. 689.

* ***

From 1 to 2, pointed; 1 to 3, an ancient military

dance; 1 to 4, igneous; 1 to 5, part of an ancier gate; 3 to 2, a kind of armor; 3 to 5, festivals; to 4, similitudes; 4 to 5, pledges.

Caucago.

E. F. K.

POLYGON-NO. 690.

From 1 to 2, to braid; 2 to 3, to brown; 3 to 4, a horse; 5 to 4, a witch; 5 to 1, the hip; 1 to 3, a month; 4 to 2, an artificial cave; 5 to 3, a music al instrument; 5 to 2, the cry of a bird.

E. Nigma.

Across—A bird or an animal; an outcast; showy: a marine bird; light land; a plant. Down—In Brother Ike; aloft; an animal; a ramble; a regular ocean steamer; a town in Maine; a portculis set with spikes; that not; to allow; half of a bad

DIAMOND-NO. 692.

RHOMBOID-NO. 691.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis.

. . . .

the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. No. 680.

KETTLEHAT

KREE ARE

TEN V TED

T BAA I

LEVANTINE

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1 OE N ANI

N K P H E L I N E H A L 1 B U T O W E G O G A B

No. 686. Attendance No. 687. Cowhide. No. 688. Manchester, Liverpool Belfast, Madrid, Lisbon Frankfort, Moscow.

Howers, South Bend, Ind. has been reading and studying The Corner for some time, and now feels impelled to send is his answers and take a seat among the guessers. He modestly states that he cannot do as well as some of the others, but he thinks he can hold his end of Indiana up as well 'as any other man." He has all the solutions this week save the hour-glass and "Cowhide."

not now be an old bach.

E. P. K., city, meets with pretty good success this week, being hindered from an otherwise complete score by the two ladies who concealed their thoughts in verse last week—E. C. and H. T. Mr. K. suggests for the former "Bargains," and for the latter, "When it 'suits," He has a pyramid of queer words in this issue that is almost as hard to construct as one of those descried things belonging to the Khedive.

Garth, Paxton, Ill.

things belonging to the Khedive.

Garth, Paxton, ill., was too late with eight answers last week to receive a notice, but this week she is ahead of all competitors except, the South Bender, and is successful in fluding the proper answer to each node. It is a feather in her cap she may well be proud of. The lady will please accept thanks for puzzles sent. Now that the album has received an accession from one of the sisters, Miss clarit will please not forget her promise to send her carte. The Gallery would not be complete without the Paxton lady.

TIRED. So tired I am of all the world, O Sweet! So tired—so tired./ Sometimes I sit and dream Of falling hids that droop in Death's still sleep. And then the Earth fades from me like a stream

That dimples but a moment in the sun, Then hides itself deep underneath the ground. I wonder how 'twould seem to be quite dumo And speechless—deaf to every sound:

Sweet, And kiss the chill soft mouth with sorrowing path? And would your tears fail downward on the pands, Pallid, and purified of all Earth's stain?

Ah. God! to die and feel your lips again Upon my face in passionate sweet touch! To die and know your deep dark eyes afire With love of me! Dear God, Jask too much.

In Fleck; a vehicle; a pickle; a military leader coppose to the face; to disincumber; in Sphinx. KEMPTON, Ill. SAMSON. SQUARE WORD-NO. 693. An arrow; a plain; a changeling.

SOUARE WORD-NO. 694. A French coin; Saxon money; to linger. CHAMPAIGN, Ill. HENIDA RIDDLE-NO. 695. Naught but a head, when we're whole, you can

trace.

Cut us in twain, and we stand on one leg:
Think you 'tis strange we grow black in the face
Trying to dance on our one little peg?
When our wings sprout we will have to more faster,
That we look shorter then, none can deny;
Soon a change comes, bringing dire disaster,
We grow thin and frail, we have no wings to fly;
We're bought and we're sold (Oh, such treatment

craven!)

Drawn up and extended—'tis pity 'tis true—
We are taken, and held, and our faces are shaven.
Given black marks and stripes, all covered with At such a hard fate how well might we mutter; Yet we don't-we just pay for your bread and you butter.
Dixon, Ill.

ENENA CHANAGRA.

CHARADE-NO. 696, Should you the first the whole by the second.
You would by the whole quite cruel be reakoned;
If the first on the second is not well adjusted,
The whole, I am sure, will be quite disgusted.
Would you seek for the whole? Like little Jack

Horner,
or Mr. Jay Gould—'twill be found in a Corner.
BURLINGTON, Wis.
COOCHIE NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 697. I am composed of thirteen letters, and am a new scientific instrument.

My 12, 8, 7, 1, 4, is the Turkish Government.

My 5, 11, 3, 13, is a garden plant.

My 9, 2, 10, 6, is a denomination.

Cairo, Ill.

Quirk.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 698. I am composed of twenty-six letters, and am an I am composed of twenty-six letters, and an abild saying.

My 3, 17, 6, 11, is one of the United States.

My 19, 22, 23, 18, is a city in Italy.

My 2, 17, 6, 21, 13, is a river in Germany.

My 4, 15, 25, 1, 5, 4, 18, is a county in Illinois.

My 17, 24, 2, 20, 13, is a domestic animal.

My 8, 2, 15, 7, 10, was a President of the United

My 14, 18, 12, 3, 15, was the birthplace of a great navigator.

My 26, 1, 23, is the nickname of a boy.

My 16, 17, 1, 23, 18, 9, is a river in England.

Ottawa, Ill.

Linn. CORRESPONDENCE.

The rhyming square of Scotia has been received and will be published.

Youngster, city, ferrets out five of the hidden secrets, and they were Nos. 680, 681, 682, 685, and 688.

and 688.

Will, city, willingly gives what answers he has to the puzzles of the last number, and they are Nos. 680, 682, 683, 685, and 686. Towhead, Fulton, Ill., gives a better account of himself this week than for some time past, baving five of the nine,—Nos. 684, 685, 687, and 688, proving stickers.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., answers last week's knots so far as he is able with the limited time at his disposal. The Freeport and Dixon rhymes he was unversed in, but the remaining seven were solved all right. all right. Fritz, city, shows six of the questions properly

answered, and expresses the ovinion that second sight or mind-reading must be the cause of some of the good guessers' wonderful success. He thinks they are smart people, and in that he is just cor-Quirk, Cairo, Ill., forwards the results of his study between-times in unlocking the mysteries of last week. He gets mixed on the two squares, and as for the charades, well, he can't dance at all, and knows nothing of a "Cowhide." Five answers have the true ring about them.

Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., has been fortunate enough to knock the nine pins down, from "Kettlehat" to "Moscow." Nothing escapes his eagle eye. It was done, too, at a single sitting, and his letter was the first one received by the Old Man of the C. Pretty work, Brother Ike. Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., satisfactorily goes through with the whole list, and stops only at the Dixon charade. There was an error in Miss E. C.'s charade which may have prevented some of the readers from guessing it. In the third line the word "second" should have been "first."

May Queen, Freeport, Ill., sends her first installment of answers, and, with one exception, the nine are correct. "Champagne" is given for "Cowhide," and it must be confessed the former is much better to take than the latter, and it often makes men mad. Thanks for square, Miss May. Ezekiel, city, has a witty and pretty reply to Happy Thought's charade, as follows:

Thought's charade, as follows:
"Tis when you say it saily,
"There is no time to dance,"
I feel you feel so badly,
"Tis true as a romance,
And if you place deependence
On what I say, H. T.,
With you I'll dance "attendance"—
"At ten" you'll "dance" with me.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon. Ill., is right once more, from "Kettlehat" to "Moscow," and she is one of the three who have succeeded in doing that same. If a change was made in the charade, it was unintentional, and the blame lies equally between the G. P., the Chief Secretary, the P. R., and the "I. of D.," for they are usually rolled into one, so far as The Corner is concerned, and that one asks pardon for the mistake. Miss E. C.

would like to know who Sphinz in; but the Sphinz won't speak, nor won't say why he changed his

Comet, Geneva, Wis., was much surprised to find that a "Bedpost" answered Miss Coochie's charade, and he "never," or "hardly ever," will attempt to answer another one. His short and swift glances at the puzzles this week only rendered him successful with Nos. 680, 682, 683, and 688.

Sphinx, city, surveys the dessert set before him with longing even with longing eyes to answer ail, but three prove too tough for him. No. 684 and the two charades. He tries "Whiskey" in answering "Cowlinde," and says he'll be happy if that will do. Whiskey will do a good many things, but it won't make a cowhide.

Happy Jack, city, thinks the puzzles are not as easy as they look, and wonders how it is possible for some people to send in complete lists. Ho "suppoges" he has five, and he is right in his "suppogition." The four missing are Henda's and Will's squares, and the Dixon and Freeport changes.

charades.

Tyro, city, having been asked by his fellow-citizens to run for office, has devoted most of his time to preparing speeches, but looked long enough at the nine muses to make obt six. He does not know what Miss Enena is taking about, nor what the Champaign square is composed of, nor yet the hour-glass of Ezekis!

hour-glass of Ezekiel.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., sends her carte for the Guessers' Album, and hopes she will not be all alone among the men folks in that wonderful collection, but that more of the ladies will go and to likewise. She says it took her so long to think about sending her picture that she didn't nuzzle herself one bit over the riddles; she will wait for the printed answers.

Snug, city, answers two of the puzzles by saving that he once danced "attendance" on a young 'lady, and he was met by her big brother with a "cowhide" and her "steru parient" showed him a pair of No. 11s as he went out the front door. The sight of a "cowhide" has since made him mad, more especially when he remembers that were it not for the aforesaid "cowhides" he would not now be an old buch.

And would you care—to come and find me nere With pale cold lips, and stient folded hands, And still white hids that would not move or stir B'en when your tout came o'er the Summer-lands? Ah! would you care? And would you bend down.

And would your cool heart flutter at the thought That here lay one wiso loved you more than all of thath or Heaven, and who died because Across your soul grim Death had drawn a pail?

Vacant, and empty, and so full of pain.
Ah! but to die! (I am so tired, you see).
Come, Death, since I but have now back again.
Panny Drastoll.

How the British Colonies Get Ahead of the Mother Country.

Sir George Campbell, of Kirkealdy, has a fine sense of the ridicaious. On Saturday are gave notice in the British House of Commons that he is about to ask a question of her Mujesty's Government, which, in substance, will be, Whe her it pays to continue the connection with Canada if that colony insist on a protectionist solicy. The spectacle of England resisting in Germany and France, and muirectly in the United States, a policy which she allows one of her own cala policy which she allows one of her own cotonies to enforce against her would certainly be inconsistent. But consistency is not a strong point in English policy, and never has been. At this moment she permits Victoria (Australia) to do what Sir George Campbell thinks is becoming intolerable in Canada. The relation of the colonies to the bome Government was described thirty years ago by John Quincy Adams, when he visited Canada, as one which gave all the advantage to the colonies to addled all the expense on the mother country. It is not singular that, with the new proposition of a protective tariff, the question is put as to the real value of the connection on "such disadvantageous and humiliating terms." a policy which she allows one of her own co

Interconvertible!

Interconvertible?

The interconvertibility of greenbacks and chewing tobacco has been illustrated in Western Massachusetts. A farmer who invariably carries the weed in his waisteout bocket went to Soringfield to sell a load of apples. When he found a purchaser he took the money, and, rolling it up into a little wad, stuffed it into his pocket. Not long afterward be emptied his mouth, and, thrusting his hand into his pocket for a fresh supply of tobacco, bit off a fair-sized section, and ground at it awhite with unwonted section, and ground at it awhite with unwonted zeal and relish. When he discovered that he was chewing greenbacks, and that what remained of the wad was worth barely so cents on the dollar, he smiled sweetly and murmured, "I vum," after the manner of all the sturdy yeomen of the noble old Common; wealth.

wealth. Recent French Statistics.

The results of the last census (1876) have just been published. According to them, France has 802,867 more unabtrants than it had in 1872, the whole number now being 38,905,788. The population of the cities is 11,971,454; of the country, 24,934,381, of the number of the country in and live by agriculture, and 40,660,000 country, 21,334,384, of 4 nom 19,000,000 are engaged in and live by agriculture, and 10,500,000 cultivate their own property. Commerce engages 3,837,000 persons; arts and trades, 6,140,000; liberal professions, 1,500,000. There are but 2,000,000 who live exclusively on their incomes—that is to say, are rentiers. The clergy counts 150,000 members; public functionaries, 165,000; physicians, 20,000; lawvers, solicitors, notaries, 28,000; bankers, orokers, 9,000; literaty men, 4,000.

A Cat Has the Mumps. A Cat Has the Mumps.

Hartford Times.

Perhaps the queerest case of the sensibility of domestic animals to human allments is shown in the case of a house-cat in a family living on Garden street, north of Capen. A little girl in the family had a sharp attack of the mumps, which is a prevalent disorder this winter, in Hartford. She continued to hold and caress her cat, a favorite with her, and a few days ago the face of the cat was observed to be swelling. Gradually it developed into a decisive and unmistakable case of "mumps," with all its pains and penalties. Luckily, the cat didn't take cold,—or there is no telling what might not have happened. The asimal, as Artemus Ward said, is now "on the improve."

GENERAL NOTICE.

Owing to a misapprehension on the part of some of our customers we take this opportunity to in-form the public that we are not going to add a Whea and Liquor Department to our stock. We have not yet, nor do we intend to commence the sale of Wines and Liquors of any kind whatever.

Hickson's Cash Grocery House 113 East Madison-st.

SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM.

DEDONNES SAUCHARING WALLED CARE OF SUPPLIES BLOTCHES FRENCH BE BLOTCHES FRENCH BLOTCHES FR

Chicago Money Market --- A Variable Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Irregular-Provisions Easier, but Close Firm.

Wheat Unsettled, and Igain Lower, but Closed Steadier ... Other Grain Quiet.

FINANCIAL.

Transactions in Government bonds in Chicago, as at New York and elsewhere, are being narrowed down to the figures of the actual investent demand. Prices were weaker. The 4 per cents are now sold in round lots at 1001/4@100%. The 6s of 1881 were unchanged at 106, the 5,20s of 1867 at 101%, the 5-20s of 1868 at 102%, the 10-40s at 101%, the new 5s of 1881 at 104%. The new 41/s advanced 1/4, to 104%, and the currency 6s 14. to 12114.

Business in foreign exchange was light i Chicago. The New York posted rate advanced, as did the rate on French commercial bills. The New York 60-day rate is now at the specie export point for exporters who do not insure. With our foreign trade in its present condition, the rise of foreign exchange to the specie export point could be brought about only by some such unusual movement as the return of called bonds to this country from Europe. Although the snow-blockade in January caused a heavy decrease of exports, the shipments from New York to foreign countries for the last eight months are the largest ever known, comprising 8297,247,957, exclusive of specie. New York eceives about two-thirds of all the foreign imports, and ships about 45 per cent of the do mestic produce. If two-thirds of the foreign imports for the last eight months amount to only \$201,410,807, and 45 per cent of the ex ports of produce and merchandise for the same eriod amount to \$227,247,957, the balance of trade for the whole country must be largely in our favor. The imports for eight months at all the ports would be, at this estimate, \$202,000,000, and the exports \$476,000,000. This is an unusually large balance, but the movement shows no signs of abating. The exports of domestic produce last week from New York were \$6,314,611.—a considerable increase over those of the week before. Sterling grain hills were 484, and French bills 52114. actual Chicago rates for sterling were 48616 and 4894. In New York the actual rates were 486% (Chicago West Park 78. (1894, 1894). The posted rates for sterling were 1809 (Cook County 78. (1994). The posted rates for sterling were 1994 (1994). The posted rates for sterling were 1995 (1994). The posted rates for sterling were 1996 (1994). The posted rates for sterli 1871 and 490. French bankers' bills were 51614 Consols were 96 9-16, an advance of 1/4.

The sharp demand for margins on the Board f Trade caused by the flurry in wheat gave ome animation to business at the banks. Otherwise, the financial situation was dull. The demand for discounts was light. Rates are 6 per cent on call loans, and 6@10 per cent. nent is in favor of the country. The local supply of New York exchange is good, and the inerior demand for it has slackened. Bank clearings were \$2,700,000. The abundance of loanable capital in New

York, and the good credit of Georgia and the City of Atlanta, appear in the statement of -Attorney Newman, of Atlanta, that a bank In New York City offered the State Treasurer, for the use of the State of Georgia, all the money be needed at 5 per cent per annum, even if the amount went up to \$5,000,000. He also says that a responsible capitalist has offered to take the whole indebtedness of the City of Atlanta (over \$2,000,000) at 5 per cent per an-The Anglo-German Bank (Anglo-Deutsche

Bank), of Hamburg, Germany, have informed Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, New York, that forged shares of their bank, on due-tinted paper, calling for 100 thalers, are are on gray-tinted paper, and call for 400 mark.
Stocks were variable, and not very active. Canada Southern was the spectacle of the day. The opening price was 59%; there was at first a price was rapidly pushed up till it reached 63%, where it closed. The Vanderbilts have an interest in this stock. The price at which it was Erst put on the Board a few months ago was 40. St. Louis & San Francisco opened strong at 8, and went up to 9, where it closed. Kansas Pacific regained some of the ground lost the day before. It opened at 19, advanced to 22, and reacted at the close to 21½. Wabash was very weak. The issue of the circular about "for other purposes," not seeming to have a happy effect on the valuation of the stock. The story of Missouri Pacific would be a good one for Wabash stockholders to read. The movement in Kausas & Texas stock halted. There was at first an advance from the opening price, 10%, to 10%, but subsequently a decline, caused by sales to re-alize, set in, and the close was at 9%. The second mortgage bonds on Thursday opened at 2814, and sold down to 26; the first mortage bonds declined from 61% to 60%. There was an advance in Lake Shore of 1/4, to 71%; Northwest-ern common 1/4, to 55%: St. Paul common 1/4, to 28%; the preferred 1/4, to 81%; St. Joe preferred 1/4, to 43%; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern

red of 16, to 35%; Wabash 16, to 1814; Ohio & Mississippi 14, to 10%; Delaware & Hudson 14, to 40¼; Lackawanna ¾, to 46¼; Western Union ¾, to 103½; St. Louis, Kansas City &

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks are given in the table below. Northwest gold bonds were 106%, 8t. Paul sinking funds 103, Burlington, Cedar Rapids &

Northern 73%, and Chicago & Alton gold debentures 105% bid.

Northern 73%, and Chicago & Alton gold debentures 105% bid.

On the step of t In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednes day, the special feature of the market was the activity in the Missouri, Kansas & Texe-issues, the transactions in consolidated as sented bonds reaching \$297,000, and in second \$164,000. The former rose from 591/2 to 6 reacted to 6014, and closed at 60%; while the latter, after selling up from 24 to 2814, reacte to 2614, and finally recovered to 2714. Kansa Pacific J. & D. of 1896 with coupon cates advanged from 115 to 115½; do Denver Division with coupon certificates fell off from 103½ to 103, and locomes No. 16 from 31½ to 30½. subsequently broke to 90. There were large dealings in New Jersey Centrals, which fell off from 85% to 84%, and recovered to 85 for consolidated firsts assented, and declined from 85% to 84% for convertibles assented. American Dock & Improvement 7s assented brought 63, as against 70, the last reported sale. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts rose from 72% to 73%; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons, from 106 to 106%; St. Louis & Sau Francisco class B from 39% to 41, and do class C from 38 to 39. Toledo & Wabash St. Louis Division ex-matured coupon advanced from 87% to 88, and fell off to 87. Do seconds ex coupon declined from from 67 to 68. Great Western firsts ex coupon 'rom 1151/4 to 114%; do consolidated from 981/4 to 98; Morris & Essex consolidated firsts from 15 to 941/4; Erie firsts from 120 to 1181/4; Lake Shore registered seconds from 103% to 109; Michigan Central Sirking Funds from 113% to

market on Tuesday declined from 108 to 1073; Pubelo & Arkansas Valley Railroad from 723; to 723; Kansas City, Topeka & Western from 106 to 1053; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, 4 15-16 to 43. In bonds, Denver & Rio Grande 7s advanced from 80% to 80%; Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts from 58% to 59%, closing at 50%; do seconds from 21 11-16 to 24%; Republican Valley 6s, 102 to 1021/4; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs 7s, 841/4 to 841/4; and Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy 7s, 1161/4 to 1151/4.

In Baltimore & Ohio, on Tuesday, the common sold at 96@96%, against 941/4 bid on Mon-Pennsylvania stock was sold on Tuesday at

Northern Pacific common sold on Tuesday at 91/6@9; the preferred at 23% @28%. The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day:

Stocks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Michigan Central, 88	8814	. 87%	88
Lake Shore 71%	7134	71%	71
C. & N. Western. 55%	56%	55%	55
Do preferred 86	8614	85%	85
M. & St. Paul 38	3814	38	38
Do preferred 81%	81%	8114	81
Illinois Central 80%			80
Chicago & Alton. 7814			78
Union Pacific 74	10	****	74
Erie 25%	2514	25	25
Waonsh Railway, 18%	18%	1814	18
Ohio & Miss 1116	11%	10%	10
C., C., & I. C 51/2			5
H. & St. Jo 14%			14
Do preferred 43%			43
Do preferred 40%	4114	4014	40
Delaware & Hud. 40%	47%	46%	46
D., Lack. & West. 46%	7736	3714	37
N. J. Central 3716		103%	103
W. Union Tel 104%	104%	100.2	37
A. & P. Tel 374	0.00	****	
Can. Southern 59%	631/8	591/2	63
Kunsas & Texas 124	10%	934	9
St. L., K. C. & N. 814	****		8

St. L., K. C. & N. 814	8%
Do preferred 341/2	3414
Kansas Pacific 19 22 19	21%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Ind.	Asked.
U. S. 8s of '81 106	106%
U. S. 5-20s of '87 101%	10218
U. S. 5-20s of '68 10216	102%
U. S. 10-40s. (ex. int) 101%	101%
U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. int) 1041/8	104%
U. S. new 41/48 (ex. int.) 1041/4	1054
U. S. 4 per cent coupons 100	100%
U. S. currency 6s 1211/2	
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sterling Sixty days.	Sight.
Contraction and address of the contraction of the c	

g	U. S. 4 per cent coupons 100	100%
k	U. S. currency 68 1211/2	*****
n	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
7	Sixty days.	Sight.
-	Sterling 487%	490
n	Belgium 517%	515
0	France 516%	514%
	Switzerland 516%	514%
	Germany 9514	96
	Holiand	46
1	Norway	27%
3	Sweden.	273
1	Denmark	
	Sterling.	484
	Francs	52114
	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
	Bid.	Asked.
1	Chicago Municipal 78 *110	*111
3	Chicago Water loan 78*1101/2	*1111/2
1	Cnicago Municipal 6s	*106
		*107
	Chicago Lincoln Park 7s*103	*104
1	Chicago South Park 7s	*103%
	Chicago West Park 78 *10314	104.7

*102 170

*105½ 58½

1	City Railway (South Side) 1673
H	City Railway (West Side) 175
ij	City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent
۱	certificates *1045
3	City Railway (North Side) 119
3	City Hailway (North Side) 7 per cent
1	bonds*1043
1	Chamber of Commerce
1	
ı	*And interest.
ı	COIN QUOTATIONS.
н	

The following are the Chicago quotations for russian thalers..... Kronors (Swedish). American

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Governments were enerally steady.

Rallroad bonds were weak. State securities were dull Stocks were rather quiet, and, with a few exceptions, lower. The feature of speculation was Canada Southern, which sold up to 63%, point. Kansas Pacific advanced from 18% to 22, reacted to 20%, but recovered to 21%. Granger shares and coal stocks were active and, early in the day, advanced 1/2@1, but toward the close the improvement was lost. Western Union was irregular, and closed at a decline of 1 per cent. St. Louis & San Francisco issues showed considerable strength, and cisco issues showed considerable strength, and, under large purchases, advanced 1 per cent. The decline in the general list at the close ranged ½ to ¾. Transactions were 114,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 6,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Canada Southern, 7,000 Wabash, 18,000 Northwestern common, 13,000 preferred, 2,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 7,600 Lackawanna, 3,500 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Western Union, 2,500 Kansas Pacific, 6,000 Kansas & Texas, 18,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 3,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. Money market active at 3@5, closing at 4.

Money market active at 3'@3, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5, Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm 487%; sight on New York, 489%.
Dry good imports for the week, \$2,739,000. GOVERNMENTS. Coupons of 1881...10614 New 48 Coupons, '67s.....1021/2 10-408

	Coupons, '68s 102% 10-40s, coupon 101%	
	New 58 104% Currency 68 1214	
1	New 43/48104/4	
	STOCKS.	
1	W. U. Telegraph 10334 N. J. Central 3714	
1	Quicksilver 12 Rock Island 128%	
1	Quicksilver, pfd 34 St. Paul 37% Pacific Mail 12% St. Paul, pfd 81%	
1	Pacific Mail 123 St. Paul, pfd 81	
1	Mariposa	
1	Mariposa, pfd 41/4 Fort Wayne 1051/4	
1	Adams Express 105% Terre Haute 214	
1	Wells, Fargo & Co., 991/2 Terre Haute, pfd 7	
1	American Express. 48 Chicago & Alton 7814	
1	U. S. Express 471/2 C. & Alton. ptd 106	
1	N. Y. Central 115% Ohio & Mississippi, 10%	
1	Erie 25 Del. L. & Western. 46%	
1	Erie, pfd 441/2 A. & P. Telegraph. 37	
1	Harlem N 154 Missouri Pacific 14	
1	Michigan Central 87% C., B. & Q	
1	Panama	
1	Union Pacific 734 H. & St. Joe, pfd., 43	
i	Lake Shore 71 Canada Southern. 63	
3	Illinois Central 801/2 Cent. Pac. bonds100	
3	Clev. & Pittsburg., 91% Union Pac. bonds 108%	
ı	Northwestern 554 U. P. Land-Grants. 1124	
ı	Nouthmentann and State IT D Sinister Fide 1001	

Market St.	8	TATE	BONDS.	
Tenne		25 -	Virginia 6s, new 31 Missouri 104	
de o	8A1	N FR	ANCISCO.	
SAN	FRANCISCO.	Mar	ch 14Following were	ŧ
			t the Stock Board:	
			H. & N 1 173	
			Julia Consolidated 5%	
Beiche	r	. 9	Justice 43	
Best &	Belcher	.20	Mexican	
Bullion	0	. 6%	Northern Belfe 11	
			Ophir 36	
Califor	nia 1	. 5%	Overman 133	í
Chollan		.50	Raymond & Ely 61	١

FOREIGN. LONDON, March 14-5 p. m.—Consols, 96 11-16.
American Securities—Illinois Centrat, 82%;
Pennsylvania Centrat, 35%; Reading, 12%;
Erie, 25%; preferred, 45.
United States bonds—67s, 103%; 10-40s, 104;
new 5s, 106%; 42%s, 107%; 4s, 101%.
PARIS, March 13.—Rentes, 1131 17%c.

	REAL ESTATE.
	The following instruments were filed for rec
ı	ord Friday, March 14:
ı	CITY PROPERTY.
ı	Superior st, 59¼ ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated March 12 (Moses Sny- dacker to estate of Ida Warrens) 5
ĺ	Sedgwick st, 336 ft n of Chicago av. w f, 25x129 ft, dated March 11 (Nils F. Ol-
I	bivision st. 50 ft w of Larrabee st. n f. 25x110 ft. improved, dated Feb. 27
I	(Anton Koller to Clemens Thiet) 2,00 Ontario st, 100 ft w of North Market et, 8
	f. 25x100 ft (and other property), dated March 4 (O. T. Southworth to Orson
l	Towsley). The premises No. 675 South Halsted st.
۱	dated March 6 (L. C. P. Freer to N. Dederichs)
۱	01 100 1

ns et al. to herman Kret Walnut st, between Kedzie av and Yager

Sedgwick st, 284 ft s of Centre st, e f, 24 x123 ft, improved, dated March 8 (John Dunser to John Kautenberger). Sedgwick st, same as the above, dated March 10 (John Kautenberger to Caristina Dunser). Mohawk st, 47 3-10 ft s of Menomonee st, e f, 23x122 ft, improved, dated March 13 (August Glassner to L. and T. Kautenberger).

13 (August Glassner to L. and T. Kantenberger).

West Adamsst, between Oakley av and Irving niace, st, 18 9-10x130 ft, improved, dated Sept. 12, 1878 (Daniel Murphey to B. E. Huntley).

West Adamsst, same as the above, dated April 12, 1878 (Henry F. Muller to Daniel Murphey).

Milwankee av, se cor of Division st, triangle of 804x76 6-10x224 ft, improved, dated March 14 (Emily C. Cummings to Ebenezer Wakeley, Sr.).

Autrose st, 50 ft e of Hoyne av, st, 25x 124 ft, dated March 13 (J. & J. E. Weight to Peter Zaums).

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT. BOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, 25 ft w of Aberdeen st,

Forty-seventh st. 25 ft w of Aberdeen st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (R. & D. n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (R. & D. Rrey to James Qnirk).

Cottage Grove av. 20 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 19x80 ft, dated March 12 (Henry M. Shepard to Rufus E. Holmes)....

Champlain av. between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 29x1264 ft, dated March 12 (Henry M. Shepard to Rufus E. Holmes).

Champlain av. between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 294x1264 ft, dated March 12 (Henry M. Shepard to Rufus E. Holmes)...

		1	
Latest quotations	for March	delive	ry on the
leading articles for th	e last two t	usines	s days:
	Thursday.		Friday.
Mess pork \$	9.65	3	9.77%
Lard	6.40		6.45
Shoulders, boxed	3.70		3.70
Short ribs, boxed	4.80		4.75
Whisky	1.04	111	1.04
Wheat	901/		89%
Corn	31%		31%
Oats	224		22%
Rye	45%		45
Barley			75
Live hoge 3.	25 @4.15	3.35	@4.25
The following wer			

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the cor-

PAGE STATE	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
Flour, bris	11,300	11,901	12,995	13,988	
Wheat, bu	64,213	39, 561	57,824	50, 523	
Corn, bu	64,931	100, 331	91,026	119, 10:	
Oats, bu	78,502	27,966	53, 697	34, 542	
Rye, bu	2,387	5,718	8, 183	785	
Bariey, bu	7,024	10, 120	16,673	14, 77	
Grass seed, lbs	99, 295	316,962	176, 466	284, 786	
F. seed, lbs	23,045	5, 1:0	90, 322	45,740	
B. corn, lbs	116,000	12,000	35, 266	9,444	
C. meats, lbs	348,940	221,726	1,714,365	1,892,989	
Beef, tcs			- 16	747	
Beef, bris		19 24	39	3	
Pork, bris	2,350	351	1,000	1,504	
	1, 112, 528	464.8:0	116,250	1, 384, 847	
Tallow, ibs	77, 242	52,905	132, 336	62,500	
Butter, lbs	152,064	121,353	145,652	102, 320	
D. hogs, No	291	141			
Live hogs, No.	15,516	9, 276	5,377	3,910	
Cattle, No	4, 555	4, 251	2.573	3,516	
Sheep, No	2,481	8, 358	1.446	210	
Hides, lbs	166, 153	68,679	130, 430	25,800	
Highwi'es, bris			50		
Wool, ibs	2,000	1,880	16, 142	33,509	
Potatoes, bu	5,500	830	835	7	
coal, tons	4, 025	2.018	1, 200	422	
lav, tons	88	68		40	
lumber. m ft.	431	287	1,359	1,090	
hingles, in	320	80	305	210	
alt, bris	754	660	2,400	1, 226	
Poultry, lbs	4, 448	8, 136	8,350	57,900	
Poultry, coops	4	2			
ggs, pags	487	999	136	480	
heese, bxs	4,007	1.519	555	1,030	
apples, orls.	2,502	116	72 .		
Beans, bul	397	646	225	620	

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 8,396 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store n this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars mixed, 21 cars No. 2 spring, 39 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected, 9 cars no grade (98 wheat); 4 cars No. 1 corn, 31 cars high mixed, 11 cars new do, 22 cars new mixed, 91 cars No. 2 corn. 5 cars rejected (164 corn): 38 cars white oats, 32 cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (83 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars extra, 1 car teed (7 barley). Total, 356 cars, or 150,000 bu. Inspected out: 14,085 bu wheat, 29,481 bu corn, 436 bu rve, 4,894 bu bariev.

foreigner who attempted to repeat the above, 13.124 per ton on track. but used the word "emigrate" instead of germinate. Our lower grades have gone forward freely, the United States having exported some 65,000,000 by during the first half of the current

March 13, 1475 12, 188, 953 8, 176 March 14, 1874 11, 711, 861 6, 244	361 2, 255, 10 205 2, 511, 84	7 1, 227, 514 19 787, 231
IIAlso, 1,225,000 bu fye, again previous.	st 1, 264,000	bu a week
MOVEMENT OF	WHEAT.	
The following shows the	receipts	and ship-
ments of wheat at points na		
	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	64, 213	57, 824
Milwangaa	000 0000 6	27, 144
New York	163,000	79,000
Derioir edereses an entraction	28, 000	36,600
Toledo	17,000	4,000
St. Louis	31,000	
Daitimore	46, 300	101,200
Philadelphia	37,000	58,000
Total		366, 163
IN NEW YORK YE	STERDAY.	
March 14.—Receipts—Flou		ls; wheat,

163,594 bu: corn, 57,350 bu; cats, 41,005 bu; corn meal, 449 pkgs; rye, 4,620 bu; barley, 21,450 bu; malt, 4.120 bu; pork. 575 brls; beef, 1,277 tcs; cut meats, 3,045 pkgs; lard, 1,476 tes; whisky,

brls; wheat, 79,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 1,000 The Cincinnati Price Current has the following 1.05 report of the stocks on hand in Baltimore: Pork, brls. 2, 500 Hams, bs. 500,000 Lard, tcs. 11, 350 Sides, bs. 2, 710,000 Hams, tcs. 3, 500 Shoulders, bs. 3, 500,000 The Cincinnati *Price Current* has compiled the

following stocks of provisions on hand in Philadelphia: GOODS RECEIVED
at the port of Chicago March 14: Wilson Bros.,

1 case dry goods; George Kuhi, 1 case dry goods; Fowler Bros., 1,423 sacks salt; Field, Leiter & Co., 33 cases dry goods. Collections, \$13,679.73.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggre-ate, and irregular, but within not very wide limits. The trading was chiefly local, and was influenced to some extent by the early flurry in wheat. Liver-pool reported an advance of 3d per 112 lbs in lard, and the local hog market was steady; but there were fewer orders from outside to deal in product, and home talent favored a lower range of quotations in sympathy with New York. In the latter part of the day prominent operators bought more freely, which induced a reaction, and the afternoon

market closed relatively strong.

MESS PORK—Declined 10@12%c per brl, but rallied, and closed a shade above the lattest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 13,000 brls seller April at \$9.57%@9.77%; 19,000 brls seller May at \$9.57% @9.77%; 19,000 brls seller May at \$9.67\(\frac{1}{2}\)(@9.87\(\frac{1}{2}\); and 500 brls seller June at \$9.95\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.95\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.7\(\frac{1}{2}\), for cash or seller Marcn, \$9.70\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.7\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.7\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.7\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.7\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.7\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.8\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.8\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.8\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.8\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.8\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.8\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.8\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.9\(\frac{1}\)9.9\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.9\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.9\(\frac{1}{2}\)9.9\(\frac{1 May at \$9.67%@9, 87%; and 500 bris seller June

Max. June was nominal at 50.0050.7. A close.

Mears—Were rather quiet and averaged easier, but closed firm. The trading yesterday was chiefly in local futures, exporters being quiet, but 3, 250 boxes long and short clears and 950 boxes shoulders were sold late the previous afternoon, which left fewer orders for yesterday. Sales were reported of 250 boxes short clears at \$5.00.65.05; and 1,150,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.02\footnote{40}.36 for April, \$4.7504.85 for May, and \$4.85 for June.

ribs.	clears.	Short clears
34.60	\$4.70	\$4.90
4.75	4.85	5.05
4,80	4.90	5.10
4.90	5.00	5. 20
ders, 3 for short or short packed.	ulders, 5 t clears,	14@514 8@814
		5.00@5.50 fo

\$8.25@8.50 for mess. \$9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and \$17.75@18.00 for hams.
Tallow-Was quiet at 6%@6%c for city and 6 @6%c for country. FLOUR-Was dull and easy, but not quotably wer. The weakness in wheat made buyers hold off, while sellers were not anxious, though some lots were offered a little more freely. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters on private terms; 400 bris extras at \$3.25@4.20; and 100 bris super-fines at \$2.50. Total, 675 bris. The following

П	mues at go. bo. I ten, oro bile. Inte	TOTIONING
1	was the nominal range of prices:	
	Choice winters\$5.25	@5.50
	Good to choice winters 4.50	@5.25
1	Fair to good winters 3. 75	@4.25
1	Choice Minnesotas 4.50	@5.00
1	Fair to good Minnesotas 4.00	@6.00
1	Fair to good springs 3,50	@4.25
1	Low springs 2.50	603.25
1	Patents 6.00	@8.00
1	Buckwheat 4.00	@4.25
1	BRAN-Was more active, but easier.	Sales were

According to the bulls, the great trouble with 90 tons at \$10.25@11.00 per ton on track and the wheat is it "will not germinate." A bit of good truth was told yesterday by an intelligent Conv. MEAL.—Coarse was nominal at \$13.00@ OTHER MILLSTOFFS-Sales were 20 tons wheat screenings at \$15.00@16.00 per ton, and 10 tons

feed at \$13.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active, and irregu-

Dut used the word "emigrate" instead to the country the Utited States having exported some facility, the Utited States having exported some following the dist half of the current harvest year, but very little of that was No. 2 spring. That grade has persistently refused to emigrate; but there is time yet. We note that the difference between the two was reduced to 10e yesterdary which is pot very minch too much. Another forgred selling order! Eh! Wester has the state of the country of the market to open strongers. Another forgred earling order! Eh! Wester has the state of the state of

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 8, 500 bris at \$9,75@9,77½ for April, \$9,87½@9,90 for May, and \$9,97½ for June. Lard—2,250 tos at \$6,45@6,47½ for April, and \$6,52½@6,55 for May. Short ribs—1,100,000 los at \$4,67½@4.70 for April, \$4.80 for May, and \$4.87½ for April, ship for May, and \$1½% for April, and 95½@95½c for May. Corn—30,000 bu at 30½c for May. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was higher. Sales were made of 570,000 bu, at 89 % 80% c for April and 94 % 94 % 6 for May. Corn—20,000 bu at 30% for May and 30% c for June. Ots—20,000 bu at 25% for May and 25% for June. Mess pors was active, with sales of 10,750 bris, at 89,75% for April, 89,85% 99 for May, and \$10,00 for June. Lard—500 are at \$0.52% of 55 for May. Short ribs—350,000 hs at \$4.70 for April and \$4.80% 4.82% for May.

LATER. Wheat was firm at the earlier advance under good inquiry. April sold at 90% @80% c and close

Flooring, third common, dressed.
Box boards, A. 13.in. and upwar
Box boards, B. 13 in. and upwar
Box boards, C.
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in., rous
B stock boards, 10 to 12 in.
C stock boards, 10 to 12 in.
Dox common stock boards. at the inside. May sold at 93%@94%c and closed at 94%@94%c.
Corn was frm, at 36%@36%c for May and 32%@ 32%c for April, both closing at the inside. June sold at 36%c.
Oats were easy, at 25%c for May and 25%c for June

Oats were easy, at 25%c for may and solve your Mess pork was again higher, and sales were reported of 7,500 bris, at \$9.77%@9.82% for April and at \$9.87%@9.95 for May.

Lard was firm, with sales of 1,000 tes, at \$6.52% for May and \$6.45 for April.

Short ribs—Sales 100.000 lbs, at \$4.85 for May and \$4.70 for April. LAST CALL.

quotation.
Short ribs were firmer. Sales 403,000 lbs, at \$4.75 for April and \$4.85@4.857 for May.

prices:
Caroon, 110 degrees test
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test
Snow white, 150 deg. test.
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.
Carbon, Michigan legal test
Elaine, 150 deg. test
Lard, extra winter strained
Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2 GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM CORN-Was steady, the small orders being as large and numerous as usual. Following are the prices cora is selling at from store: | Arc | Land | Control | C BUTTER-There was a very fair movement in Sperm Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure Neatsfoot oil, extra Neatsfoot oil, extra Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 Bank o'l Stratts Turpentine Minera' oil, extra yellow. this staple, and previous prices were well sup-ported, but the market was not strong by any means. Sales were effected at the following quotations:

Vhale, winter bleached

11 @ 14 16 @ 7 7 @ 8 ... 50 @ 75 ... 1.00 @ 1.25

 Creamery
 22@26

 Good to choice dairy
 18@21

 Medium
 12@15

 Inferior to common
 5@10

 Roll butter
 8@13
 BAGGING-Nothing new was developed in this market. There was a moderate movement at the prices given below: CHEESE—Trade was quiet, with prices showing no quotable variation. Fine full cresms were firmly held, the supply of that grade being extremely light. For other grades the market does not display much strength. We quote:

.84084 Part skim 64654
Full skim 465
Low grades 2463
COAL—A fair demand from city and country was reported, and the market was again steady and anchanged. Below are the current quotations: Wilducks, small, per doz. 50 % 75
Mallards 1.00 % 1.25
Red-heads 1.50
Canvasbacks 3.00 % 3.50
SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request, and other seeds were quiet. Timothy sold at \$1.17@1.28, prime closing at about \$1.22. Clover was dull at \$3.65@3.90, and mammoth sold at \$4.00. Hungarian and millet were quoted at 70% 85c. and flax at \$1.30@1.60. A small lot of buckwheat brought 50c. Lackawanna, large egg
Lackawanna, small egg
Lackawanna, nui
Lackawanna, range
Piedmont
Blossburg Baltimore & Ohio

Baitmore & Ohio. 3.50
Minonk 3.50
Wilmington 3.50
Gartsherne, Indiana block 4.50
White ash block 4.50
EGGS—Were in good request and firmer, opening at 16c and selling later at 17c per doz. The recoists were again insufficient.
FISH—The market remains firm under a continued good demand. We again quote:
No. 1 whitefish, \$2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2 at \$1.30@1.00. A small lot of backwarsat brought 50c.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady:
Fine salt, \$\pi\$ brl. \$1.15
Coarse, \$\pi\$ brl. \$1.40
New York dairy, \$\pi\$ brl, without bags. \$1.30
New York dairy, \$\pi\$ brl, with bags. \$1.75\pi\$2.00
Michigan dairy, without bags. \$1.50\pi\$1.70
Asnton dairy, \$\pi\$ sack. \$3.00
TEAS—The teat rade is all that could be expected. More teas are being distributed than in past seasons at a like period, and, in anticipation of an active movement by and by, the feeling is decidedly firm. We quote:

HYSON. IMPERIAL.

Mackerel, extra 3 1/3-brl.
Select mess, 23 1/3-brl.
Extra shore. 1/4-brl.
No. 1 shore. 1/4-brl.
No. 1 bay. 1/4-brl. No. 1 bay, ½ brl.

No. 2 shore, ½ brl.

No. 2 bay, ½ brl.

Large family.

Fat family, new, ½ brl.

No. 1 bay, kits Family kits... George's codish, extra, per 100 lbs. Bank cod, per 100 lbs...

Naples walnuts
Brazils.
Texas pecans

COFFEE.

.28 @29

94**@** 94 94@ 94 84**@** 9

.184@19 .45 @50

Carolina.

Mendaling, Java .

O. G. Java Choice to fancy Rio Good to prime. Common to fair . . . Roasting.

Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fair
SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips.

o prime

Calcutta ginger

Brue Blue
Blue Hity
Warte Biy
Warte Biy
Savon imperial.
German thottled
Peach blossom
HAY—Was in moderate request at
demand was chiefly for the better gr
No. 1 timothy
No. 2 do
Mixed do
Upland prairie
No. 1.
HOVE

dealers: Light cured hides, P.B...... Heavy do, P.B. Damaged or grubby do, P.B.....

loggers who are still in the timber a few days more in which to increase their stock of logs. Quotations:

tions:
First and second clear, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{@2 in}\) \$70.00\(\text{@32}\). 00
Third clear, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2 inch. 27.00\(\text{@28}\). 00
Taird clear, inch. 25.00
First and clear dressed siding. 15.50
First common dressed siding. 13.50
Second common siding. 12.00
Flowring, first common, dressed. 25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 22.00

Allspice ..

California silver drips..... Sugar-house sirup... New Orleans molasses, choice

Patent cut loaf

George's codish, extra, per 100 lbs. 5,002 5,25

Bank cod, per 100 lbs. 4, 150 4, 25
Compressed cod. 6
Dressed cod. 7
Labrador herring, split, bris. 6,002 6,25
Labrador herring, round, bris. 6,002 6,25
Labrador herring, round ½-bris. 1,150 1,20
Smoked hallout. 115
Scaled herring, W box. 300 35
California salinon, bris. 13,00
California salinon, bris. 13,00
California salinon, bris. 6,75
FRUITS AND NUTS—Excepting layer raisins, which are still weak, there was a fairly firm market. Prunes, currants, apples, peaches, and blackberries are held with confidence, the tendency of prices being rather upward. Trade is in New York.

WOOL—The sales are fair, and the stock is diminishing steadily. Dealers look for lower prices for the next clip than were obtained for the last ency of prices being rather upward. Trade is good. We quote:

Medium unwashed.

Pine do. good.

Coarse do.

Tuo-washed, choice.

Tub-washed, common to fair.

Colorado, medium to fine. | Portion | Port Colorado, common LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Loose Muscatet Cattle. .. 1,849 .. 2,371 .. 4,721 Hogs. 12,515 11,168 13,072 Receipts-Zante currants.... Tuesday ... 10 6 14 8 6 9 4 6 44 24 6 34 34 6 34 34 6 34 34 6 34 32 6 33 54 6 3 22 6 25 Alden apples..... Evaporated New York and Michigan.... | Monday | 769 | Tuesday | 641 | Wednesday | 2,935 | Thursday | 2,573 | Pitted cherries

6,631 4,856 6,039 5,377 Total. 6,918 22,883 4, 856 CATTLE-There was a strong cattle market. The light supply and the continued favorable reports from the East called out an active shipping de-mand, and all offerings that were of a quality good enough to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade were "snapped up" at fully preuious fig-ures. Some sellers claimed that their sales showe in isolated cases no doubt there was that difference, but the improvement was far from being general. The proportion of fat cattle was more prominent than usual, and the larger part of the transfers were at prices above \$4.00. There were numerous saies at \$4.50@4.80, and in several instances at sales at \$4.50\, \$5.50\, and in several instances at higher figures. A drove of thirty head, raised and fed by John Moore, Clinton, Ia., was sold by George Adams, Burke & Bro. to Isaac Waixel at \$5.25; and a fine drove, averaging 1,554 lbs. fetched \$5.00. For butchers' and stock cattle there was a well-sustained demand, and prices were about steady, the former selling principally

> at \$20.00@38.00 per head. Veals were salable at \$3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs, the latter price for choice light. The market closed firm with about every-thing sold. nferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalaway steers

at \$2,60@3,75, and the latter at \$2,75@3,60.

bells, and scalaway steers 2.0
per 100 lbs.

Ar. Price. No. Ar.
1,503 \$5,25 12...1,225
1,554 5.00 18...1,181
1,388 4.85 18...1,094
1,405 4.90 14...1,209
1,409 4.874 14 feed s.1,086
1,388 4.85 11...1,156
1,388 4.85 11...1,155
1,374 4.80 14...1,135
1,441 4.80 14...1,145
1,413 4.80 11...1,055
1,444 4.80 13...1,106
1,354 4.80 11...1,015
1,252 4.65 10 cows.1,238
1,252 4.70 24 stock's 837
1,304 4.70 26 stock's 837
1,304 4.70 26 stock's 837
1,252 4.65 10 cows.1,233
1,246 4.60 22 oxen.1,244
1,258 4.60 16 oxen.1,208
1,258 4.60 16 oxen.1,208
1,258 4.60 16 oxen.1,208
1,258 4.60 17 oxer.
1,252 4.65 10 cows.1,23
1,246 4.60 10 stock's 830
1,258 4.60 16 oxen.1,208
1,258 4.60 16 oxen.1,208
1,258 4.60 17 oxer.
1,262 4.60 18...1,045
1,262 4.60 18...1,045
1,263 4.50 18 tock's 752
1,241 4.45 15 cows. 995
1,241 4.45 15 cows. 995
1,328 4.55 16 bulls.1,227
1,283 4.50 11 stock's 655
1,176 4.375 12 cows. 948
1,161 4.35 17 cows. 820
1,169 5.30 Veals, per 100 lbs. est and steady. The rade*: ..\$8.00@9,50 ...7.50 ...6.50@7,00 ...7.00@7.50 ...6.00@6,50

HIDES—Were in request and steady. The re-ceips are small, and the demand is chiefly from dealers: HOGS—There was more life in the trade than on the day before, and prides were stronger all around, with medium and heavy weights 5-210c higner. The receipts were small (only 11, 400 head), and all were quickly disposed of at \$3,500-3,75 for poor to prime bacon grades, and at \$3,35-24,25 for poor to choice heavy. In quality the offerings were but little different from those seen in the yards for a number of days past, light-weights and poor to ordinary mixed lots comprising the only. Skips sold at \$3,00-33,30. Fully one-half the supply was taken by snippers. Damaged or grubby do, w m. Bullaides Bullaides 6 655 Calf. W m. 6 6 655 Calf. W m. 40 Deacons. W m. 40 supply was taken by shippers

Price \$2.60 3.60 3.55 3.55 3.60 3.60 3.57% 25. 310 37. 270 58. 271 38. 243 50. 255 23. 271 61. 196 39. 212 29. 222 50. 203

285
297
302
237
284
221
221
241
302
260
299
299
153
153
167
256
197
208
115
208 15.00@15.00 10.00@19.50 8.50@ 9.50 10.00@11.00 9.50@10.00 11.00@13.00 8.00 7.00@11.00 1 8.00 1 1.65 Culls, 2 in
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed
Lath, dry
Shingles, 'A' standard to extra dry
Shingles, standard.
Shingles, No. 1. Cedar shingles 1.80
Track shingles 1.80
OILS—The oil market was featureless. There was a moderate general movement at about steady

SHEEP-Were in light supply and in good demand at firmly-sustained prices, or at \$3.500 4.25 for poor to medium grades, and at \$4.500 5.25 for good to really enoice. ALBANY.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, March I.- CATTLE-Demand active; exceeds supply; some grades higher; choice heavy shipping steers, \$5.10@5.25; good do, \$4.836.00; rood light, \$4.25@4.50; native butchers steers, \$3.25@4.37%; cows and helfers, \$2.756.4.25; corn-fed Texans, \$3.00@4.25; other grades unchanged; receipts, 400; shipments, \$2.30.4.00; Hoos-Steady, with fair demand; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.45@3.65; packing, \$3.25@3.50; Bostons, \$3.60@3.85; butchers to fancy, \$3.756.4.00; receipts, 2.500; shipments, 1,400.

SHEEP-Strong; in good demand; good to choice, \$4.25@4.85; export muttons, \$5.00@5.25; receipts, 600; shipments none.

BUFFALO. BUYFALO, March 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1.479; market firm for good grades; others quiet; ship-pers' steers, 54.25@4.85; plenty of cows and stockers unsold. Stockers unsold.

SHEEF AND: LAMBS—Receipts, 1,600; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; market tending cown; weather cold; fair to good Western sheep, 4,75@5.50; four cars unsold.

Hous—Receipts, 3,585; market dull and slow, fair light Ohio to good Western York weights, 35.40@3.75; selected medium weights for export, 54.10@4.15; pigs very slow at \$3.00@3.05.

S4.10@4.15; pigs very slow at \$3.00@3.05.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,-460; market extremely dall at a fraction further advance on common and medium; sales at \$7.750, 10.25 for poor to prime oxen and steers; no exports.

SHEEF—Receipts. 3,000; very little trade; market closed extremely heavy at 4%@5%c for common to prime; small lots of spring lambs, \$4.00@4.50 per head; mathon fast.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,200; live dull at \$3.80@4.00; two car-loads at \$4.00. BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa. March 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 289 head; supply of local very light; all through consignments; nothing doing; feeling better for next week.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head; Yorkers, \$3.60@3.70; Philadelphias, \$4.20 @4.40. SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 400 head; market closed fair for the week. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., March 14.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts 112; shipments, 127; firmer; native shippers, \$3.75@4.60; native stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.80; native cows, \$2.90@3.60.

Hoss—Receipts, 591; shipments, 563; fair market; fair to good, \$3.10@3.20; light shipping, \$2.85@3.10.

CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, March 14.—Hoes—Active and firm for good qualities; common, \$2.75@3.45; light, \$3.50@3.70; packing, \$3.85@4.10; batchers, \$4.10@4.25; receipts, 425; shipments, 563.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Liverpool, March 14-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat-Winter, 9s 1d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 9d@8s 3d; white, 8s 11d@9s 5d; club, 9s 4d@

98 9d. Corn, 48 6d@48 7c. Pork, 49s. Lard, 33 Receipts of wheat last 3 days, 161,000 centals, 148,000 American, 148,000 American,
Liverpool., March 14.—Bacon—Cumberlands,
28s; short ribs, 27s 6d; long clear, 20s 6d; short
clear, 27s. Beef—Prime mess, 70s; Ludis mess,
70s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 48s.
Shoulders, 22s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d.
Lard, 33s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 52s;
Western, 48s. Hams, long cut, 20-b average,
39s.

MARK LANE-Wheat steady; corn quieter. Cargoes off coast-Wheat rather easier; fair average Call-fornia, 45s 3d; corn unchanged. Cargoes on passage-Wheat tending downward; corn quieter. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 456; nearly due. 44s 6d; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 40s@40s 6d. Country markets for wheat-English generally dearer;

French quiet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, March 14-11:30 s. m. -Flour-No. 1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2 9s 1ds, spring. No. 1, 8s 3d: No. 2, 7s 9d; whire, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 7d; No. 2, 4s 6d.

No. 2, as 6d.

Phovisions—Pork, 49s. Lard, 33s.

Liverpool., March 14.—Corron—Quiet and unchanged at 5%@5%d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,500. Sales of the week, 55, 000; American, 46, 000; speculation took 4,000; exporters took 5,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 9,000; actual export, 4,000; total receipts, 57,000; American, 41,600; total stock, 552,000; American, 417,000; amount afloat, 373,000; American, 317,000.
BREADSTUFFS-Dull. California white wheat averaging 8s 11d@9s 4d, ciub, 9s 3d@9s 8d; win-ter red Western, 9s@9s 4d. Corn-New Western mixed, 4s 6d. Peks-Canadian, 6s 4d. Phovisions—Prime mess beef, 70s 6d. Long clear bacon, 26s 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but steady.

LONDON, March 14. - TALLOW-Fine American, 35s 6d. PETROLEUM-Refined, 7s 9d.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 14. -Grain-Fair degree of activity in winter wheat on a generally depres weaker, and irregular market; red fluctuated weaker, and irregular market; red floctuated con-siderably, and for early delivery No. 2 red closed at a slight decline from list evening's price; aprima pressed for sale, and for early delivery quoted down 1@1½c per bu; No. 2 Northwest spring for April and May at \$1.05, without resulting in actual language, cable, advices of heavings. in actual business; cable advices of heaviness. Corn unusually quiet for early delivery, though quoted generally weaker; mixed Western ungraded at 4414@4514c, chiefly at 45@4514c. quiet at unchanged prices. Oats depressed and quiet at unchanged prices. Oats depressed and quoted decidedly lower, generally about ½c and in instances fully 1c per bu on free and urgent offerings: No. 2 Chicago aftout, 15,000 bu at 34½c.

Provisions—Hog products have shown little variation, leaving off strong. Western mess dul. but held 5@10c better, and quoted at the close for March at \$10.15@10.25 for new; and for April, \$10.20@10.35; May at \$10.30@10.35. Cnt-meats in fair request. Recon framer: long clear at \$5.10 in fair request. Bacon frimer; long clear at \$5.10 asked. Western steam lard fairly active for early delivery at firm prices; sales of 500 tes March and

April at \$6.60; 750 tes April at \$6.60@6.62%.
TALLOW-In moderate request; prime quoted at the close at 6 9-16c.
Sugans—Raw more active, but weak: Cubs Mus covado quoted at 614@614c for fair to good refining; refined as last quoted.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bris at

FREIGHTS—A moderately active morement at about previous quotations; accommodations for grain continuing in most request; for Liverpool, including 8,000 bu wheat at 6%d, 1,500 orls four. brough freight, and by outport line, repo

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Corros.—Steady at 94%

9%c; futures firm; March, 9.83c; April, 9.82c;
May, 10.10c; June, 10.24c; July, 10.36c; August. 2s 6d. May, 10.10c; June, 10.3c; July, 10.3c; not acting the week, 80,000 bales; last year, 82,000; total receipts at all United States ports, 3,684,000; last year, 3,717,000; exports from all United

to date. 2.747, 300; last year, 2.46 all United States ports, 634,000; stock at all interior towns. 100,000; stock at Liverpo year, 100,000; stock at Liverpool, year, 704,000; stock of American Britain, 317,000; last year, 244,00 FLOUR-Dull; receipts, 15,000 hand Western, 33,25@3.80; commo 33,70@3,90; good to choiree, 33,3 wheat extra, 34,55@5.25; extra Oh Mr. Louis, 33,80@5.75; Minnesota 50,00@8.00.

GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower; received spring, 80@82c; No. 2 do. 31.04% winter red, \$1.0121.12; No. 36 2 do. 31.10@1.12; No. 1 do. 50.2 do. 31.10@1.11; No. 1 do. 50.2 do. 31.10@1.10; Western, 60@11.14; No. 1 do. 50.2 do. 31.00; Western, 60@11.14; No. 1 do. 50.2 do. 31.00; Western, 60@11.14; No. 1 do. 50.2 do. 31.00; Western, 60@11.14; No. 1 do. 50.2 do. 31.10@1.10; Western, 60@11.14; No. 1 do. 50.2 do. 31.00; Western, 60@11.14; No. 1 do. 50.2 d 704,000; stock of American

109, 000; total exports from all Uni

PETROLEUM - Collection | Particle | Particle

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE, Md., March 14. heavy; Western super and extra family, \$5.00@5.50, GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull a Pennsylvania red, \$1.14; No. Pennsylvania Fed.
Pennsylvania Fed.

11.1% [1.114]: May, \$1.116]
Western dull and lower; Western
March, 43% (2. April, 43% 43%
44%; steamer, 39% 40c. Oats
waite, 3363 4c; do mixed, 31633
30c. Ree nominal at 5765 dec.
HAY—Quiet; prime to choic
\$11.00612.00.
PROVISIONE—Quiet and firm; m
10.75; bulk mears and loose shour rib sides, 4% c; packed, 4% 65%
ders, 4% c for old clear rib sides, 4% c for spot and March, \$1.11%

9%C.
COFFEE—Steady, and a shade
grades, Rio cargoes, 10%@15c.
Whisky—Dullat \$1.07@1.07%
Farights—To Liverpool, per
cotion, %d; flour, 2s 6d; grain;
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4.642 bris
bu; corn, 39, 700 bu; oats, 700 t
Shipments—Wheat, 104, 200

PHILADELPH PHILADELPHIA, March 14:-Fr Ohio, \$3.37; Minnesota extra fo ice, \$4.50@4.90; Minneson \$7.00@7.50. Rye flour steady at GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; No. elevator, \$1.12: offered later nominally unchanged. Corn of jected, on track, 42@4234c; do Oats firm; white Western, 32@3

PETROLEUM - Market dull; res 868%c. WHISKY - Market steady; Wes RECEIPTS - Flour, 2, 300 bris; corn, 97,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu Woot - Quiet but firm; Ohio. West Virginia double extra and extra, 33½634½c; medium, 35c; New York Michigan, Inc fine. 29632c; medium, 35c; combing, washed, 35642c; co 25628c; Canada combing, 3 washed, 21625c; coarse and medium. ST. LOUI Sr. Louis, Mo., March 14 .-

unchanged: midding, 94c; sa celpts, 525 bales; shipments, 28, 235 bales.
FLOUB—Easter, but not quota
GRAIN—Wheat mactive and fall, \$1.00%@1.00% cash; \$1. @1.02% May; \$1.01 June; No. 2 spring, 88c bid. Corn active mixed, 31%@31c cash; 31%@

Oats firm: source; No. 2, 26546 and May. Rve active but lowe dull and unchanged. WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04. WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—Pork inactive an \$9.70@9.80. Lard dull at \$6 easier, nominally lower: clear riclear, \$5.25.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; corn, 45,000 bs; cost, 10.000/barley, 3,000 bu, SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 br; 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, March 14. -FL nominal.
Grain-Wheat firm; opened firmer: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, wankee, 90½c: No. 2 Milwau 90¼c: Abril, 90½c: May, 94½ 904c; ADril, 90%c; May, 044c; 794c; No. 4, 744c; rejected and easier; No. 2, 33%c. On 244c. Rye dull; No. 1, 456 and lower; No. 2 spring, 72@7 Provisions—Quiet and easienew, \$9.55. Lard—prime stead Hoos—Live dull at \$3.35@3. Receitrs—Flour. 7,000 bris Shipments—Flour, 6,000 b

CINCINNA
CINCINNATI, O., March 14
fair and market firm at 914c. FLOUR-Dull and unchan GRAIN-Wheat-Steady, red and white, \$1.00@1.05. mand at full prices; 35%@ fair and market firm at 27@30 mand at 50c. Barley casier; J. Provisions—Pork in good \$10.00 asked. Lard opened a steam, \$6.35@6.40. Buik miders, \$3.50 casa and buyer Mar short clear, \$4.30. Bacon a mand at \$4.25, \$5.37%, and \$WHIRKY—Quet but steady a BUTTER—Quiet and unchans LINSERD OIL—Steady at 65c.

BOSTON, March 14. FLOUR perfine, \$3, 25@3, 50; com consin extras, \$4,00@4,50 Wisconsin extras, 34.00@4.50 @5, 75; winter wheats, Ohio @5, 50; Illinois and Indiana Louis, \$5.50@6.50; Wiscos patent process spring wheats, wheats, \$6.00@7.50 GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed ohts steady: No. 1 and extra 2 white, 384@37c; No. 3 wi 35@36c. Rye—95@6:6. RECKIPTS—Flour, 8,000 bri wheat, 21.000 bn. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 b

Special Dispatch to 14.

Ourrent reports wheat receip ments. 10,681 bn; weak and 85c; March, 80%c; No. 3 cas No. 4 cash, 78c. Corn—Rements, 9,20 bu; declining; No. 25c.

BUFFAI BUPPALO, March 14. - Gus of 1 car red winter at \$1.09. 10 cars new at 30%@40%@ sales of 2 cars choice white quiet; sales of Canada at 8 RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Uni

Oswego, March 14. - Grain 1 hard Dulush spring, \$1. \$1.05, Corn firm; No. 2 T

PEORIA, March 14.—Hi

TOLE No. 1 white Michigan held a Zan, spot, \$1.04; March, \$ ALBANT.

arch 14.—Beeves—Receipts,
461; average quality same as
increased attendance of buybeincreased in the volume of
bhave been holding back,
lees, fook only what they reimmediate wants of their
lie the same as last week.

Receipts, 83 cars; last week,
moderate; decline, %c;
common to extra lambs, 50
d business doing in the latter,
term Associated Press.

arch 14.—CATTLE—Receipts,
I last week; market dull and

deceipts, 83 cars, against the comboth sheep and to fair, 4%4%c; far to 6%65%c; lambs, common ed, 5%465%c; extra, 5%6 -CATTLE-Demand active: grades higher: choice heavy 06.5. 25; good do. \$4.855. 2564.50; native butchers cows and heiters, \$2.750. \$3.0064.25; other grades 00; shipments, 230. \$4.850. \$4.850. \$1.0064.25; other grades of the grad

good muttons, So.

In uttons, So.

MUFFALO.

4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,479;
od grades; others quiet; ship64.85; pienty of cows and

ints, 1,600; market
market tending as Receipts, 1,600; market sellers apart; market tending it fair to good Western sheep, are unsold.

1,565; market dull and slow, good Western York weights, ad medium weights for export, sry slow at \$3,00@3.05.

3.000; very little trade; cemely heavy at 44@5%c for small lots of spring lambs, dt; mutton flat.
5,200; live dull at \$3.80@ at \$4.00. ead; supply of local very light; ments; nothing doing; feeling

none; shipments, 400 head: ANSAS CITY.

spatch to The Tribune.

O. Marca 14 — CATTLE—The oris receipts 112; shipments, thippers, \$3.7564.60; native cows, \$2.7563.80; native cows,

s; common, \$2.75@3.45; light, ing, \$3.85@4.10; batchers, pts, 425; shipments, 565. ELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. eceived by the Chicago Board e. 8s 11d 29s 5d; clao, 9s 4d 3. @4s 7c. Pork, 49s. Lard, 33s. last 3 days, 161,000 centals,

rch 14. -- Bacon -- Cumberlands, rch 14:—Bacon—Cumberlands, 7s 6d; long clear, 29s 6d; short Prime mess, 70s; India mess, ess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 48s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. ork—Prime mess, Eastern, 52s; ams, long cut, 20-b average.

14. LIVERPOOL-Wheat dull. at steady; corn quieter. Cargoes rather easier; fair average Cali-

corn unchanged. Cargoes ou nding downward; corn quieter. forms wheat, just shipped, 45s; fair average quality of No. 2 heat for shipment during the ing month, 49s@49s 6d. Counnact—English generally dearer;

ch 14-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 6d. Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 9d; 3d; No! 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 7d;

k, 49s. Lard, 33s.
ch 14.—Corron—Quiet and unted; sales, 8,000 bales; succu1,000; American, 6,500. Sales); American, 46, 000; speculators

o; American, 46,000; sepeculators retratook 5,000; forwarded from to spinners, 9,000; actual exal receipts, 57,000; American, k, 552,000; American, 417,000; 3,000; American, 317,000. Dull. California white wheat, 98,4d, ciab, 98,5d, winsemps 4d. Corn—New Western eas—Canadian, 68,4d, inc. mess beef, 70s 6d. Long d.

at Manchester quiet but steady. 14. -TALLOW-Fine American.

fped, 78 9d.

EW YORK. Disposch to The fribune. irch 14. -Grain-Fair degree of wheat on a generally depressed, ular market; red fluctuated con-early delivery No. 2 red closed from last evening's price; spring and for early delivery quoted er bu: No. 2 Northwest spring May at \$1.05, without resulting at \$1.95, without resulting ess; cable advices of heaviness, julet for early delivery, though weaker; mixed Western un-blec, chiefly at 45@45%c. Rve red prices. Oats depressed and lower, generally about 16c and in per bu on free and urgent offer-2 per bu on free and urgent of the control of the c Bacon firmer; long clear at \$5.10 steam lard fairly active for early ices; sales of 500 tes March and 50 tes April at \$6.60@6.62%. derate request; prime quoted at

ore active, but weak; Cuba Mus-34, 2014c for fair to good refining; ted. to the extent of 100 bris at

steadiness active movement at uotations; accommodations for n most request; for Liverpool, i wheat at 6 ½d, 1.500 orls floor, and by outport line, reported at

Cettern Associated Press.
ch 14.—Cotton—Steady at 94%
i; March, 9.83c; April, 9.92c;
e, 10.24c; July. 10.36c; August,
ts at all United States ports dur,000 hales; last year, 82,000;
l United States ports, 3,984.000;
000; exports from all United
the week, 147,000; last year,

100,000; total exports from all United States ports 2 747, 300; last year, 2,401,200; stock at to date. 2.747, 300; last year, 220, 300; as all United States ports, 634, 000; last year, 722, 000; stock at all interior towns, 100, 000; last year, 100, 000; stock at Liverpool, 552, 000; last year, 704, 000; stock of American afloat for Great year, 704, 000; stock of American afloat for Great

year, 704, 000; stock of American anoat for Great year, 704, 000; last year, 244, 000.
Britain, 317,000; last year, 244, 000.
FLORR—Dull; receipts, 15,000 brls; super State FLORR—Dull; receipts, 16,000 brls; super State FLORR—Dull; receipts, 3,25@3,60; common to good extra, and Western, \$3,25@3,60,60,50; good to choice, \$3,35@4,50; white string, \$4,55@5,25; extra Ohio, \$3,70@5,00; st. Louis, \$3,80@5,75; Minnesota patent process, \$1,00@8,00.

PETROLEUN—Steady; 61/26 9.16c.
TALLOW—Steady; 61/26 9.16c.
RESIN—Dull at \$1.35/21.40.
TUREENTINE—Quiet at 20/2c.
Esis—Firm; Western, 19c.
Patrisiosa—Pork firm; mess, \$9.25 for old; \$10.50/2010.371/5 for new. Beef nominally uncamped. Cut meats firm; long clear middles. \$5.065.10; short do, \$5.371/2. Lard stronger; prime steam. \$6.60.
Birter—Steady; Western, 7/26/29c.
CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 2/2/9c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.003/2.

beay: Western super and extra unchanged; do lamily, \$5.00@5.50. GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull and slow; No. 2 selvania red. \$1.14; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, \$1.11% (2).11%; April, \$11,11% (2).11%; May, \$1.12@1.12%. Corn-Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and Mestern dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and March, 43½c; April, 43%c43½c; May, 44½c6443c; steamer, 39½c40c. Onts steady; Western waite, 33@34c; do mixed, 31@32c; Pennsylvania, 32c; Rye nominal at 57@55c.

Hay-Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 31100@12.00.

Hy-Quiet, prime to choice remisylvania, 11100212.00.
Provisions—Quiet and firm; mess pork, \$7.75@ In 15; bulk meats and loose shoulders, 3½q; clear in sides, 4½c; backed, 4½@5½c; bacon shoulders, 4½c for old clear rib sides; 6c for new; hums, 9@10c. Lard—Refined, in tierces, 7½c.
BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 18½0c; rol. 15@16c.
Eness—Firm and strong at 16c.
Prisoleum—Quiet; crude, 7½@8½c; refined,

COFFEE-Steady, and a shade higher for low rades; Ro cargoes, 101/2015c. WHISKY—Dullat \$1.07@1.07%. Franches—To Liverpool, per steamer, steady; cotion, ½d; flour, 28 6d; grain, 7½d. Receivrs—Flour, 4.642 bris; wheat, 52,000 big corn, 39,700 big, oats, 700 big; rye, 300 big. Shiffments—Wheat, 104,200 big; corn, 54,900

PHILADELPHIA, March 14. - FLOUR-Dull; super Obio, \$3,37; Minnesota extra family, medium to theice, \$4.50@4.90; Minnesota patent process, \$7.00@7.50. Rye flour steady at \$2.75@2, 87%. GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Western red, in elevator, \$1.12; offered later at \$1.114. Rye nominally unchanged. Corn dull; Western rejected, on track, \$2@42\c; do steamer, do, 43c. jected, on track, \$20042\(\)c; do steamer, do, 43c.
Osts firm; white Western, 32003\(\)de.
Provisions—In fair demand; Mess beef, \$13.00.
Mess pork, extra, \$10.25\(\)delta 10.50. Hams—Smoked,
\$1000\(\)a10.00; pickled, \$7.75\(\)08.75. Lard—Westernterce, \$5.75\(\)07.70.0.
BUTTER—Steady and Unchanged.
Boss—Strong: Western, 18c.
Oness:—Western full cream, \$240\(\)82c; do,
good, 768c.
Petroleum—Market dull; refined, 9\(\)c; crude,
\$88\(\)68.65.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 9%c; trude, 8684c.
Whisky—Market steady; Western, \$1.0644.
Receivers—Blour, 23.300 bris; wheat, 63,000 bu; con, 97,000 bu; ast, 7,000 bu; ree, 500 bu.
Wool.—Quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 33%c325c; extra, 33%c34%c; medium, 35637%c; coarse, 30c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western due, 296326c; medium, 356376c; coarse, 30c; fine. 29632c; medium, 35637c; coarse, 30c; coinbing, washed, 35642c; combing, unwashed, 25628c; Canada combing, 36637c; fine unwashed, 21625c; coarse and medium, 22628c.

ST. LOUIS. St. Leuis, Mo., March 14. - Corron-Firm and mehanged: middling, 9%c; sales, 515 bales; reccipts, 525 Males; shipments, 600 bales; stock,

FLOUR-Easier, but not quotably lower. Gain-Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red bearings.

fall, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) cash; \$1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\) April; \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\) The stmr Fiora is being fitted out for tempo-@1.024 May; \$1.01 June; No. 3 red, 98@97c; No 2 spring, 88c bid. Corn active but lower; No. 2 mixed, 31%@31c cash; 31%@31c March; 324@ 31%c April; 33%@33c May; 34@33%c June. Oats firm; scarce; No. 2, 26%@26%c bid, April and May. Rve active but lower at 48%c. Barley WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04.

whissy-Steady at \$1.04.
Provisions—Fork inactive and lower: jobbing,
\$7.709.80. Lard dull at \$6.35. Bulk meats
esist; nominally lower: clear ribs, \$4.65; clear,
\$4.80. Bacon easier: clear ribs, \$5.2065.224; RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 31,000 bn; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, none; corn, 2,000; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, March 14. - FLOUR-Dull and nom-

ominal.

Graix—Wheat firm; opened advanced 1c; closed frmer: No. 1 Mifwaukee hard, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 1 Milwaukee, 90\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 2 Mifwaukee, 90\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; March, Oke; April, 901/c; May, 943/c; No. 3 Milwankee 92c; No. 4, 741c; rejected, 641c. Corn dull nd easier; No. 2, 33%c. Outs less firm No. 2, and caner: No. 2, 33½c. Outs less from No. 2, 24½c. Rye dull: No. 1, 45@45½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 72@72½c. Provisions—Quiet and easier. Mess pork quiet: new \$9.55. Lard—prime steam. \$6.45. Hoos—Live dull at \$3.35@3.70. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 27,000

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O., March 14. -Corron-Demand air and market firm at 914c.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. BRAIN-Wheat-Steady, with a good demand red and white, \$1.00@1.05. Corn in good demand at full prices; 354@37c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 27@30c. Rye in good deair and market firm at 27@30c. Rye in good demandat 50c. Barley easier; No. 2 fail, 98c.

Phovisions—Pork in good demand: \$9.75 bid; \$10.00 asked. Lard opened easier; closed firmer; fleam, \$6.35@6.40. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders, \$3.50 cash and buyer March; short ribs, \$4.75; short clear, \$4.90. Bacon steady? with fair demand at \$4.25, \$5.37%; and \$5.62%; WHISKY-Quiet but steady at \$1.02.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

Linsgad Oil.—Steady at 65c.

BOSTON. Bosrox, March 14.—FLOUR—Dull: Western surfine, 33. 25@3. 50; common extras, \$3. 75@4. 25 onsin extras, \$4,00@4,50; Minnesota do, \$4.50 65,75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.73 65,50; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.25@6.00; St. Longs, \$5.50.66.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, \$6.50@8, 25; winter wheats, \$6.00@7.50

Bals, 56,00@7.50-Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47@48c, te steady; No. 1 and extra white, 37@40c; No. white, 3614@37c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, RECEIPTS-Flour, 8,000 brls; corn, 34,000 bu; Wheat, 21,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 2,800 brls; corn, 53,000 bu; Wheat, 12,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

-ANSAS CITY, March 14.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts 10,920 bn; ship-ments, 10,681 bu; weak and lower; No. 2 cash, 85c; March, 891/2c; No. 3 cash, 80c; March, 851/2c; No. 4 cash, 78c. Corn-Receipts 9, 670 bu; ship-ments, 9, 20 bu; declining; No. 2 cash, 24c; March, 25c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. March 14. -GRAIN-Wheat dull; sales of 1 car red winter at \$1:09. Corn quiet; sales of 10 cars new at 30½ (240½ con track. Oats quiet; sales of 2 cars choice white for seed at 33c. Barley quiet; sales of Canada at 80c. Rye neglected.

Rathroad Freights—Unchanged.

OSWEGO. Oswego, March 1, GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.12; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05. Corn firm; No. 2 Toledo, 45@46c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, March 14. - HIGHWINES-Active and easier; 150 bris at \$1.02%.

TOLEDO. Toleno, O., March 14.-GRAIN-Wheat firmer; No. 1 white Michigan held at \$1.03; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.04; March, \$1.04; April, \$1.00; May, \$1,08%: No. 2 red winter, spot and March, \$1.04%: April, \$1.05; May held at \$1.08% bid. Corn quiet; Ac. 2, May, 37%c. Oats

DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., March 14.—Frour.—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat casier; extra, \$1.03\% asked. No.

1 white, \$1.02\%; March. \$1.02\%; April. \$1.02\%;

May. \$1.04\%: June, \$1.04\%. Receipts, 27,653
bu: shipments, 36,135 bu.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., March 14. -PETROLEUM-Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8%c. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 14.—PETROLEUM-Very quiet; crude, \$1.06% at Parker's for shipwent; refined, 91sc, Philadelphia delivery.
On. City, Ps., March 14. - Petroleum - Market opened quiet, with 861sc bid; advanced to 865sc. declined to and closed at 864sc; shipments, 33, 600 brls, averaging 33, 000; transactions, 140,000.

DRY GOODS. New York, March 14, -Jobbing trade continues fairly active, and business is moderate with commission houses; cotton goods in steady demand and firm; prints more active; ginghams in fair demand; dress goods doing well; men's wear of woolens moving slowly, except fine fancy cassi-meres, which are in fair request; foreign goods more active.

COTTON. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—Corron—Steady: receipts, 1,605 bales; shipments, 2,221; stock, 58, 764; sales, 1, 700; export, 700; spinners 1,000; middling, 94c.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, March 14. - SPIRITS OF TURPEN-TIME-Firm at 2614c.

MARINE NEWS.

GREAT SODUS BAY. A home correspondent of the New York Heraid, writing under date of the 10th inst., shows the importance of Great Sodus Bay (Lake Ontario) as a terminal lake port for grain shipped by water, and seeking an outlet to the sea via New York. He speaks of the diversion of 90,000,000 bushels of grain from the trade of New York, as precisely that amount finds its way every year through the Weiland Canal to Canadian ports. He says that New Yorkers must, therefore, if they would prevent the laden vessels which have passed the Welland Canal from continuing to salt water via the St. Lawrence River, offer them on their store of Lake Ottario a port which combines the advantages of usafe and commodious harbor, and a cheap inland connection with a more advantageous occan port than the Canadians can offer. The writer continues: "This port exists on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and is well known to like navigators as Great Sodus Bay. The National Government, appreciating its great the trade of New York, as precisely that The National Government, appreciating its great natural advantiges, have in the past rew years expended \$300,000 or \$400,000 in the construction of piers and lightnouses, which improvements have made it, beyond a doubt, a harbor perfectly adapted to the requirements of the entire grain trade of the lakes. The dimensions of Sodys Bay are six miles to leagth by sions of Sodus Bay are six miles in length by from two to four in width, narrowing at the entrance, thus forming a completely land-locked anchorage, with a depth of water sufficient for vessels of the largest tonnage. So much for its accommodations as a harbor; as to its advantages as a receiving point for grain, it is by 100 miles the pearset available late port it is by 100 miles the nearest available lake port to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and it is the only harbor on Lake On-Tario that can accommodate an extensive shipping. The Erre Canal at Clyde approaches Sodus Bay within ten miles, and the intervening land, by its topographical formation, affords an easy route for a connecting canal between them. This is an important improvement in canal navigation which it is obvious our State Government should have made years ago. Ludonbtelly should have made years ago. Undoubtedly, had the promoters of the Eric Canal foreseen the enterprise of the Canadian Government in building the Welland Canal they would have saved the immense expense of extending their work to Buffalo, and selected this port as the receiving point of the immense products of the West.

Moreover, if the improvement recommended it would be a saving of 100 miles of dredging, and would afford the shortest possible route from the great lakes to tidewater.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—The steamship Amazon arrived here from Grand Haven this fore noon, in the teeth of a heavy westerly gale. She was badly covered with ice. The Amazon will go into dry-dock for repairs upon her stern-

rary service upon the Grand Haven route, while the larger steamships are being overhauled. She will go upon the route about the 1st of April.
The Ford River Lumber Company's new schr
Resumption will be ready for launching in about

Damage to the extent of \$100 was done to the east abutment of Oneida street brine by the steam barge Sparta. Paul Gennes has sold a one-half interest in the schr G. Barber to Hans Anderson, of this city, for \$700.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The Chicago Vessel Owners' Association will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the committee-room of the Board of Trade for the purpose of fixing the time for the Cleveland Convention The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 13th inst. con-

and selecting delegates thereto. ained a dispatch from Cleveland stating that tained a dispatch from Cleveland stating that the Convention of vessel-owners called for the 12th list. in the latter city "by Chicago men, was a fizzle because of the refusal of Milwaukee and Buffalo to participate." The man who sent that dispatch was a "lattle off" when he did so. The fact is that Buffalo was not heard from in time to have the meeting on the but the Euquirer will find out its blunder more definitely when it receives a report of the Convention of next Wednesday.

Wonderful Dog.

Wonderful Dog.

London Week.

The well-known spectroscopist and astronomer, Dr. Huggins, had a four-footed friend dwelling with him for many years as a regular member of his household, who was a mastiff of very noble proportions by descent, and who bore the great name of Kepler. This dog possessed many ware gifts which had secured for him the admiration and regard of a large number of scientific accurant ances, and, among these was ne which he was always rendy to exercise for one which he was always ready to exercise for the entertainment of visitors. At the close of Inncheon or dinner, Kepler used to march gravely and sedately into the room, and set himself down at his master's feet. Dr. Huggins then propounted to him a series of arithmetical questions, which the dog invariably solved without a mistake. Square roots were extracted off-hand with the utmost readiness and trouptness. If asked what was the square root of 9, Kepler replied by three barks, or, if the question were the square root of 16, by four. If then various questions followed, in which much then various questions followed, in which much more combinated processes were involved— such, for instance, as "add 7 to 8, divide the sum by 3 and multiply by 2." To such a ques-tion as that Kepier gave more consideration, and sometimes nesitated in making up his mind and sometimes besides an ast owners his barks ought flually to stop.
Still in the end his decision was always right.
The reward for each correct answer was a piece of cake, which was held for him during the exercise, but not given to him until the solution

was arrived at.

A dog in this city has adopted the practice of collecting pendies from the spectators of his clever tricks, and lately made a contribution from his carnings of £4 to the Royal loft mary. He saved his pennies for the purpost, instead of spending them it a pastry shop, as he had been in the habit of dome, and seemed to take a real pleasure in the benevoient object.

Oriental Pedestrianism. Lasy as we are wont to consider the Orientals, many of the "matches against time" achieved by them may bear comparison with the best of hose now pending among ourselves. An Arabitonkos, box will go a roma it than a from donkey-boy will go at a run all the way from Cairo to the Pyramids and back again, without any visible sign of fatigue. A Sikh dispatch-bearer will scamper through miles of jungle in the dark, with a heavy bag on his shoulders, shaking a bunch of metal rings to scarce away the tiger and the hyens. Four mearire Hindoos, who appear barely able to carry a haid-bag, will who appear barely able to carry a hand-bag, will take a heavy palauquin, containing an officer and all his belongings, over the ground at a smart tot for hours together. Even more marvelous are the achievements of the Persian shatirs (professional couriers), who, trained from tacir very childhood to feats of strength and activity, daily accomplish distances borderand activity, daily accomplish distances border-ing upon the theredible. Not many years ago one of these men reached Teheran fully two nours before his appointed time, having cov-ered an immense tract of very difficult country in fourteen hours of almost incessant running; but his chief, so far from praising him, imply remarked: "Could you not have done it in

iwelve?' and on his return journey the indomitable man actually did so. The occupation is a dangerous one, not only from the extraordinary exertions which it demands, but also from the fact of the runners being so tightly girded that a fall or even a stumble would be certain death. the ring and fell dead on the spot.

POET-MUSICIANS.

Trouveres and Minnesingers.

Louis C. Elson in Vox Humana.

The trouveres were the poet-musicians of North France. They wrote in a much more matter-of-fact manner than the troubadours, and wrote in the Langue d'oil while the latter wrote in the Langue d'oc. two tongues as dissimilar as French and Italian or English and Dutch.

There existed lady troubadour and trouveres; the works of some of them are extant, and do not in any way compare unfavorably with those of the other sex. Of course there are several solitary cases where the Norman poet would write a love song, and the Provencal a fable, but the general tendency was as above indicated.

icated.

Contemporary with the troubadours and trouveres there arose in Germany a similar or-der of singers, whose productions have been preserved even more copiously than those of the southrons.

The minusesingers began their career in Ger-

many, under the glorious reign of Barbarossa (Frederic I.), in the last half of the twelfth centry: The first hame that we meet with is Henry of Veldig, yet it is a singular fact that he, the first of a new order of singers, begins by complaining of the decadence of the true minnelled (love song). The word minnesinger means simply love singer, i. e., singers of love-songs.

Almost all the lays of the minnesingers were written in the Swabian dialect, which were then the Court language of Germany. As a rule, their grace and elegance of diction was superior to that of the troubadours. They did not, like the latter, hire accompanists or jongleurs, but layed their their own accompanies on a voil the latter, hire accommensts or longiturs, but played their own accompaniments on a viol. As in the South, Emperors, Princes, and Knights were proud to be known as minnesingers. The love-songs of the Germans were not so fiery as those of Provence; while the adoration of the troubadour for his love went all lengths, the German Knight rendered to his own a much the Germah Knight rendered to his own a much quieter (and chaster) species of homage. There were not such criminal passions as in France. In epic poems this school was very successful, and that stateliest of German poems, "The Nibelungenhed," dates from about this time, although its author is not known. The preservation of many of the songs of the minnesingers is due to Rudger of Manesse, a Senator of Zurich (fourteenth century). One peculiar species of their songs were called "Wachtlieder" (watch-songs), and represent the pleading of the (watch-songs), and represent the pleading of the Knight with the watchman of the castle for admittance to his love; or the warning of the watchman to the lover in the castle to avoid dis-

European orchesta, but the moment that the above tune is played the whole aspect changes, and instead of a lifeless audience the performers have the most enthusiastic of listeners. In the course of descent from the crusaders and ancient musicans the tune live has become a little cient musicians the tune has become a little quicker, but is not changed in any material re-

Some time after the decline of minnesinging, an attempt was made to revive its glories by musical competitions somewhat similar in style; but the essence of the real "minne" was gone; but the essence of the real "misne" was gone; it was no longer the Knight singing to his love, or teiling in unaffected verse the beauties of nature. Instead of this, there was a competition of burghers and tradespeople affecting a passion foreign to their nature, and caring far more for a stilted style of verse than for the subject of it. Such were the meistersingers. Nurembers was their chief test, and like all subject of it. Such were the meistersingers. Nuremberg was their chief seat, and, like all the tradesmen of that age, they make their guild a very close one. No one could be admitted as a master unless he invented a new style of rhyme. Almost all the members came from the lower classes, and the result of such tyros endeavoring to strike out paths which would have been difficult even to genius can be imagined. Hans Sachs (a Nuremberg shoemaker) and a couple of others were probably all that sang with real poetic feeling. Their songs were also accompanied with music. There was a severe set of rules regulating the poetical and musical set of rules regulating the poetical and musical contests; and the guild spread all over Germany; the last vestige of it did not disappear until as recently as 1839. But while this stultafied mode of misic was going on in Nuremberg a truer musical plant was growing beside it; at this time the volkslied (folk song) took its rise in Germany.

The first form of this volkslied was religious, and it was of a simplicity which adapted it to the wants of the people. The pedantry of the meistersingers had an excellent effect upon this class of composition, for it added counserpoint and harmony (even if driven to excess) to a class of number which was able to hear it. class of music which was able to bear it. Another order of music was that connected with the miracle plays, where Scriptural events were represented upon the stage with music. Much of this music was taken bodily from the With the commencement of the Reformation the music of Germany was lifted to a very elevated sphere, in being applied to the stately chorals which came into general use through the efforts of Luther, who himself composed some of them. Luther had a most musical nature, which left its imprint upon the whole scoth. It is related of that that he steet its eroch. It is related of him that he spent to largest part of the night before he appeared to define his doctrines before the Diet of Worms, playing on his lute, in order to give composure and firmness to his thoughts. He ranked music next to theology, and said, "I am not asbamed to acknowledge that next to divinity there is no which I prize so highly as that of music."

With the Reformation the epoch of modern music may be said to begin. Of course there were both crudity and pedantry in the art, but the meistersingers, although they ye. existed centuries later, had ceased to exert an influence. In the rise and progress of the opera we find some interesting facts which belong to our subject, and which bring our chain of sketches down to the inusic of our own times. The opera was the legitimate offspring of the miracle plays of the middle ages, which were only sacred operas or oratorios, wherein some events in the life of a hely personage were represented with sones and acting. The first opera (being exactly like a "mystery play," except that the subject was a secular one) was "Orpheus," by Angelo Poliziano, and was performed in Rome in 1480. The libretto was by Cardinal Riario, nephew of Pope Sixtus IV. sted centuries later, had ceased to exert an in

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria.

London Engineer.

Diphtheria is held by the best authorities to be an old disease. It is said that the Empress Josephine died of it, and it is not improbable that what some years ago in country districts, more especially in Ireland, was called putrid fever, was nothing but diphtheria. Diphtheria first attracted notice when, a few years since, it broke out at Boulogne and ravaged the north of France and the south of England. It was then know as "Boulogne sore-throat."

How Some Seats Were Secured. Washington Correspondence Springfield (Mass.) Remolican.

I must give an account of an adroit and very pretty and harmless piece of finessing resorted to by a party of young ladies here the other day, by means of which the ladies concerned obtained some very choice seats in the Senate gallery, where hundreds were in vain seeking ad-

mittance, much to the mystification of certain senators and an attache of one of the legations. The ladies in question have a teacher of modern languages, who possesses a remarkably fine presence and a cultivated manner, and speaks French with true French accent. Noticing that the distance of the control of the distance of the control of the c French with true French accent. Noticing that the Persian chroniclers relate that a certain native Prince once promised his daughter to any man who would keep up with his chariot all the way from Teheran to Ispahan. A celebrated shatir undertook the task, and held his own till the gate of Ispahan was full in view, when the Shah, alarmed at the prospect of having to make good his rash promise, let fall his whip. The runner, knowing that it would cost him his life to stoop, contrived to pick it up with his feet. The treacterous monarch then dropped his ring, when the shatir, seeing that his fate was sealed, exciaimed reproachfully: "Oh! King, you have broken your faith, but I am true to mine!" picked up the ring and fell dead on the spot. the diplomatic gailery was unoccupied, though all the others were packed, the jolly party pro-posed to the teacher that they should pass themselves off on the polite doorkeeper of the keeper in fluent French if that was the diplomatic gallery, and, upon receiving an affirmative response, she asked him to admit them, which he proceeded to do with a great flourish, though with surprise in his face, evidently wondering how it happened that these legation people had never presented themselves there before, or that he had never seen them. Into the gallery the fair deceivers filed, and took possession of the front seats, with all eyes turned upon them. Senators cast their eyes upward and stared, puzzled, unable to make out to which legation they belonged. Again and again Senators turned and looked. A member of one of the legations stepped in on the floor of the of the legations stepped in on the floor of the Senate from the side where the diplomatic gallery is visible. His eye fell upon the fair bevy, and he stood and gazed. A Senator walked over to him, and evidently asked him who the comers were, for the two stood and looked, and walked away mystified. Meanwhile the ladies sat demurely looking on at the pro-ceedings, soberly and calmly, as if they were in their proper place, and were the foreignest of

A Level-Headed Dead Man.

A Level-Headed Dead Man.

Baltimore American.

The following is an extract from the will of a gentleman who was a citizen of and who died recently in Baltimore County, and which he directed should be read at his funeral. The leading traits of his character throughout his life were honesty and truthfulness, and the extract shows how he, as a dying man, viewed the popular and fasnionable funeral pageantry of the day: "In view of the uncertainty of life, I hereby commit to writing my last wishes with regard to the manner and means used for the disposal of my mortal remains. First, I wish my body to be clothed in plain shroud. I wish no flowers, nor mock display. I object to my body being carried to the church. I wish it to be removed from my carthly home, to be removed from my cartlely home, to its last resting place, there to rest, unmarked, unless at some future time some child or children are moved so to do. Most earnestly I request that nothing called mourning shall be worn by my family, as I am persuaded this has become a solemn mockery. If the heart is not the fountain from whence these emotions have these never emanate from this source. Above all, I wish no undeserved eulogies pronounced over my remains. If there was one trait in my character worthy of imitation, then initate it; and with the last look bury all of my imperfections and traiting them in the last look bury all of my imperfections with the last look oury an of my imperfections and infirmities with my remains. Without reflecting upon my friends, I may allude to one infirmity of our natures; that is, in vying with each other to show our consideration and respect for them that are beyond this influence. There was time, but the opportunity is lost. If I may select the ground for a few remarks, it is from these words. Happenighly tenent. is from these words: Unprofitable tenant, It is from these words: Unprofitable tenant, Lastly, in order to satisfy the curious, and avoid reflections upon my family, I request or the minister officiating to read this publicly at my funeral.

J. H. S."

mixtance to his love; or the warning of the wetchman to the lover in the castle to avoid discovery by leaving while it was vet dark.

But the glory of the minnesingers was but short; the Emperors of the house of Swabia had fostered the art by allowing an unbeard-of liberty of speech and thought: with the down fall of that house (1256 A. D.) the Ghurch regained a continually increasing ascendency and this liberty was again fettered. Song and poetry, especially of an amatory or frivolous (f) character, were condemned, and the place of the pleasant school of minnesinger poetry was usurpeed by paraphrases of the Scriptures, hymns, or legends, written either in very weak German or bad Latin; the school of German botty took a very long retrograde stee. Before leaving the minnesingers a word must be said of their fables and tales; in these we find many modern ideas in a quaint and ancient dress, proverbs abound and many tales of Roman history. "Don't set the woif to guard the sneep," "Never borrow trouble,"

The King must die, And so mast I, and many other sage thoughts. The tales are sometimes prettily told.

One song took its rise at this time which is even to-day a popular one the world over. We refer to the music of the song now known as "We won't go nome till morning," or "For he's a jolly good fellow," and known in France as "Mabrook's len wat-en guerre." This was a favorite air at that time of the crusades, and the crusaders often made it resound before Jerusalem.

The Arabs first knew the melody, and have retained to this day. The Arab fellahs will listen apathetleally to the whole aspect changes, and the place of the world and any deir nonest debts."

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These examinations which are identical with those heid in Cambridge, are free to all who intend to enter the above departments of the University, and open to others upon payment of a fee of \$10.

Persons who propose to pass these examinations are requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 18, and to address him for further information.

The Admission Examinations of the University will be held at Chicago each year on the three days following the last Wednesday in June.

The precise place in this city at which the examinations will be held will be announced in the Chicago Trioune and Journal of June 24 and 25.

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Received from premiums.....\$429, 689. 21

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Por death claims. 9. 79, 142.10
Matured endowments. 115,746.51
Dividends. purchased
and lapsed policies. ... 349,875.67
EXPENSES 3544,764.28 EXPENSES.

EXPENSES. \$544.764

acaries paid to aceus. \$51.687.89

Salaries paid officers and clerks. 29,441.30

Medical examia-ers fees. 4,528.50

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Amount charged to profit and loss for depreciation in various assets... \$1.123.40 \$ 744,544.82

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NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Floweg, leceiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof, thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

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M. 1. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster.

DROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK OPFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Maisen 7, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 25th day of Marcil, 1879, for the cast-fron door and window frames, etc., for basement, court rooms, and attic of the United States Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, il., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which, and any sadditional information, may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

JOHN FHASER,
Acting Supervising Architect.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

OF

BUCHU

MENT as the best Truss in use. It is a well-known fact the Government secures the best instruments for testing the verather, etc. It is a well-known fact the Government secures the best instruments for testing the verather, etc. It is a vell-known fact the Government secures the best instruments for testing the verather, etc. It is a vell-known fact the Government secures the best instruments for testing the verather, etc. It is a vell-known fact the same instrument being selected by Surgeons from Europe for the Citro of Hernia, is evidence of surperfority. Parker's Retentive Common Sense truss, patiented July is 1878, excels any Truss ever invented in retaining bad rupture.

Manufactured by Bartlett, Buffman & Park Rest, Otherago, Ill. Manufacturers of Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings, patented March 26, 1878.

GAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. 'Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark st. (Sherman House) and at
the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs. on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel dars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATIEDAD.

Depots foot of Lake-et., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-et., and canal and Sixteenth-sus. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

[Leave. Arrive.]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Tweaty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolms.st. | Leave. | Arrive.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars ard run between Chicago and Omaha of the Pacific Exress.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY mion Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Milwadkee Express.

Wisconsin & Milandsola, Green
Eay; and Menasha through Day
Express.

Midwadkee Express.

Wisconsin & Milandsola, Green
Eay; and Menasha through Day
Express.

Midwadkee Fastric du Chien & 5:00 p m * 4:00 p m
Milwadkee Fast ira n an)...

10:10 a m * 4:00 p m
Milwadkee Fast ira n an)...

10:00 p m * 16:45 a m
Milwadkee Fast ira n an)...

10:00 p m * 7:00 a m
All trains run via Milwadkee Tickets for St. Paul
and Mincapelis are good either via Mallona and Pairto
du Chien, or via Watertown Lactosse, and Whoma. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILEDAD. Depoi, foot of lake-st, and foot of Twenty-se sond-st. Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near class.

o On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL EAILBOAD. Denot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 87 Clark-st., southeast corner of Rang-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BATLWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. There's blices, 85 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacing Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO." Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 33 Clark-st. Falmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERY.

Cincinnati, Indiabanolis, Louis-ville, Columbured East Day Express. 8:40 a m 8:10 p m Night Express. 8:00 p m \$ 7:10 a m

Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO & EASTEEN ILLIMOIS RAILROAD. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark st., 125 Dearborn st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll sts.

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Eave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lontsville Day Express. 9:40 a m * 8:00 p m

Algit Express. 8:00 p m \$ 7:00 a in CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. | Arrive.

Day Mail...... 9:00 a m * 4:20 p m Nashville & Florida Express.... § 7:30 p m § 7:15 a m

prescriptions either one of which is word her out one staprice of the book. Gold Media awarded has a the out of the
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For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Todian tion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredien JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Claridanal, Onlo

BOSTON.

Miss Parloa in Her Blue Cambric and White Apron .- She Cooks in the Council Chamber.

What Sir George Campbell Thinks of American Women-An International Episode.

The Bold Briton and the Sheep-Dog -- A Title Refused.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, March 12.—The number of people ho misconceive the correspondent's meaning metimes would be amusing, if it were not irritating and liable to misconstrue one's good intentions towards one's self and the public. I find it seems to be taken for granted, even with persons who call themselves intelligent, that, whenever a correspondent informs the public of an entertainment or enterprise which is occupy-ing the public mind in the locality from which the correspondence dates, the correspondent, though simply giving the facts of the hour, is indorsing the whole matter from his or her personal taste. There are times when it is only ecessary to present these facts from the simple porter's standpoint, when there seems

NO REASON TO EXPRESS A PERSONAL BIAS one way or another, for there are apparently per-fectly harmless facts which are of interest to the public, but which do not especially commend themselves to the correspondent's personal taste or offend it. When later an excess in the direction of certain simply reported facts brings out a protest from the correspondent, there is a cry of wonder, and "Why, look here, now, don't you remember that you recommended this?" whatever it may be, "and indorsed" it, etc., etc. etc. All this I give by the way of warning to the reader who may bring me to task as I heard a correspondent brought to task as Sort time since, who offered a protest upon the present walking craze. For I propose to offer my protest upon the same subject, and to say that for the past four weeks this pedestrian fever here has been carried to a height that is not only redictious, but demoralizing. Some of the most proginent New England newspapers have come to the same subject and the same subject as the same subject and to say that for the past four weeks this pedestrian fever here has been carried to a height that is not only proginent New England newspapers have come

THESE WALKING-MATCHES, and one journal ranked them, as they deserved to be ranked, with the prize-fighting business. I join this protest, remembering very well that I told the story of Miss Yon Hillern's triumph over Boston prejudices with a certain gay zest. In the protest that I make now against the walking-matches I don't by any nicaus take back anything I said about the little lady who turned the heads and won the hearts of Boston, because I reported very faithfully the facts as they stood. Miss Von Hillero, too, so far as I have the diest overful the matter to the extension. they stood. Miss Von Hillern, too, so far as 1 know, did not overdo the matter to the extent that it is being overdone now. But the developments of the past few weeks, the reports of which in the newspapers of the city give the details of the walking-matches where woman's power of endurance and muscle are commented upon as if she were a horse, wagers made upon her "time," and all the rest of the sporting slang brought freely forward, shows pretty conclusively that the pedestrian business is not a desirable or commendable thing. The novelty of woman pedestrian-sim, too, yent with the little German. Since then the thing has been losing interest with the better classes. It is no longer the tashion for street and all the other fine followers have gone over to other gods and goddesses in a different sphere of action. The end or the results of this femining raging seems to prove that, as a street as a long treet. his feminine racing seems to prove that, as a nectace, as a business, it really belongs right-ally, as the Journal critic said, with the wresting and prize-fishting business, and as such is to be discouraged on every hand. The great contrast to all this is the cooking mentioned in my last that a regular raze. I mentioned in my last that a regular

might be taught to prepare every article of food from a loaf of bread to a south. Speaking of a south reminds me of Miss Parloa's appearance, and the comment thereon, at one of her cooking lectures. "I-never realized before," said a lady who was present for the first time, 24 that cooking could become a fine art. But her a leaked a Miss Parloa standing there in when I based as Miss Parloa standing there in when I looked at Miss Parloa standing there in her light-bine cambric, with that ample white apron about her, and her little pile of towels beside her, and attending to several dishes at once while she talked all the time,—giving her explanations and descriptions,—I thought I never had seen anything more fascinating and dainty in any region of art."

Miss Parloa is at present going down to Bostoo's little khode-Island neighbor every week on an engagement for a course of lessons, and Rhode Island is enthusiastically running over in its hells, until at this writing she is holding her cooking levee in the Council-Chamber of the old City Building, which makes the occasion verily a council of cooks.

"It is amusing," says one lady, "to read the reported accounts of these cooking lessons. They are at the hignest key-note of praise and admiration, and wherever one finds an editorial mention of the matter it is pink with praises. Evidently our lords and masters think that at last we have struck the right key, and are on the right track!" hen I looked at Miss Parlos standing there is

right track!"

It seems that Mr. James' Daisy Miller has really become an international term for a type,

for here we have

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL,
the Scotch Liberal Member of Parliament, who
made a tour in America recently, talking to his
Scotch friends the other day on his return, of
American, making this mention of American
women: "It seemed to me that the more purely
American of the American women—those who
are not accustomed to spend money in an ostentatious way in Europe, and to overdress and
over-peacock there—are very nice people indeed.
It is the Daisy Millers, and the Daisy Millers'
mammas who to some extent have given the
American women a bad name. See them at
home, and they seem to me among the nicest
of their sex. Women rights, too, are not much
overdone in America, except' in some remote
States, where they have established some newfaugled social experiments.

The Amerfean girls are certainly more independent than
our girls are certainly more independent than
our girls are following their example."

Who shall say now that Mr. James has done
an ill service to the American woman, when the
British stranger in the gates is thus helped to
discriminate so nicely, and to do us this fine
justice? In one of my previous letters I made
a quotation from a New York correspondent
who said of Mr. James' latest: "Mr. Henry
James, Jr., in the Hall-Hour copy of 'An international Episode,' makes us partly forgive him
for not only for killing off dear little Daisy Miller," etc., The etc., it will be rememberel, castigating Mr. James for misrepresenting his young
countrywomen in the person of Daisf. The
"International Episode" referred to, published
first in one of the English monthlies, assi now
brought out in Harper's neat little Hall-Hour
series, is all that the mistaken defender of "dear
little Daisy" claims, and will no doubt make

THE BOLD BRITION WINCE A LITTIE.

It is the sketch of two young Englishmen,

THE BOLD BRITON WINCE A LITTIE.

It is the sketch of two voung Englishmen, members of the aristocratic class, who come over to America for a short trip, with a letter of introduction to a New York lawyer, Mr. Westgate, who in turn, on their arrival in New York in the bot August weather, sends a letter of introduction to his wife in Newport for them, which the travelers immediately act upon, and at once are inducted into all the social amenities of Newport life by the pretty Mrs. Westgate and her prettier sister. The elder of the ties of Newport life by the pretty Mrs. Westgate and her prettier sister. The elder of the
two British "swells" at once takes alarm at the
prettier elder sister's proximity, and warns his
cousin, Lord Lambeth, in this wise:

"My dear boy," the elder, Percy Beaumont,
says, as they find themselves alone together on
the New York steamer bound for Newport, "I
hope you won't begin to fift."

"I don't care, I dare say I shan't begin."

"With a married woman, if she's bent upon
it, it's all very well." Beaumont expounded.

"But our friend mentioned a young lady, a
sister-in-law. For God's sake don't get entangled with her!"

"How do you mess entangled?"

"Depend upon it, she will try to hook you."

"Oh, bother!" said Lord Lambeth.

"AMERICAN GIRLS ARE VERY CLEVER,"

'AMERICAN GIRLS ARE VERY CLEVER."

urged his companion.
"So much the better," the young man de-

"So much the better," the young man de-clared.

"I fancy they are always up to some game of that sort," Beaumont continued.

"They can't be werse than they are in En-gland," said Lord Lambeth judicially.

"Ah, but in England," replied Beaumont, "you have got your natural protectors. You have got your mother and sisters."

"My mother and sisters," began the young nobleman, with a ceream energy. But he stop-ped in time, puffing at his cigar.

"Your mother spece to me about it, with

tears in her eyes," said Percy Beaumont. "She said she felt very nervous. I promised to keep you out of mischief."

"You had better take care of yourself," said the object of maternal and Ducal solicitude.

"Ah," rejoind the young barrister, "I haven't the expectation of a hundred thousand a year, not to mention other attractions." "Well," said Lord Lambeth, "don't cry out

before you're hurt."

But the careful sheep-dog, Percy, at last becoming more and more alarmed, communicates his fears to the nervous Duchess across the water, which presently brings a telegram from the mamma that the valuable LORD LAMBETH

is needed at home. Presently, however, a little late, the pretty Mrs. Westgate and her prettier sister betake themselves to England for an indefinite visit, and the sheep-dog business begins over again. Lord Lambeth now has his natural protectors about him, but even this guard cannot save him, and he goes over the precipice at last and offers his hand, and heart, and fortune, and social position to the prettier sister, who quietly—refuses them all. This culmination is rather clumsily managed, leaving that odd sense of vagueness in the reader's mind that somewhere or other always comes into Mr. James' clever little stories with its self-conscious blur. Otherwise the sketch is admirable. Here is a bit of conversation which holds a jewer. Mrs. Westgate savs to Percy Beaumont:

"It's very good of you to let Bessie and me come and sit and look at You. I suppose you will think I am very satirical, but I must contess that that's the feeling I have in London."

"I am afraid I don't quite understand to what feeling you allude?" said Percy Beaumont.

"The feeling that' it's all very well for you."

mont.

'The feeling that it's all very well for you English people. Everything is beautifully arranged for you."

'It seems to me it is very well for some "It seems to me it is very well for some arranged arranged Resumont." "It seems to me it is very well for some Americans, sometimes," rejoined Beaumont." For some of them, yes,—it they like being patronized. I may be very eccentric, and undisciplined, and outrageous, but I confess I new was fond of patronize. I like to associate with people on the same terms as I do in my own country; that's a peculiar taste that I have. But here people seem to expect something else,—Heaven knows what! I am afraid you will think.

I AM VERY UNGRATEFUL for I certainly have received a great deal of attention. The last time I was here a lady sent me a message that I was at liberty to come and "Dear me! I hope you didn't go," observed

Beaumont.

"You are deliciously naif, I must say that for you!" Mrs. Westgate exclaimed. "It must be a great advantage to you here in London. I suppose if I myself had a little more naivete, I should be content to sit on a chair in the park, and see the people pass, and be told that this is the Duchess of Suffolk, and that is the Lord Chamberlein, and that I must be thankful for the privilege of beholding them. I dare say it is very wicked and critical of me to ask anything else. But I was Suffolk, and that is the Lord Chamberlein, and that I must be thankful for the privilege of beholding them. I dare say it is very wicked and critical of me to ask anything else. But I was always critical, and I freely confess to the sin of being fastidions. I am told there is some remarkably superior second-rate society provided here for strangers. Merci! I don't want any superior second-rate society. I want the society that I have been accustomed to."

"I hope you don't call Lambeth and me second-rate," Beaumont interposed.

"Oh, I am accustomed to you," said Mrs. Westgate.

Westgate. Westgate.

Further on this acute Mrs. Westgate says:

"I quite agree with a very clever countrywoman of mine: 'For me there are only two social positions worth speaking of—that of an American lady, and that of the Emperor of Russia.'"

Now, if this little book is not a sop to the angry and indignant ones who have railed and gnashed their teeth over Daisy Miller I am very work mistaken as to the intelligence of the nuch mistaken as to the intelligence of the

In the last Attantic—the April number—whose advance sheets are before me, Mr. James gives us another study of the Miller class in Mr. and Mrs. Ruck and their daughter, and the very opposite of them in a MRS. CHURCH AND HER DAUGHTER AURORA.

It is a disagreeable little story or study, but perhaps Mr. James fluds that his "studies" are becoming a sort of reformatory lever both in this country and England, and so feels called this country and England, and so feels called upon to keep up his contributions to the cause. There is another article in the At antic which will call out a good deal of comment and interest—"New York Theatres." I must quote one bit where Boston suffers by comparison:
"Boston holds a peculiar position in the American theatrical world, but, notwithstanding the excellent acting often seen at the Museum, the Globe, and elsewhere, even Bostonians do not seem disposed to claim a theatrical equality with New York; choosing, perhaps, to regard with complacency their well-known supereminence in the fields of moral and intellectual effort, rather than to enter into a doubtful establishment of the competition." ful asthetic competition."

I don't know enough of the comparative values of theatres to make any judgment of this, but I do know that there are Boston people who

criticism of superiority while they accept with perfect gravity the satingal hit at their "super-eminence in the fields of moral and intellectual effort." N. P.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The New Scheme for Oppo

Western Union.
Special to St. Louis Republica NEW YORK, March 12 .- The Tribune says that when the resignation of Gen. Eckert, as President of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which occurred to-day, became known on Wall street, many rumors were set affoat. That most generally credited was that Gen. Eckert was to join the proposed new telegraph com-bination to be composed of the New York, Lake Erie & Western, Baltimore Ohio, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia &

Reading, and other railroads, under the recent Florida decision, and organize opposition to the Western Union, first making an effort to have Western Union, first making an effort to have Congress pass a general law to permit railroad companies to combine for such purposes. As a guarantee of the truth of this report, it was stated that Gen. Eckert had already distinguished himself as a manager of opposition telegraph companies, the Franklin and the Atlantic & Pacific Companies being his special schemes. Neither Gen. Eckert nor officers of the Western Union Company would converse as the subject Union Company would converse on the subjec-

The Unfortunate Termination of an Angle

The Unfortunate Termination of an Anglo
American Marriage.

London Times, Peb. 27.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, before the President and a special jury, the case of Norton against Norton and Grantley was tried on Feb. 26.

In this case Col. Charles Grantley Campbell

tried on-Feb. 26.

In this case Col. Charles Grantley Campbell Norton prayed for a dissolution of marriage with his wife, Katherine Norton, by reason of her adultery with the co-respondent. Lord Grantley, against whom he claimed damages. The respondent and co-respondent filed answers in denial of the charges alleged against them, but the sunt was in fact undefended, and the claim for damage was not pressed.

The petitioner, who is a Colonel in the Ottoman Gendarmerie and a retired Major in the British army, married the respondent, the laughter of a Mr. M'Vicar, an American gentleman of good fortune and position, at Calvary Guarch, New York, on the 22d of June, 1870. They lived together for some time at New York and then at Montreal, and on their arrival in England they took up their residence at St. John's Wood. Mrs. Norton, who was well received by her husband's relatives and friends, was of delicate constitution, and in 1878 she went to Switzerland, and thence to Paris for medical advice. In the following year she accompanied her father to New York, and there went to Switzerland, and thence to Paris for medical advice. In the following year she accompanied her father to New York, and there was the product of the petitioner's circumstances, was more protracted than was originally intended, an affectionate correspondence was kept up between him and the respondent, and on his appointment, in August, 1874, as a Colonel in the Turkish Gendarmerie, it was arranged that she should return to Europe and rejoin him at Constantinople. August, 1874, as a conseint the Furkish Gendarmerie, it was arranged that she should return to Europe and rejoin him at Constantinople. In March, 1878, Mrs. Norton arrived in England; she left for Turkey in May, and reached Constantinople on the 28th of June.

The petitioner had heard that Lord Grantley, who is his first course, was also on his ways.

stantinople on the 28th of June.

The petitioner had heard that Lord Grantley, who is his first cousin, was also on his way to the East in the same ship as that in which Mrs. Norton had taken passage, but he was not aware that Lord Grantley had also been her escort from London to Paris, and thence to Marseilles, where they embarked for Constantinople. A scene occurred between him and the respondent on meeting. The day after her arrival he had to visit an encampment some miles from Constantinople. He reached home about 2 o'clock on the following morning, and was received by the respondent in a state of such confusion that his suspicions became seriously aroused. He at once charged her with having admitted Lord Grantley, who was at the time his guest, into her room, and after a pause she confessed her guilt, adding, "I was a virtuous woman a month ago." On the following day she left with Lord Grantley for Smyrna. She afterward assumed his name, and on their return to London, in September, they took apartments at the Langham Hotel, and passed as husband and wife.

The charge alleged in the petition, in support of which Col. Norton was called as a witness, was fully established. A verdict was found in favor of the petitioner, and the Court pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

KANSAS.

Alone in a Wilderness-The Cheering Notes of a Couple of Little Birds.

A Night in the Cabin of a Settler from Southern Illinois.

Manufacturing Capabilities of Spring River -Fever-and-Ague and Politics.

Special Correspondence of The Tribi BENTONVILLE, Ark., March 5 .- When I parted rom Hoppy, my way led over a wide range of raw prairie toward Spring River, a beautiful, wift-rolling stream of clear water that rises in Barton County, Missouri, and meanders through Cherokee County, Kansas, in a southerly direc tion, thence into the Indian Territory, where it unites with the Neosho, at the boundary of the Wyandotte and Cherokee country, to form Grand River.

After passing a Mormon settlement, known a the Pleasant View Branch of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, comprising a membership of seventy-four regen rated souls, but unwashed bodies, the houses were found at long intervals, and at one time seemed to be in the midst of

A VAST WILDERNESS.

1 halted and looked about me. It had stopped snowing, and the dense clouds had rolled down to the rim of the blue canopy, and laid under the yellow sheen of the decilning sun in con-fused masses of gilt and purple. Between my feet the dim marks of wagon-wheels led straight on through the partially-hidden black stubble, left in the wake of a recent conflagration, until lost in the distance; yet no dwelling greeted my wistful gaze. A feeling of loneliness and strange awe stole over me, for I stood beyond the reach of a human voice,—beyond the sight of a human habitation. I glanced upward to the point my childish faith had marked as the arch-stone of the Throne, in the very presence of the King of Kings; and a regretful pang plerced my heart that waxing years had brought incredulity, and sent me straying far from the innocent creed of my youth. I pushed on to leave this solitude behind me. A wee sound,

PEE-PEET,
recalled me from contemplation; and, casting my eyes upon the ground. I saw two small gray birds, with dark throats, running before me, al most within reach of my stick. These cheerful little fellows, my sole companions for nearly a mile, led the way, and dispelled the lonetiness of the situation. Presently I saw a house in the distance, and, in my eagerness to reach it, I un-consciously quickened my pace and frightened the gentle creatures; with a farewell peet, they flitted aside, and left me alone with my

thoughts.

I was not long in discovering the cause for such a scarcity of dwellings. This strip of country is very poor. Its soil, of cream-colored clay, coarse sand, and gravel, is very cold and innutritious. When I had walked a mile farther, crossed a ditch-like ravine, and again entered a richer soil, of dark loam; then, in the distance, here and there, the homes of the settlers began to appear. The sun had made his good-night bow, and it was time to find some hospitable shelter. The first house was an adobe (dobby); but I knocked at the door, and a voice

BADE NE COME IN. I opened the door and made known my wish. Without hesitation the invitation was repeated, and I was but too glad to obey the welcome summons. The people were from Iflinois; and, though their home was humble, Intons; and, though ther home was number, I found the good cheer and intelligence that make the born Sucker's cot a proverb, and spent a very pleasant uight. One by one the sprouts from the family-tree began to come in to inspect the stranger; and presently, when the room was full almost to overflowing. I the room was full aimest to overnowing. I counted the flaxen-haired tribe, and found there were only eleven. I ignocently remarked: "Are these all your children, Madam!" Having emphasized the wrong word, she gave me a look of injured pride of maternity, and exclaimed: "For mercy's sake, how many more claimed: For mercy's sake, now many more would you want one poor woman to bother with?" I stammered out an explanation; and then, in a softer tone, she told me these were all that were living. George, her oldest,—who would be a man now, as big as his father,—died twelve years ago; and little Chloris, the baby, died last spring. Then the father came in, and the hours glided by into a retrospective

THE EGYPT HE HAD DWELT IN. The young folks, tired of conning text-books, came in for their share of notice, and in a short time I had them gathered about me. I gave them words of encouragement, and to gratify their childish fancies, I gamed the three little their childish fancies, I gamed the three little girls to be wives of future dignitaries of State, and the eight boys I named high officials in the service of their grateful country. Presidents, Governors, and Judges of the Supreme Court were made, with a breath, of these soon-to-becitizens; and a glow of satisfied pride lighted up the faces of all save one, and he, not being made a President, concluded he would rather be a farmer, "Cause Pap says politickans all stealed."

The rising sun found me on the road. Though the morning-air was still keen, the wind had veered during the night to the south, and in one hour there was no trace of yesterday's storm.

hour there was no trace of yesterday's storm FINE APPLE- AND PEACH-ORCHARDS

in bearing. Upon one farm was an orchard of 500 apple- and several hundred peach-trees in most excellent condition. But for the lay of the land, I might easily have imagined myself in Maryland. Notwithstanding blackberries grow wild here, quite large and in profusion, many farmers have planted large patches of the Horton and other varieties. Cherries, pears, and plums also do well; but do not reach that perfection which would make them profitable for market, on account of the soil. or market, on account of the soil. As the traveler moves southward, points of brushland push themselves into the prairie; and here are found the first sassafras- and persimmon-trees. These not only mark a climatic line, but tell the pilerim that he is leaving the

prairie. Passing longitudinally through a strip of second bottom land, some three or four miles, my toad verged westward, and led me into open country once more. Before reaching Crestline, a small station on the Missouri & Western Railroad, I passed through A DESERTED VILLAGE.

It was not "sweet Auburn, loveliest village f the plain," but "Wantonah," a very scabby of the plain," but "Wantonah," a very scabby apology for a town. Four untenanted and battered shabules are all that is left to mark the site of this uncommercial mart. Two dobbies, one dugout, and an old hut of logs still deflect the hungry gnawings of time, and hummed a mournful monody as the wind frolicked through and around them. The latter building perhaps served the multiplied purpose of store, warehouse, town hall, and Post-Office, for a rough board, bearing the name I have just written, in rude, faded letters, had been nailed above the wide-open door, and an undicipherable signrude faded letters, had been nailed above the wide-open door, and an undicipherable sign-board leaned against the outer wall. A speckled-breast lark perched upon the decaying roof-comb, singing his unpremeditated lay; and a hare, with stoical mien, sat upon his haunches on the sill.—a self-appointed doorkeeper of this rotting castle. I passed carefully by without disturbing his hareship's meditations, and left him monarch of a scrine of desolation. nim monarch of a scene of desolation.

Putting Crestline behind me, I crossed a nar-

row strip of prairie, and down a gradual decline, till I reached the fringe the banks of SPRING RIVER. SPRING RIVER.

Here I came to a large brick dwelling, the home of Mr. Hubbard, formerly of Adams County, Illinois. This gentieman, despite his opulent surroundings, claimed to be landpoor. A half-mile walk brought me to the Boston Mills, where I crossed the river, and entered at once the woods, and the subcarboniferous region of Southeastern Kanass and Southwestern Missouri. For agricultural purposes this country has little value. As a manufacturing locality, capital and enterprise only poses this country has little value. As a manufacturing locality, capital and enterprise only are needed to push it rapidly forward to the front rank. Spring River alone affords incalculable advantages. Its volume of water is uniform, being fed by never-failing springs, and the width at Boston Mills, below the dam, is full seventy yards. The decline of its bed is great, and the current rolls swiftly and with much force, so that a mill-seat might be established every two miles of the distance from head to mouth. Some day

will flourish upon its banks.

Of the portion of Kansas through which I have passed, I may say but one thing seems to stand in the way of future prosperity; this is the abominable alkali water with which the prairie-land is supplied. The water of all the streams is soft and pure; but that of the wells, at its best, is a most execrable potation. Fever and ague, too,—the evil grains of all new countries,—holds its reign of terror, and shakes up the people in the most merciless manner, without regard to race, color, or previous con-LARGE MANUFACTURING TOWNS

dition; but this will pass away with the fuller cultivation of the soil, for there is nothing ex-cept excessive regetation to create missma and induce malarial diseases.

induce malarial diseases.

Politics sits easily upon the people, and is rarely discussed,—Republicans and Democrats frequently uniting upon the best man for county positions. A few straggling remnants of the National-Greenback-Flat lunary still struggle in the toils of a hopeless minority, but one year of prudent financial policy will not leave a voter of these broken-down backs of that creedless persuasion to tell what his party had been.

Severn.

HARVARD AND WOMEN.

An Official Statement of the Pacilities to Be Afforded Women Students—Partial List of the Professors Who Have Consented to Give Instruction.

Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune, March 7.

Mr. T. W. Higginson contributes to the

Woman's Journal an exposition of the new and enlarged scheme of education for women at Harvard University, of which we spoke last week. The summer scientific classes at this institution have been for some time open freely to women, beneath the Harvard walls, if not within them. The following circular states the plan for more extended hospitality:

PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

The ladies whose names are appended below are authorized to say that a number of Professors and other instructors in Harvard College have consented to give private tuition to properly-qualified young women who desire to pursue advanced studies in Cambridge. Other Professors, whose occupations prevent them from giving such taition, are willing to assist young women by advice and by lectures. No instruction will be provided of a lower grade than that given in Harvard College. The expense of instruction in as many branches as a student can profitably pursue at once will depend upon the numbers in the several courses, but it will probably not exceed \$400 a year, and may be as low as \$150. It is hoped, however, that endowments may hereafter be procured which will materially reduce this expense. Pupils who show noon examination that they have satisfactorily pursued any courses of study under this scheme will receive dertificates to that effect, signed by their instructors. It is hoped, nevertheless, that the greater number will pursue a four-year's course of study, in which case the certificates for the different branches of study will be merged in one. which will be sterned by all the in-PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN. discases for the different branches of study will be nerged in one, which will be signed by all the inmerged in one, which will be signed by all the instructors and will certify to the whole course. The ladies will see that the stadents secure suitable lodgings, and will assist them with advice and other friendly offices. Information as to the qualifications required, with the names of the instructors in any oranch, may be obtained upon application to any one of the ladies, of to their Secretary, Mr.-Arthur Gilman, No. 5 Phillips place.

Mrs. LOUIS AGASSIZ, Quincy street.

Mrs. J. D. Gerry, Payerweather street.

Mrs. J. B. Gerry, Payerweather street.

Mrs. J. B. Gerry, Payerweather street.

Mrs. ARTHUR GILMAN, Phillips place.

Miss ALICE M. LONDFELLOW, Brattle street.

Miss LILLIAN HORSFORD, Craigie street.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 22, 1879.

Mrs. Agassiz is well known to all the readers

Mrs. Agassiz is well known to all the readers of her husband's later writings as his efficient coaborer and fellow-student; and her experience in connection with his temporary school for girls

of her husband's later writings as his efficient cohaborer and fellow-student; and her experience
in connection with his temporary school for girls
in Cambridge gives peculiar value to her present
action. The other ladies are all, with one exception, wives or daugnters of Professors in the
University. More than to any of these, it is
understood, the present organized movement is
due to Mr. Arthur Gilman, well known by his
literary works, and to his wife. Nearly forty of
the Professors have been consulted in regard to
the proposed instruction, the great majority expressing entire willingness to take part in it, and
those who decline only doing so from pressure
of other duties. As it stands, Mr. Higginson
says the offer is this:

Individual Professors and teachers of the University undertake to receive young ladies as papils
on the usual terms of private instruction in Cambridge,—usually \$3 per hour for a single pupil, and
\$1 each where there is a class. A committee of
ladies, with a highly-efficient man as Secretary,
undertake to aid in systematizing the arrangements, in providing for the private accommodation
and care of students, and doubtless, ultimately,
in securing endowments which will greatly reduce
the necessary expenses. The instruction given
will be, as nearly as possible, what the college
gives to young men. Among those who have consented to give instruction are Prof. Pierce, in
Mathematics; Prof. Peacody, in Moral Science;
Prof. Hedge, in German; Prof. Bocher, in Frence;
Prof. Bedge, in German; Prof. Bocher, in Frence;
Prof. Palne, in Music; Prof. China and A.

S. Hill, in English; Prof. Emerton, in
History; Prof. H. B. Hill, in Chemistry,
Prof. James, in Physiology. The express provision is made that 'no instruction will be given of
lower grade than that given in Harvard College.'
It is understood that tae 'President and Fellows,
who really govern Harsard University, take no responsibility un the matter, but do not 'oppose the
point. They Carelthe position that as the salaries
of t that the tendency of the movement will be tow, the joint instruction of the sexes as at Univers College, in London, where the Professors began keeping them apart, and ended by uniting tham the class-room for economy of time and trouble Some of the Harvard teachers already express the class-room for economy of time and trouble. Some of the Harvard teachers already express a preference for that method, at least where classes are small and far advanced, and practice will only strengthen this feeling. If a Greek professor has among his pupils three young men who can read Plato at sirht, and two young women who can do the same, it will require some very strong resistance to prevent his hearing all five at the same nour and place. In sbort, the new plan at Harvard is another guarantee that the world moves. It has a sincere and generous origin—the honest conviction of the Coundittee that the vase resources of Harvard should be made available for 'riels—supplemented by the desire of some who are parents, that their own daughters should be taught. The sympathy of the Professors is the result of the general tendency of the times, and also, doubtless, of the experiments made eisewhere, especially in Boston University. It is pleasant, finally, to record that one of the arguments oftenest quoted in Cambridge is that furnished by one young lady who has during the current year induced several of the most influential Professors to take her as a private papil; and whose fidelity and success have done nauch to open the way for all her coming feldone much to open the way for all her com

A Nickel Mine in Dracut, Mass.

A Nickel Mine in Dracut, Mass.

Boston Advertiser.

In the Town of Dracut, and lying about three miles from Lowell, is a large cave, which in times long past has been associated with traditions of Capt. Kidd and his pirate band. It is related in the Journal of Commerce that, after considerable research, it was found that tradition had it that this cave was the handiwork of man, and that the "rude forefathers of the hamiet" had toiled and delved there in search for silver and gold very nearly, if not fully, two for silver and gold very nearly, if not fully, two centuries ago. Investigation at the cave de-veloped the fact that a shaft about eight feet in diameter had been sunk to the depth of some forty-three feet, which was illied with earth, de-buts and turbles. forty-three feet, which was filled with earth, de-bris, and timbers, indicating that a building had-once covered the spot. Fragments of a drill, sup-posed to nave been used by the first workers, and also an "assay," which was undoubtedly made at the same time, were also taken from the shaft. Further research developed the nature of the mineral deposit, which proved to be nickel, incorporated with cobalt, and from in the form of a sulphyret. The squeewhat strong reform of a sulphiret. The somewhat strong re-semblance which nickel bears to silver had evi-dentity deceived the primitive miners of that early day, and when they found not what they sought they finally abandoned their work. Nickel not being known to the world until 1751, the metal was but as work drives in the minds Nickel not being known to the world until 1751, the metal was but as mere dross in the minds of the early prospectors. As Dracut was not settled until somewhere about 1640, it is evident that this mineral deposit must have very early attracted the attention of the original settlers, if it did not tempt them there in the first place. In 1876, after the lapse of some 200 years, a company was formed to take up the work at the point where it was left, and it has since then been persistently prospected. Although in then been persistently prosecuted, although in a small way. The shaft has been sluck to a debth of sixty-one feet, and dritts made of varying lengths to all the cardinal nontre, so as to settle the question whether there was sufficient ore to warrant its profitable working. The result has been accepted and the beauty and the beauty and the beauty and the beauty and the sent the beauty and the sent the beauty and the sent t result has been entirely satisfactory, and the company new proposes to go vigorously to work. To this end plans are being prepared for the necessary buildings and apparatus, and the property in the immediate vicinity has passed into the nauds of the company. It is estimated, when everything is in full operation, that there when everything is in full operation, that there will be produced daily from the mine 400 pounds of nickel, worth at present quotations \$1.25 per bound, ten tons sulphuric acid, and eight tons of pure iron. The total yearly value of these products will amount to over \$500,000, for all of which there is a ready market.

Meeting of Strange Monkeys.

New York Mar.

About a year ago five chimpanzees, or orangontangs, a species of monkey nearest resembling human beings, were brought to the New York Aquarium, of which only one now remains. On Saturday afternoon another arrived from Central Africa, and there was much curiosity to see how the two creatures would act at their first meeting. When the stranger was put in the cage, "Tommy," the old inhabitant, looked at him for a moment with some little distrust, then he approached nearer, and after a little hesitation threw one arm over his shoulder in a manner that was almost buman. They looked in each other, embraced. Then they separated, and "Tommy" extended his hand, which the new-comer took and shook. Then "Tommy" offered the courtesies of his blanket and the remains of his dinner.

the new arrival was given his first bath he objected strongly, and fought against soap, and water, and brush, and comb like an obstinate child, while "Tommy" looked on in apparent glee. At 10 o'clock at night the new chimpanzee was wrapped up in his blanket, sieeping soundly, and "Tommy," with his blanket pulled up over his shoulders, sat a few feet away, watching him with great solicituds.

THE PLAGUE. Papers Read Before the London Epidemi

ological Society.

London Times, Feb 27.

Last night a special meeting of the Epidemiological Society of London was held at the University College, Gower street, Surgeon-General Dr. John Murray presiding, to consider the subject of the plague, which has again made its appearance in Europe. Dr. Buchanan and Dr Thorne Thorne, medical officers of the Local Government Board, Dr. Wilks, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., and other well-known members

of the profession were present.

The first paper was by Mr. J. Netten Radcliffe, on the progress of the plague from its re-appearance in 1853. The paper said that a century and a half of freedom from the disease i this country and in the greater part of Wester Europe had not effaced the popular terror of it but the people subject to the plague held that the disappearance of plague did not prove its perma nent extinction. Mr. Radcliffe proceeded to de scribe the reappearance of the plague in 1853 after which it raged for twenty years, occurring in Western Arabia in 1853; in the District of Bengazi, in the Regency of Tripoli, and North Africa, from 1858 to 1859; in Persian Kurdista in 1863, in Mesopotamia in 1867, and Persia in 1803, in Mesopotamia in 1807, and Persian Kurdistan again in 1871. In 1873-774 the plague took a new poase. The disease broke out in three different countries of the East,—in Mesopotamia, in Western Arabia, and in the District of Bengazi. It extended, and its area included the whole of Turkish Arabia bordering upon the Euphrates and the Syrian Desert. In the third year of its prevalence, 1876, it was exti third year of its prevalence, 1876, it was estimated that no fewer than 200,000 persons in the infected districts were killed by it. The loss of life in Bagdad from the disease during the years 1875-77 probably exceeded 5,000. The paper traced the plague down to Baku and other places on the Caspian littoral of Caucasia, and stated that the disease, it had become known, was widely scattered in European Russia; but details were still lacking of the movements of the disease in Russia during 1878. These numerous outbreaks had not occurred without largely enriching the literature of the subject, and the writer referred to the contributions of Dr. E. D. Dickson, the physician to the British Embassy, Constantinople; Surgeon-Major Colville, attached to the British Embassy, Bagdad: Dr. Tholozan, physician to the Shah of Persia; Dr. Casaldit, Ottoman delegate to the Board of Health, Teheran: Drs. Naranzi and Arnaud, members of the Ottoman Medico-Sanitary Stafff Mr. Planch, and the Sanitary condition of the places where it had its home were given in detail. The conditions of the atmosphere when it prevailed and the sanitary condition of the places where it had its home were detailed, and in regard to the latter point it was shown that the places where fever occurred were subject to these attacks.

The paper by Dr. E. D. Dickson, the physician to the British Embassy, Constantinople, was read by Dr. Thorne Thorne. In the history given of the disease it was stated that it began to appear in the autumn, continued through the winter, and reached its arme of intensity in the spring, and died out suddenly during the summer season. During the prevalence of the third year of its prevalence, 1876, it was esti-mated that no fewer than 200,000 persons in the

winter, and reached its acme of intensity in the spring, and died out suddenly during the summer season. During the prevalence of the plague the thermiometer ranged between 5 and 30 degrees, and as the thermometer increased from 30 to 45 the epidemic began to diminish. The symptoms—its glandular swellings, attacks of carbuncles, sanguineous diarrhea, convulsive shakes—were described in detail, and with regard to its treatment it was pointed out that there was no instance on record of plague having been cut short by the administration of sulthere was no instance on record of plague having been cut short by the administration of sulphate of quinine. With regard to the contagion, Dr. Cabiadis, who had had much personal experience, held that the atmosphere which surrounded a person affected with the disease was the true medium of transmission. He also believed that the clothing and bedding of plague patients communicated the malady to sound persons living beyond the sphere of epidemic outbreaks.

With regard to the etiology of the plague, Dr. Dickson acknowledged that the origin of plague

Dickson acknowledged that the origin of piague and the causes that brought it into activity were utterly unknown, and he disputed the idea that marsh-masm might be the exciting cause of it. The proximate cause which predisposed an individual to an attack of plague during an epidemic outbreak was poverty, and it was styled miseries morbus. The poor were often attacked, the wealthy hardly ever. The prophyactic measures to be taken were the isolatio of the sick, the destruction by fire of their clothes, the whitewashing with lime, and the free ventilation of their donniciles. The other disinfectants tried, such as sulphur fumigations, lighting fires, and throwing a solution of sulphase of fron into the drains, gave no decader results except when associated with the white-washing and airing of the infected house. The cordons santaires were regarded as valuable in checking the extension of the outbreak of the plague; but the practice adopted in Eagdad of

plague; but the practice adopted in Bagdad of shutting up persons smitten in their houses was condemned as leading to concealment, and helping to intensify and propagate the evil it was intended to mitigate.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, in the course of the discussion which followed the reading of the papers, questioned the usefulness of corilons, and while urging the adoption of all sanitary precautions considered that there was no necessity for the panic which had arisen. He thought the cautions considered that there was no necessity for the panic which had arisen. He thought the papers would help to disperse the panic. The disease, it had been shown, was not caused by dirt, though living in dirt would encourage its existence, its symptoms, and spread, showing it to be a low form of typhus.

Dr. Wilks, Dr. Caddy, and other gentlements were the sender when the sender when the sender were the sender when the se

Dr. Whis, Dr. Caddy, and other gentlemen spoke and remarked upon the analogy of the plague to typhus, the disease of poverty and dirt in this country. Mr. Radeliffe, in reply, said that the ordinary public health arrangements of this Kingdom were quite sufficient to enable the country to deal effectually with any second of plague, even if it. ent of plague, even if it should app

O'Shaughnessy and the Butterflies. Of Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy, one of the younger British poets, and the son-in-law of Dr. Westland Marston, an amusing story is told. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was a protege of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, who assisted in getting the poet appointed to a position in the Natural the poet appointed to a position in the Natural History Department of the British Museum. One day the unfortunate O'Shaughnessy accidentally sat down on a number of very rare South American butterflies which had just arrived at the Museum. Horrified, he proceeded secretly and hurriedly to repair damages, but he truth rather (special about hutterflies). secrety and harriedy to rebar damages, but being in truth rather ignorant about butterflies and natural history generally, he got the pretty insects very much mixed up, gluing wrong wings on wrong bodies in the most reckless manner. Great was the astonishment of the wise men when they came to contemplate and classify the new contribution. Such species were never seen before; the insect world and its history were revolutionized. And many were the discussions that occurred before Mr. O'Shaughnessy's awful misdeed and skillful gluing were discovered. Then there was a very mad collection of scientists, and the young man would have been dismissed had not Bulwer used his influence. Warned by his blunder, Mr. O'Shaughnessy undertook the study of natural history, and there is now no one in the Museum better skilled in that department. wise men when they came to contemplate and

A Boy's Hard Sunday,

The head of a boy about 10 years old might have been seen sticking through a picket-lence on Beautien street Sunday evening, as a loud "validoo!" signal was given to some one in the house. A lad of "thereabouts" finally opened "Is that you, Jim? What yer want?"

"I didn't see ye down where we was riding on cakes of ice in the slip," replied the other.

"I know ye didn't. This has bin the hardest Sunday Leyer put in on earth."

Sunday I ever put in on earth."
"Dad sick!" "Dad sick!"

"No, dad's in Saginaw, but ma'm got some gold in her front teeth yesterday, and she was bound to go to church to-day if it killed her. I had to run all over and borry things for her, and then stay home and take keer of sis."

"Is it real gold, Jim?"

"I guess so, for she vent in the morning, then in the afternoon, then to a lecture, and she's now gittin' ready for the evenin' sermon, an' practicin' on showin' her three front teeth. I'm goin' to run away as soon as grass starts!"

To Be Closed.

To Be Closed.

Berlin Paper.

One of the proudest monuments of the iron trade of Germany, the Borsig locomotive and machinery works, are, it is reported, about to be closed for an indefinite period. For some time past they have had to be kept going out of savings, and this the trustee of the Borsig estate declines to do any longer. The works have been conducted at a loss for so many years in succession that they threaten to swallow up the works open only for the purpose of finding bread for his workmen, the thought of whose dispersion and distress was painful to him.

PORK-PACKING.

Review of the Past Year's Work in Chicago.

Chicago Packers Cut Up 4,909. 971 Hogs.

And the Entire West 7,364,000.

The close of March is still accepted as the heoretical close of the year's work in hog-packing in Chicago, though many of our packers now work all the year round. The statistics for the past four months, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, inclusive, known as the winter season, and for the year including the eight months pre-vious, have been compiled, as usual, by the publishers of the two commercial circulars of this city. The following are the figures given by Cowles & Dunkley: THE YEAR'S WORK.

1		1 %	1 3		YEAR.	Cale La
1	1	1	Jan.	2	10	1 3
;	PACKERS.	200	000	90	708	Total
9		3.			ed.	
		No.	No			
	Armour & Co	449152	5/2900	010179	12947	953321
	Alberton Pa. Co.	39614		147239	5798	153035
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	& Co	49043		49043		49043
	Raidwin & Co Bush, W. H Chicago P. & P.	4800	29001 4142	8942	8430	29001 8942
	Chapin & Cud-	300358	506052	806410		806410
	BDV	63375	64893	128268		128268
i	Carpenter & Son	******	8000		8000	8000 688.0
	Doud & Co Davis Bros	10490	68890 35822	46412		46412
	son & Co	161160	3.00	296226		296226
	Danmke &	5788	3632	9490	400	9120
	Fischer	\$300	12500	1430	1500	15806
1			151333	151333		151333
1	Jones & Stiles	30363	32267 80487	32267 105113	6737	32267 111850
ı	Latholtz & Co Murphy Pa Co.		GUND	5000	1000	GUCO
I	Moran, meeney			134773		134773
I	& Co	16014	42525	58539 27278		58539 27378
١	temore	9145	10658	10464	9339	19803
ı	Ricker, S. A Stower's r'. & P.	9145	90691	211891		211881
i	CO		22701	22701 56359		22701
	Small, Wm	15490	40879 5000	56359	10.0	56359 10000
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۱	Tobey & Booth. Underwood &	121427	84939	200300		206368
۱		10539	22781	30821	2499	33320
۱	Woodruff & Co. Other houses	33194	20778	30821 10117 46892	7090	10117 53972
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I	Totals	470913 : 305872 :	2471379 3 1616200 2	885354 ×19009	75938 3 104971 2	3941292 2972072
۱	Season 1875- 76.	120101	-	-		-
۱	Comment		1878	9.		77-'8.
١	Summer hogs, . Average weight,	1he	10	37		196.04
١	Average lard I	108	35	5.12	1320	31.88
l	Average lard, l' Winter, hogs, li	ve	2,832	421	2,39	95, 441
ı	Winter hogs, dre	ssed	64.	.313	1	75,938
١	Total winter		2.896	734	2,47	71,379
١	Av. net weight.	lbs	220	5.84		228.09
ŀ	Average lard, 15 Total hogs, No.	B	44	. 43	3,94	39.32
١	Av. pet weight	10	21:	3.40	0,09	16.18
١	Av. net weight, of Average lard do		4	971 3.40 1.34	7 5.7	36.57
١			RODUC			1930
ı	Howard, Whi				41	- 4-1
۱						

1	Howard, White, Crowell	& Co. g	ive the fol-
	lowing as the results of th	e packing	during the
	four winter months:	, parente	
	Total William Inchiance	1070 10	1084 10
	T 4	1878-'9,	1877-'8.
2	Lard, tcs	395, 659	295, 260
	Clear pork, bris	972	987
1	Mess do, bris	219, 802	324, 583
	M. O., bris	1,863	0.000
	Eamily, etc., brls	807	3,375
	Prime mess, brls	8,579	4,452
	Extra prime, bris	2,209	4,506
	Butt, bris	********	528
		242, 232	338, 431
	S. P. hams, tes	108, 327	90,270
٠,	Green do, lbs 19		34, 533, 454
	D. S. do, lbs 3 L. C. do. lbs	, 263, 208	1, 383, 220
	L. C. do. 1bs11	,691,539	12, 478, 043
	Staffordshire, lbs 2 Otner hams, lbs24	, 429, 386	1,871,207
	Otner hams, lbs24	, 293, 534	
		9, 538	9,172
	Other shoulders, lbs50	, 436, 332	34, 449, 280
	k. sides, lbs	294,634	330,000
		633, 091	4, 946, 312
5	S. ribs, ibs 65.		49, 173, 464
1		938, 601	851,823
1	S. clear, los		43, 256, 893
1	L. clear, los		64, 159, 504
1		966, 843	8, 458, 727
1		898, 225	2,481,5.1
1		813, 492	530, 034
1		727.470	1, 383, 801
1		460,000	411, 485
1		911,692	1,069, 897
1	Other sides, lbs	503, 464	22, 600, 834
1		155, 125	2,003,000
1		106, 077	2, 4.0, 651
1	Backs, lbs 7,	120, 598	2,474,926
1	Hocks, bris	1,915	2,578
1	Tongues, bris	7,091	1,998
1	Grease, pkgs	9,683	3,638

RECEIPTS OF HOG PRODUCT. The following table shows the receipts of hog

	Pork,	Lard,	Meats,	П
Month of	bris.	lbs.	lbs.	н
January	2,986	7, 773, 471	16, 344, 766	ı
February	. 7,834	7,600,951	13, 220, 863	1
March	7,026	5,004,344	8, 786, 661	ı
April	1,717	1,952,793	9, 385, 508	в
May	. 723	1,968,490	4, 581, 537	U
June	. 1,171	1,118,812	6, 976, 331	н
July	. 1,435	1,759,992	4, 835, 508	П
August	. 4,378	929, 470	4, 456, 417	ı
september		551,617	4, 981, 023	ı
October		1, 196, 816	5, 362, 930	П
November		1,704,010	7, 016, 615	П
December	. 1,820	6, 188, 192	. 17, 173, 167	ı
Total, 1878	. 33, 073	37,748,958	103, 130, 326	ı
Cotais, 1877	.35, 249	27, 236, 359	62, 031, 671	п
otals, 1876	.45,704	33, 620, 928	63, 368, 011	П
Totals, 1875	.49, 205	21, 982, 423	54, 445, 783	П

Fotals, 187439, 695 24, 145, 225 50, 629, 509 SHIPMENTS OF HOG PRODUCT. The following table shows the shipments of hog product for each month during 1878; total

W	Pork,	Lard,	Meals,
Month of		31, 833, 334	
January			91, 528, 580
February		23, 883, 656	83, 900, 813
March		30, 213, 007	68, 585, 867
April	. 32,648	12,626,326	45, 685, 297
May		16, 083, 717	38, 104, 345
June	. 24,580	16,900,826	52, 901, 817
July	. 18, 752	15, 385, 675	52, 409, 443
August	. 19,633	8, 884, 435	47, 695, 186
September .	. 25,095	10, 463, 282	38, 906, 022
October	. 39, 999	16,912,312	48, 576, 836
November	. 36, 037	31, 989, 342	79, 786, 164
Decemoer		28, 544, 421	99, 183, 495
Total. 1878	346, 366	244, 323, 933	747, 239, 774
Totals, 1877.	296, 457	147,000,616	479, 926, 231
Totals, 1876.		138,216,376	467, 289, 109
Totals, 1875.		215, 616, 093	362, 141, 943
Totals, 1874.		82, 209, 887	262, 931, 462
		EST FOR THIE	
		ment exhibits Mississippi V	
each nacking			

ř.	of hogs packed in the		
	each packing season for	the past thi	irty year
	summer packing not inc	eluded:	1.0
	No. hogs	Seasons. 1864-65	No ho
	Sensons packed	Segrone.	nacked
	Seasons. packed. 1849-50 1,652,220	1864-65	2 4 10 7
	1850-51 1, 382, 867	1865 66	1, 785, 93
	1851-52 1, 182, 846	1866-67	2, 490, 75
	1852-53 2, 201, 110	1867-68	2, 781, 08
	1853-54 2,534,770	1868-69	2, 499, 17
	1854-55 2, 124, 404	1869-70	2, 595, 24
	1855-56 2,489,502	1870-71	3, 717, 08
	1856-57 1,818.468	1871-72	4, 875, 56
	1857-58 2,210,778	1872-73	5, 451, 23
	1858-59 2, 465, 552	1873-74	5, 462, 70
	1859-60 2, 350, 822	1874-75	5, 561, 29
	1800-61 2, 155, 702	1875-76	4. 887.00
	1861-62 2,893,666	1876-77	5, 068, 99
	1862-63 4,069,520	1877-78	6, 502, 44
	1803-64 3, 261, 105	1878-79(est'd)	7, 364, 00
	During the season i	from March 1	to No
	1, in 1875, there were	packed in the	Wester
	States 1,237,939 hogs; d	pring the sam	e month
	in 1876, 2,300,328, and di	pring the same	a month
	in 1877, 2,543,120; in 187	Sit was about	9 418 00
	Desertant to 1975	this parking	0,410,00
	hogs. Previous to 1875	tins packing w	as maini
1	confined to March and	October, and	1 scarcel
	ever exceeded 500,000 ho		
Я	EXPORTS OF	PROVISIONS.	

The following shows the exports from the seven Atlantic seaboard ports for the periods indicated, and their distribution by countries: PORK, BARRELS. To-United Kingdom 43,835 3,300 4,437 44,982 7,564 5,881 Continent.
South & Central America
West Indies...
B. N. A. Colonies...
Other countries...

. 138, 251 BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS. United Kingdom 202, 465, 225 177, 570, 380
Continent 106, 774, 584 64, 284, 104
South & Central America 474, 691
West Indies 3, 982, 847 5, 806, 173
B. N. A. Colonies 79, 272 55, 070
Other countries 393, 813 2, 640, 727 LARD, FOUNDS.
United Kingdom. 45, 337, 380
Continent: 74, 286, 102
South and Cep. America 7, 508, 219
West Indies: 10, 683, 923
B. N. A. Colonies: 79, 181
Other countries: 786, 014 42, 474, 081 75, 916, 586 5, 915, 421 10, 713, 363 137, 339 902, 505

Perk, bs.. \$7,650,200 1,990,800 5,560,400 Bacon and hams, be 334, 140, 459 50, 655, 865 33, 483, 584 Lard, Bs.. 138, 688, 819 136, 042, 295 2, 638, 524 Totals.500, 471, 478 408, 697, 960 91, 773, 518 WHERE THE STUFF GOES.
Howard, White, Crowell & Co. say:

Howard, White, Crowell & Co. say:
Chicago still maintains the proud distinction of being the leading provision market of the world, in fact, the course of the market here and the effect of the changes therein is virtually reflected in the principal consuming markets of this country and Europe. With excellent facilities for slaughtering hogs, and handling and curing the product, and freight accommodations to all extenses of the globe unsurpassed, our packets and provision dealers have succeeded in plainly presenting to and convincing merchanis transport the world of the pre-eminent claims our City presents for the prompt filling of orders for all descriptions of hog products. The stocks are smally large, and of excellent quality, the meats being gradually cured and constantly forwarded, so that parties can rely upon obtaining product suitable to their trade, without being furnished with provision dealers have succeeded in senting to and convincing merchants the world of the pre-eminent claims on sents for the prompt filling of order scriptions of hog products. The stocks ly large, and of excellent quality, the gradually cared and constantly forward parties can rely upon obtaining product their trade, without being furnished which is stale and almost unsalable, was the demand during the early the lafe packing season, that but unable at times to secure meats sufficie and in such quantities as to meet there of the retail trade in warm climates. Taking no city in the country where me and in such quantities as to meet the requirement of the retail trade in warm climates. There is certainly no city in the country where more perfect arrangements have been made for properly came hog products, and it is generally adultied or all in the trade that fewer complaints have been made this season than usual,—attesting the fact that the property had been placed on the market and deintered in better condition than ever before. The manner of trading, and the readiness with which contracts for present or future dolivery can be provided for, all tend to centre the provision trade at Chicago. Interior packers are also aware that they can dispose of their product more readily in Chicago than in any other Western market, which is confirmed by an increase in our receipts of nearly thirty millions pounds of product since the opening of the winter packing season, compared with the corresponding time in 1877. S. Chicago not only disposes of the enormous quantity of provisions manufactured by her own packers, but during the year manages to sell the product of \$50,000 hogs cut by interior manufacturers. One of the principal features of our provision trade is the increasing

FOREIGN DEMAND

for many of the principal articles of hog product. The facilities for promptly disposing of foreign bills of exchange at astat-factory figures, and the inducements presented by the railroad companies and ocean steam-hip lines in the way of reasonable rates of freights on through bills of lading, ma tended to greatly encourage and foster this branch of the provision trade of Chicaro. England is our leading buyer, and her demands are confined to lard, hams, shoulders, and the various descriptions of sides,—many of the latter being cut suitable for particular sections of that country. Souland also depends on the West for fair quantities of provisions. Germany, France, and Beignum are also liberal buyers in our market,—orders being mainly for lard and the henvier cuts of meats. The demand from the West Indies is quite liberal, and for various descriptions of product.—in fact, there are very few sections of the glote which do not favor our merchants with orders for articles in the provision line. To give the public some idea of the immensity of our foreign provision trade, it may be stated that during the turtreen weeks ending Feb. 8 the direct foreign shipments of meats from this city reached two hunared and secenty-jourthousand fine hundred and seem boxes, or a treekly average of over twenty-one thousand boxes, in addition to this, there were forwarded in the same direction and in the same time one standard thousand tierces of Lard and nineteen thousand barrels of Pork. The total value of exports for these three months was about \$0,000,000. There is no doubt but the exports of provisions from Chicago to European markets, encouraged by reasonable and satisfactory prices, will show a very large increase during the present year. The FOREIGN DEMAND

large increase during the present year. The DEMAND FROM HOME MARKETS has not been quite so argent during the winter season just closed as in the preceding one, though during the past summer the trade has largely increased. The slackening in the domestic trade in no doubt temporary, and operators anticipate an enlarged business ouring the spring and summer season. The Southern demand was only moderate, and, as packers in some of the adjacent cities anticipated a large increase in the packing of the West and slight cances of values improving, they were more willing to sell their product at current prices than were those in more northern cities, especially at Chicago, where the inquiry from other sources was sufficient to attract the attention of manufacturers and maintain the usual activity in the trade. Orders from the interior towns of the South, excepting for green hams, have generally been for small quantities of such articles as were needed to supply immediate wants—mainly smoaced meats and dry salied short rio sides. The impurity from the extreme South—New Orleans and Mobile—has been quite liberal and the shipments to that section of country were larger than usual during the winter season, including considerable old park. The demand from the New England and Middle States and seen fair, though the depression among the laboring classes in those sections during the past two years has made the merchants cautions in their movements, and the majority of their purchases indicate that they are pursuing a very conservative course—taking only sufficient quantities as needed to supply the wants of their retail trade. The demand from Canada and the limber dastrict DEMAND FROM HOME MARKETS as needed to supply the wants of their retail trade.
The demand from Canada and the lumber districts
was about equal that of past seasons—orders
chiefly for the heavier qualities of mess pork.

ELEVATED BAILWAYS.

Peoria, Ill.

Pecria (III.) Journal.

We have previously called attention to the new system of elevated railway invented by George Patterson, of this city. Mr. Patterson has associated with him John R. Ziegler, Esq., and they are now prepared to push their invention. It has attracted great attention in the East, and they are receiving, every day, letters of inculry in regard to it. Hundreds of people have called at Ziegler's office, on Hamilton street, to see the detailed drawings and elevation made by Mehler. The inventors claim:

1. It is perfectly noiseless; does not have the rattle and roar caused by the usual vibrations and echo produced by the running of trains to and tro from stations.

2. The track is protected from rain, snow, and sleet, and there is no dripping to the pavement below to annoy pedestrians.

3. It is impossible for the train to jump the track, no matter what the rate of speed may be,

track, no matter what the rate of spect and se, thereby insuring safety to passengers and the public underneath.

4. Using no car steps, the ingress and egress is easy and devoid of danger.

5. The car-trucks and underwork of car is out of sight, being inclosed by ornamental iron-work the entire length of the road.

6. Using steam-brakes, and the same being inclosed, disagreeable noise made by the exhaust is avoided.

7. Steam from engine is exhausted under case ment, and condensed, is not seen or heard, and in probables.

8. Iron runs on iron, and the whole structure S. Iron runs on Iron, and the whole structure is made from platchiron, the forming and construction of which gives it unlimited strength.

9. The many objections caused by the darkening of stores and streets are overcome. It does not cast a shadow as much as an ordinary awareness.

10. The construction is entirely new and hand-some, and superior in every respect to roads now in operation.

11. It has no bridge appearance, but instead is attractive and ornamental.

12. The right of way is more easily obtained by its many advantages than any other road movements.

oy its many advantages are carried for water-closets, etc., which are free from objectionable features, and cannot be used by the present system of elevated roads.

14. There is no possible chance for grease or dirt of any description to descend to the pavement underneath, much to the annoyance of the ment underneath, much to the annoyance of the

public.

15. The road can be built much cheaper than 15. The road can be built much cheaper than any now in use, and is more substatial and less objectionable to property-owners and others.

16. It does not occupy much more space on the pavement than an ordinary telegraph pole, and is so arranged as to carry the telegraph wires, thereby doing away with poles.

Every railroad man who has examined it pronounces it a great success. Messrs. Patterson & Ziegler have solved a problem that Edson labored over in vain. They feel no little pride over their success, as is but natural. Rats Sucking a Horse's Blood.

Mentreal (Can. Post.

A prominent horse-dealer of this city told us
the following curious story this morning about
the fancy his rats (as he calls them) have for a the following curious story this moting active the fancy his rats (as he calls them) have for a change of diet: He keeps a horse, and noticed lately that it showed symptoms or lameness in his forelegs. He examined him carefully, but could not discover the cause. On going to the stable one day, he, before entering, looked in through the window; then, to his astonishment, he counted eleven rats stuck on the horse's legs, sucking his blood. He waited, expecting every moment that the horse would shake them off, but, instead of doing this, he remained motionless, and seemed to enjoy the strange visitors. A rap on the window sent the rats scurrying off. On examination of the horse's legs, he found twenty-two little holes, from cleven of which the blood was flowing. The horse was removed to another stable, and soon recovered from the sores, but, strange to say, his appetite has almost failed him. He refuses outs, and, as a cousefuence, has fallen off in now he is almost useless.

French Lottery Incidents. Madame K. ran away. Monsieur had a great idea. He announced that he had won 50,000 francs in the lottery, and behold madame returned to his loving arms. A pretty girl won a musket in the lottery. When they gave it to her she asked: "Don't they give a soldier with it?" VOLUME XXX TURNITURE.

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ony, Walnut, Maple, as at prices that DEFY A TITION. An inspection of our interesting to all, and

cordially invited. 251 & 253 Wat NEAR JACKSON

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J. A. COLBY

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